THE

ASIATIC

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR,

A VIEW OF THE HISTORY

OF

HINDUSTAN.

AND OF THE

POLITICS, COMMERCE, AND LITERATURE

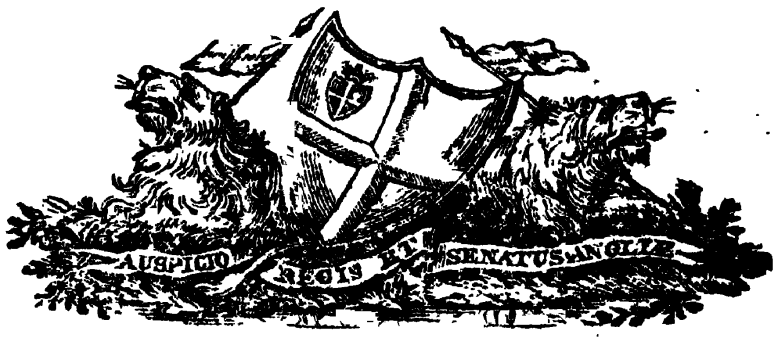
OF

ASIA,

For the Year 1805;

BY

"LAWRENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL, Esq.



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PREFACE.

The events which are recorded, and the documents which are preserved in this volume, will be found to possess a considerable portion of interest; though an important part of the occurrences of the year are not included in it. The circumstances which led to the War between the British Government in India, and Holkar, and the detail of its Military operations, I have been induced to postpone; because I think they will be read with much more complete satisfaction, and even with greater interest, in an Historic a

Review of the whole of Marquis Wellesley's administration, which it is my intention to publish in the next volume of the Register. The principles on which Marquis Wellesley acted, in those political discussions that terminated in the rupture with Holkar, form an important part of his Lordship's system of foreign policy, and can only be understood by a detailed exposition of the whole: and I shall not, from a mere regard to the precise order of time, expose, to the possibility of popular misconception, any part of that wise system, which party prejudice and vulgar clamour, have already combined to misrepresent.

Of the present volume, the Historical part contains an account of the formation of the settlements of Madras, Bengal, and Bombay; which, as they laid the first foundation of our vast Empire in India, will be perused with some degree

of curiosity and interest. The Miscellaneous department is entirely composed of original papers; some of which are extremely important. And the other Departments, though in some particulars incomplete and defective, contain useful, or curious information, in Oriental Biography, and Literature.

L. D. CAMPBELL.

London,
February 1, 1807.

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THE

HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAP. VI.

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THE massacre of Amboyna, and the tame submission of England to that deep injury to her interests and honour, produced those consequences which the Dutch company had so long coveted, and which it was the fate of the English company to foresee, without having the power to prevent. Public opinion, in regard to this matter, though clearly in favour of the English, served in no way to restrain for a moment the ambitious avarice of the Dutch. They followed up, with an undeviating course, their favourite plan for engrossing the whole trade of the Spice islands; and, by a renewal of those gradual encroachments, which they had so successfully practised, previous to the affair at Amboyna, they reduced the English factors, in the Moluccas, to such a state of dependence and degradation, that the intercourse between them and the natives could no longer be maintained with advantage, or even with safety: so that, in one island after another, they were compelled to abandon their factories, and retire to Bantam, in the island of Java, the chief remaining settlement of the English in the eastern islands. Thus the Dutch Company obtained that exclusive possession of this branch of the Indian trade, for which they had so long sought with such unceasing avidity, which it was their fortune to enjoy for so long a period of time, but of which they so largely over-rated the real benefits.

So great and so general, however, was this delusion respecting the spice trade, that the English Company appear to have considered it as the chief staple, and the principal support of the Indian commerce; for their exclusion from it gave the first check to that spirit of enterprise to which they owed their prosperity, and threw a damp, not merely over those exertions by which they sought to regain it, but likewise over the zealous industry with which they were wont to prosecute their general trade. Those exertions, and that industry, were, indeed, still further damped and repressed by the cold neglect of Government, who not only disregarded the remonstrances of the Company, but suffered their grievances to remain unredressed, and their trade unprotected.

Yet, notwithstanding the decline of the company's commerce, which these circumstances occasioned, the agents and officers employed on the continent, and the western coasts of India, maintained the credit of the company with undiminished confidence, and displayed the energy and character of the English nation with unabated spirit. Opposed in this quarter of India, by the avowed hostility of the Portuguese, the ability and valour with which the servants of the company resisted and repelled it, seem to have arisen

arisen in proportion to the power of their enemy, and to the sense of danger which that power was calculated to awaken. The conduct of these servants exhibits a remarkable contrast to that of those who were entrusted with the management of the Company's affairs in the eastern Archipelago. There they submitted to the ill-disguised and inveterate enmity of their professed allies, without concerting one measure of policy, or hazarding one manly effort of resistance, to rescue themselves from ignominious oppression, to defend the interests and property of their employers, and to assert the honour of their country. Thus men meet, with spirit and alacrity, the arms of an open enemy, because there can be but one opinion as to the line of conduct to adopt; but they sometimes sink supinely under the most galling injuries committed by a professed friend, because recollections, and hopes, and fears, mingle with resentment, and render the mind soft, sullen, and irresolute.

It has been already shewn, that the Portuguese governments in western India, watched the growth of the English trade with unremitting vigilance, and omitted no opportunity of endeavouring to suppress it by force of arms. But the success of their hostility was extremely disproportioned to the resources they possessed, and even to the means which they actually employed. The squadrons, which they equipped, and kept at sea, for the purpose of carrying on this warfare, though always superior in point of numerical strength to those of the English, were generally repulsed, and on two occasions sustained the most decisive and signal defeats.* Encouraged by these animating circumstances, the English factors resolved to dispatch some of the Company's ships into the Persian Gulph, in order to co-operate with an armament of Shah Abbas, king of Persia, in the reduction of the Portuguese settlement on the island of Hormuz.

In the treaty between this monarch and the Company, negotiated and concluded by Sir Thomas Roe, in 1619, it was stipulated, that, in return for the permission granted to the Company, to trade to all parts of the Persian dominions, they should furnish a fleet to co-operate with the forces of the Shah in wresting from the Portuguese the settlements they had formed, at the bottom of the Gulph of Persia; but that the whole expense of the enterprize should be defrayed by him.† The principal of these was the island of Hormuz, which formerly belonged to a tributary of the Persian monarchy, and surrendered, in 1608, to the Portuguese arms, under the celebrated Albuquerque.‡ The possession of this place enabled the Portuguese to engross almost the whole trade of the gulph, and, from its situation, afforded them great facility in annoying and capturing the English traders; though their unremitting attempts to shut them out entirely from the Persian ports, had proved ineffectual. On the accession of Shah Abbas to the throne of Persia, he saw this usurped authority of the Portuguese with an indignation natural to a Prince of his sagacity and spirit; and he therefore readily embraced the propo-

* See chapters 3d and 5th of this History.
† See chapter 3d of this History.
‡ See chapter 2d. ib.

sition of Sir Thomas Roe, to unite his forces to those of the English, in order to destroy it. Five years however elapsed, after the conclusion of the treaty, before the Company supplied their factors at Surat, with sufficient ships, and resources, to carry into execution the proposed plan of operations against the Portuguese. At length, in 1624, the whole plan of the expedition was finally concerted; and, accordingly, five English ships, three of ten and two of six guns, and an army of 40,000 Persians, conveyed on small Persian vessels, proceeded against Hormuz, which they invested, and, after a contest of two months, supported on both sides with great spirit and determination, they compelled to surrender at discretion. The property found in the island, which is said to have been immense,* was equally divided among the English and Persians; and, as a further recompense for this important service, Shah Abbas granted to the Company, not only an exemption from all duties, but a moiety of all the customs received in the Persian gulph. By this means the Company's commercial intercourse with Persia became fixed on sound and enlarged principles of mutual advantage; and the Portuguese were excluded from a valuable trade, which their declining power and prosperity never enabled them to regain.

This important success was followed by other advantages, which seem to have arisen, partly from the skill and intrepidity of the English seamen, but principally, from the inconsiderate warfare which the Portuguese pursued, in the blindness of their resentment, uninstructed by their ill-fortune, and unmindful of the most obvious maxims of policy. The Portuguese knew the unextinguishable jealousy which subsisted between the English and the Dutch, the consequences which it had produced, and the indelible hatred which they thereby bore to each other. Yet, instead of turning this circumstance to their own benefit, as they might so easily and effectually have done, they made themselves the common enemy of the Dutch and English, in the vain hope of destroying the trade of both; and thus united two nations in a determined resistance to their power, who not merely disagreed, but were actually at the bitterest variance, in every other thing. The Portuguese government of Goa, therefore, determined to pursue their old absurd policy, of excluding from the Indian seas every other European nation; and, smarting with mortified pride at their recent losses in the Persian gulph, they fitted out a numerous fleet, in order to recover the island of Hormuz, and to re-assert and re-establish that absolute and exclusive sovereignty of the Indian ocean, which, in effect, they had possessed during part of the former century, and which they ridiculously, but insolently, claimed as their indefeasible right. But the power of the Portuguese no longer corresponded with their ambitious views. It appears already to have declined nearly in the same proportion, as that of the Dutch and English had increased; for the mighty plan of the government of Goa ended in a drawn battle, with a greatly inferior force. In January 1625, a Dutch and English squadron, consisting

* See Hamilton's Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 104.

sisting of four ships of each nation, were attacked in the roads of Gambroon, by the Portuguese fleet, and, after an action which lasted four days, the Portuguese sheered off, leaving their enemies in the possession of the place they had previously occupied.

The pleasing intelligence of these successes reached England soon after the accession of Charles the first; a period which promised to be extremely auspicious to the commercial interests of the nation. The disposition of Charles to promote the general interests of commerce, as well as to redress the grievances of the India Company, were manifested in the first measures of his reign; but the operation of these measures was interrupted in its course, by those civil dissentions, with which the nation was afterwards convulsed.

The memorials of the India Company, which had lain neglected, by James's government, were now attended to, and the subject of them taken up with apparent spirit. Letters of request were transmitted to the States General of the United Provinces, demanding restitution, to the Company, of their property, which had been unjustly and unlawfully seized, and satisfaction to the nation for the never-to-be-forgotten injuries committed at Amboyna. But these demands were not pursued with any sort of consistency, resolution, or decision; much less were they enforced by the adoption of any vigorous measures. The answer of the States General was adapted to the purpose it was designed to serve, and was therefore tedious and evasive. And, after a correspondence, which lasted nearly two years, the negotiation terminated in a sort of temporary compromise, by which it was agreed, that the Dutch Company should pay to the English 85,000 florins, in part payment of the losses complained of; that a particular inquiry should be instituted with regard to the late affair at Amboyna; and that the final adjustment of all the existing differences between the two Companies should be referred to a special commission. The sum of 85,000 florins, equal to about one hundredth part of the English Company's real loss, was actually paid; but the fulfillment of the other stipulations, never intended by the States General, was artfully postponed from time to time; and Charles and his minister suffered themselves to be amused and deceived by plausible pretexts of delay; until all questions and considerations of external policy were lost and forgotten in the conflict of those domestic contentions, which, for several years, suspended the advancement of English commerce, and left the Dutch to pursue their trade with India, undisturbed by that active rivalry, of which they were so criminally jealous.

During the course of these negotiations, government made an inquiry into the state of the Company's finances, their annual imports and sales; from which it appeared, that they were not nearly able to supply the public demand for Indian commodities. With a view to remedy this deficiency, a few independent merchants were encouraged to send a squadron to India, but without prejudice to the rights and interests of the Company; and, though this scheme was an infringement of the Company's charter, yet it was not only not opposed, but even recommend-

ed and promoted in the strongest manner by them, with a wise liberality, very unusual in a body of commercial monopolists, well worthy of being recorded with praise, and held up as an example to others.

This scheme was, therefore, carried into execution under every possible advantage and encouragement. A very large sum of money was speedily raised for the equipment of the ships, and for the purchase of their cargoes in India; and, accordingly, six large ships were fitted out, and sailed for India, under a special commission from the crown. Their success was, in the first instance, fully answerable to the most sanguine expectations; but the Dutch Company, alarmed at this attempt to revive the English trade with India, intercepted the English ships, on their return home, with a strong squadron, which, after a desperate action, succeeded in sinking the two largest,—the cargoes of which were estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

This misfortune, however, damped not the enterprizing spirit of the speculators. On the contrary, the richness and immense profits of the cargoes brought home by the four remaining ships, gave fresh ardour to their zeal; and in their minds, if not in their ledgers, greatly counterbalanced their loss. Accordingly, another squadron, consisting of seven ships, was immediately begun to be fitted out, and, in the following year, sailed for India. But, in the like manner as the former one, it fell a prey to the implacable and restless enmity of the Dutch Company. The necessity which obliged the English squadron to separate in India, for the purpose of more speedily and advantageously collecting the products of the different parts of that extensive region, rendered this last depredation much more easily effected; so that not a single ship ever returned to England. One ship was driven on shore, two were captured, after a gallant defence, by two large ships of war, belonging to the Dutch Company, stripped of their cargoes, and sunk; and the remainder were taken, on the coasts of Sumatra, and carried to Batavia, where the officers and seamen, together with the colours of the English ships, were exhibited in the public streets, with every mark of indignity, and exposed, for several hours, to the brutal insults of the populace. Thus, this promising scheme for restoring and supporting the English trade with India, terminated in disaster, and in the consequent ruin of its public-spirited projectors; and thus was displayed, a fatal proof of the fearless contempt which the Dutch now entertained for a government which had so long submitted to their conduct, to its subjects in India, without having, on any occasion, evinced any disposition to take up arms, either to resent it, or to compel satisfaction. But with whatever spirit Charles might have resented these last depredations and insults, committed in his own reign, and, therefore, directly calculated to affect his feelings, and to wound his dignity, he was now incapable of exerting it; for the civil war had broken out, and involved all other considerations: and hence the Dutch were left, for a long period, to enjoy, unquestioned, the fruits of their perfidy and injustice.

During that calamitous period, which

which closed with the unhappy catastrophe of the King's death, no records of the Company's transactions and affairs appear to have been preserved; and it is certain that the trade to India, if not entirely stopped, or neglected, was at least so extremely inconsiderable, that the commodities of that country were brought to England by the Dutch. The demand for these commodities was, no doubt, in some degree, checked and lessened, by the marked discouragement given to all costly and elegant luxuries, by the Presbyterians and Puritans, who, at that time, so much swayed popular opinion; and who not only preached and prayed against the use of them, but practised the precepts they taught, in the affected plainness of their dress, and the rigid demureness of their manners. But men are neither to be persuaded nor intimidated to relinquish luxuries which have once become familiar to their habits, and, consequently, in some measure, necessary to their wants. In despite, therefore, of the denunciations and practices of those pious sectaries, Indian goods were imported from Holland, and sold, to a considerable extent, during the time of the civil contests.

After the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the consequent restoration of peaceful government, the native good sense of the English people soon appeared, in the revival of the spirit of industry and commerce; and this spirit was greatly heightened and refined by the prevalence of democratical principles, which led country-gentlemen, of ancient families, to engage their younger sons in mercantile pursuits, and to marry their daughters to wealthy merchants. Hence the mercantile profession first came to be considered as honourable in England; and the effects of this change of sentiment were soon visible in the rapid increase and diffusion of arts and commerce. The India Company, and the other chartered monopolies, were never expressly abolished by the Parliament, or by Cromwell; but, as no regard was paid to that prerogative, whence the charters of these Companies were derived, their privileges were gradually invaded. Some adventurers consequently speculated in the India trade; but the large capital which such speculations required, from the length of the voyage, the size and out-fit of the ships requisite for it, and the value of the commodities to be purchased, rendered them, for the most part, very unequal competitors with the India Company, notwithstanding all the severe losses which that body had sustained.

This competition, however, effectually supplied the English market with Indian commodities; and thereby deprived the Dutch Company of that extensive vent for their goods, which the misfortunes of England had opened to them. Enraged at this change, and encouraged by the notion, that the English Parliament held their power by too insecure a tenure to risk the issue of a foreign contest, the Dutch Company, sanctioned by the States General, made preparations for totally suppressing the trade of the English to India, by endeavouring to excite the native powers against them, and, by their old method, of creating pretexts for seizing their factories, and capturing their ships. But, before this unprincipled scheme could be carried into effect, it was completely

pletely defeated by the war which broke out between the two Commonwealths. This war, in reality, arose principally out of political causes, foreign to this history: but the English Parliament artfully covered their hostile designs, under a regard for the interests of commerce, and a necessity which national honour imposed, of insisting on the fullest satisfaction for the cruelties committed on their unfortunate countrymen at Amboyna, for the daring insults offered on that, and on various other occasions, to the British flag, and for the depredations which had, for a series of years, been practised on the fair trade of England to India. As the Parliament were, however, resolved on war, they adopted measures which they knew would irritate and disgust the States, at the same moment that they demanded, through their ambassador, the most ample satisfaction and redress, on the different points complained of. They framed the famous Navigation Act, which prohibited all nations from importing into England, in their own ships, any commodity which was not the growth and manufacture of the nation to which the ships belonged. This law struck directly at the commerce of the Dutch, because their country produces few or no commodities, and their trade had begun and subsisted, by their being the general carriers and factors of Europe. This bold measure was followed by one still more decisive, and in effect, amounting to actual hostility. Letters of reprisal were granted to the India Company, and several other merchants, who complained of injuries committed by the Dutch; and above eighty Dutch vessels were consequently captured.

The States General, alarmed at these steps, and anxious to avoid an open rupture, pressed urgently for a renewal of the treaty of defensive alliance between the two countries, upon the very same terms which, the preceding year, had been proposed by the English ambassador, and rejected by them: but, at the same time, they prepared for war, with the utmost vigour and celerity, and instructed their plenipotentiary in London, to signify that they had a fleet of one hundred and fifty sail ready for sea. The proposal to renew the treaty, accompanied by such a menace, served only to irritate the English Parliament, and still farther to confirm them in their hostile resolutions. And both the nations, as well as their governments, being at last wound up to a high pitch of mutual exasperation, the war commenced, and was carried on, with exceeding bitterness and fury.

This war, began in the Summer of 1652, and, after many signal naval victories obtained by the English, under the heroic Blake, a peace was concluded in April, 1654, between the States General and Cromwell, who had now usurped the supreme authority in England. In that part of the treaty of peace which related to India, some concessions were made by the Dutch. It was stipulated, that all those persons concerned in the massacre of Amboyna should be immediately punished, if any remained alive; that the sum of eighty-five thousand pounds should be paid by the Dutch India Company to the English Company, in part of the losses which the latter had suffered;

fered; that the island of Poolaroon should be ceded to them in perpetual sovereignty; and that commissioners should be appointed by each nation to meet, and settle finally all the matters contained in the foregoing stipulations, as well as all remaining differences between the two Companies.

These commissioners met at Goldsmiths' Hall, in London, in August, 1654, where the deputies of both Companies were summoned to appear. The English deputies gave in an estimate of damages, amounting to 2,695,999*l.* exclusive of the loss of their settlements; which sum was specified in fifteen articles, and substantiated by the evidence of their annual accounts. On the other hand, the Dutch deputies made a charge against the English of 850,000*l.* which, however, was unsupported by any sufficient vouchers, or other evidence. After a full investigation of the reciprocal claims, disputes, and complaints of the two Companies, the commissioners agreed to a definitive settlement, on the following terms:—That all complaints, pretextures, and controversies, between the two Companies, of whatsoever nature or kind, should thenceforward be extinguished, obliterated, and forgotten;—that the English Company should not, for the future, demand of the Dutch Company, at their settlements in the Persian gulph in India, or elsewhere, any thing under the denomination of customs; so that the fair trade of the Dutch to these settlements might not be clogged and embarrassed by such restrictions;—that the Dutch Company should restore to the English the island of Poolaroon, in the exact state and condition in which it was at the time when this agreement was made; but that they should be allowed to remove from the island all military stores, merchandize, and other moveable property;—that the Dutch Company should pay to the English the sum of 85,000*l.* sterling, within nine months, from the date of this agreement;—and, lastly, that the Dutch Company should cause to be paid, within six months from the date of the agreement, certain sums of money (therein specified) to the surviving relatives of each of the unfortunate Englishmen who suffered in the affair at Amboyna;—that these sums should be proportioned to the rank held by the sufferers in the service of their employers, and, in the whole, should amount to three thousand, six hundred, and fifteen pounds.

These conditions being strictly fulfilled, restored confidence amongst commercial men, and diffused high gratification throughout the nation at large. Assured of the protection of a vigorous government, merchants were again encouraged to embark their capital in the Indian trade; and every Englishman felt a patriot pleasure at beholding the domineering insolence of the Dutch humbled by repeated victories, and their unprincipled aggressions, their audacious injustice, and their atrocious cruelties in India, chastised and repressed. Animated with these confiding sentiments, the Indian trade was renewed with refreshed zeal; the Company's funds were recruited by a subscription of a million sterling, raised under the patronage of Cromwell; and the Company's agents on the Continent of India at last received that countenance and support which their indefatigable and meritorious efforts to promote

mote the commerce of their country so well deserved. *

The spirit and activity displayed by the Company's agents on the western side of India, in resisting the hostility of the Portuguese, and in making the English nation respected amongst the people of the East, has been already noticed. But, during the reign of Charles the First, the time of the civil wars, and the usurpation of Cromwell, those agents, prompted by a true commercial zeal, appear to have travelled to most of the principal marts on the Continent of India, and to have succeeded in establishing factories at some important stations, both on the east coasts of the Peninsula, and in Bengal. Since the year 1619, the Company had possessed a factory at Mussulipatam, on the coast of Coromandel, then a place of extensive commerce, and considerable opulence,—and where, for upwards of thirty years, the English commerce, in the bay of Bengal, entirely centered. From this factory the Company's agents made frequent excursions, not only along the coast to the north and south, but also into the interior of the country, both for the immediate purposes of trade, and with a view to the establishment of other factories, and, ultimately, to the formation of settlements. Travelling thus, in the character of inoffensive merchants, and paying a marked respect to the customs and prejudices of the people, they excited no sort of jealousy amongst the native princes, who had been taught, by the arrogant aggressions of the Portuguese, to watch the conduct of all other European nations with the most scrupulous attention. In their progress to the South, along the shores of the Carnatic, the English agents visited San Thomè, a place situated within the dominions of the Hindû rajah of Chander-Naghurri, and then belonging to the Portuguese. This town, called by the natives Mahlipoor, received its name of San Thomè, from the missionaries of St. Thomas, the Apostle, who travelled into India, in the early ages of the church, and who were allowed to fix on it, as their principal residence on the east side of the Peninsula. The gentle manners, and industrious habits of those disciples of the primitive church, accorded well with the character and temper of the Hindûs, and allured many people to their town, besides those whom their discreet and mild zeal had converted to the Christian faith: so that San Thomè was a place of some little consideration before it fell into the possession of the Portuguese. Under their government it of course acquired more trade, as well as more inhabitants;—and, when Langhorne, the English agent, went thither in 1638, he considered it an advantageous place for the establishment of a factory. He accordingly applied to the Portuguese governor, in the name of the English Company, for permission to build a warehouse, and a resident dwelling for a factor. This application being peremptorily rejected, Langhorne proceeded to Chander-Naghurri, the capital of the rajah of that name, who has been already mentioned, and to whom the whole of that country then belonged, which is denominated the Carnatic Pèyan Ghaut, which afterwards fell under the dominion of the Nabobs of Arcot, and which now forms an important part of the British territories in the Peninsula. After a tedious negotiation with this prince, Langhorne purchased from him, for the Eng-

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lish India Company, the village of Chinapatana, or Madras Patana,* and a portion of ground appertaining to it, situated on the sea-side of an extensive sterile plain, three miles along the coast, north from San Thomé. At that time, Madras consisted merely of a few fishermen's houses; and a French priest, who resided amongst these fishermen, appeared to be the chief person in the village. On the sea-beach, about half-a-mile south of the village, and on a spot of ground washed on the south and west by a piece of salt-water, formed at the back of the beech,† Langhorne raised a small fortification, which he named Fort St. George; and thus laid the foundation of a settlement, destined to be of so much importance to England, and to become the most considerable place in the Indian Peninsula. This fortress, consisting of a slender wall, defended by four bastions, and as many batteries, together with a factory and other buildings, for the purposes of commerce, was completed in the year 1640; when Langhorne, then joined by other agents, issued a proclamation, in the Company's name, to the inhabitants of the different towns and villages in the Carnatic, inviting them to settle at Madras, where they should enjoy the benefit of the English trade, uninterrupted by other European nations; and holding out as an encouragement, that, for the term of thirty years, no custom whatever should be taken of any persons residing in the settlement, either upon the goods of the merchant, or articles of provision.‡ This well-judged proclamation, together with the general respect entertained by the natives for the character of those who made it, and the security and protection which the fortress appeared to afford, not only attracted the resort of the Hindû traders, from all parts of the Carnatic, but likewise allured, from San Thome, a great number of native Christians, who, following the manners and habits of Europeans, were supposed to have some share of their military intrepidity and skill, and who thereby gave additional reputation to the new set tlement, and inspired the merchants that came to reside in it with an increased confidence in its power. The new settlers built their houses round the ancient village of Chinapatana, which soon became a considerable town; and hence, in the course of twenty years, the settlement of Madras flourished in population and in trade.§

Different motives have been assigned for Langhorne fixing on a place naturally so ill adapted for the establishment of a maritime settlement, not so much on account of its sterility, as of the road for shipping being more unsheltered, and the landing of merchandize more difficult, from the immense height and violence of the surge, than at any other part of the coast. But

* *Patâna* is a Sanscrit word, signifying a city; from which we should conclude, that there once was a city, or considerable town, at, or contiguous to, Madras, but no vestige whatever of ancient ruins has ever been discovered there.

† From the narrowness, and winding course of this piece of water, it is commonly called the *salt-water* river.

‡ The Company's Records.

§ The Company's Records.

But the only rational motive which could have influenced his choice, will be plainly seen, from the consideration of a few circumstances relating to the state of the surrounding country, and to the primary object which he had in view. The Carnatic, at that time, was one of the most populous and highly cultivated provinces in the Peninsula; and it abounded with large towns, several of which were distinguished for the manufacture of some of those costly commodities so much prized in Europe. It was, therefore, an object of infinite consequence to the Company, to obtain a permanent establishment in some part of a country which supplied so sure a source of profitable trade. With this view it was essential to get possession of some portion of territory on the coast; and that could only be effected by procuring a grant from the native princes. Such a grant, it will readily be believed, those princes were little disposed to give, without a very ample compensation; and any compensation within the ability of Langhorne to fulfil, must have been extremely small: so that it seems evident he was reduced to the necessity, either of abandoning his project, or of purchasing a barren spot, which the prince of Chander-Naghurri, as it was wholly useless to himself, conceived might well, in point of property, be exchanged for a sum of money; and, in a political view, be safely bestowed on a handful of unassuming merchants, from a distant land. Not many years afterwards, that prince, who had long beheld with terror the power and the progress of the Mussulman arms, fell a victim to them, and his dominions were annexed to the Mogul empire; but never could his dreams have raised, in his disturbed mind, the idea of English merchants becoming, in the course of one hundred and fifty years, absolute sovereigns of all that vast region subject to the Mogul sway, and sole arbiters of the nations of the east.

The first beginnings of those establishments, which laid the foundation of the mighty fabric of the British Indian empire, commenced nearly about the same period of time. Whilst Langhorne and his associates were strenuously employed in rearing the settlement of Madras, in spite of all the physical obstacles of its local situation, the trade to Bengal was opened by the address and ability of one of the Company's servants, who, taking advantage of a favourable circumstance, obtained a footing for his country in that fruitful and opulent province. In 1636, Mr. Boughton, a surgeon belonging to the factory at Surat, was sent to Agra, at the solicitation of the Emperor Shah Jehan, to attend his daughter, who was afflicted with an alarming illness. Boughton, by the remedies he recommended, soon subdued the disorder, and restored the princess to perfect health. Struck with the superiority of his medical skill, and grateful for the cure which it had enabled him to perform, the emperor loaded him with costly presents, and expressed his cordial desire to bestow upon him any favour that he might be disposed to ask. Boughton, embracing this offer, solicited for the English Company the privilege to trade, free of customs, throughout all parts of the Mogul empire, and to establish a factory in Bengal. Shah Jehan complied with this request without hesitation; and issued

sued a *furman** granting to the English these important advantages. Under this authority Boughton proceeded to Bengal, where, however, it would probably have been little regarded, if the fame of his skill in physic had not preceded him, and if the Subahdar† of that province had not wanted his assistance to cure one of his favourite women. He was fortunately as successful in this as he had been in the former cure; and he was rewarded by the Nabob with still greater personal distinction than the munificence of the Emperor had conferred: the *furman* was published and enforced; and he was appointed physician to the Nabob, with an ample salary.

In 1640, Boughton transmitted to the governor of Surat an account of these circumstances, of the privileges which he had obtained for the Company, and of his personal influence with the Nabob of Bengal. In consequence of this information two ships were dispatched thither. On their arrival in the river Hughly, the supercargoes were met by Boughton, who conducted them to Dacca, then the seat of government, and presented them to the Nabob, who received them with the greatest courtesy, and ordered them every assistance and facility in their mercantile transactions. The fullest success, therefore, attended this first voyage to Bengal; and the advantages derived from it held out the most flattering encouragement to prosecute the trade to that province, with all possible industry and vigour. Regular resident agents were consequently sent from Surat to Bengal, who, in 1642, built a factory at the town of Hughly, situated on the eastern bank of the river of that name, about twenty-five miles above the present city of Calcutta, and one hundred miles from the sea. But the Nabob, with cautious vigilance, directed the officers of his government to superintend the building of the factory, and to prevent any thing whatever from being erected, which could possibly render the place convertible into a station of defence. The Mogul government had not yet suffered a single battery, or even any building of a defensive description, to be erected by any European nation, in any part of the empire; for all the territories which have been acquired, and the fortifications which had been raised on the sea-coasts of Hindûstan, by the Portuguese and Dutch, and lastly by the English, were either wrested, or purchased from Hindû princes, at that time wholly independent, not only of the power, but of the influence of the imperial sceptre.

The English agents in Bengal, besides being refused permission to construct any sort of building for their defence, were likewise strictly prohibited from maintaining any armed force, except an ensign and thirty men, who were allowed for the purpose of guarding the Company's property, and from respect to the English nation. The severity of these restrictions, however, was conducive to the interests of the Company; for the views of the agents being limitted to commercial objects, they applied themselves to the advancement of trade, with undivided attention. Deputy factors were sent from Hughly, to some of the principal parts in Bengal and Behar, in which the most exquisite

* A mandate, patent, or royal letter, granting privileges.

† Mohammed Islam; a man capable of understanding good policy: but not very obedient to the mandates of his sovereign.

exquisite manufactures, and other valuable commodities, were produced; but, as the number of these factors was greatly disproportioned to the extent of the Company's trade, and to the consequent duty of superintending the purchases of the goods, in annual demand, the greatest part of the business was obliged to be managed at Hughly, in a less advantageous manner. The factory contracted for the quantity of commodities required with the native merchants, who, on receiving a deposit of one half of the value, in specie, bound themselves under pecuniary penalties, to fulfil, at stated periods, their part of the contract. By this mode of carrying on the trade, the Company became invested with a right in all the goods for which they had contracted, even while these goods were yet in an unwrought, or unprepared state; and from this circumstance their purchases then received the appellation of investment, which they have ever since retained.

This manner of conducting the English trade in Bengal afforded the only practicable means of pursuing it, with a reasonable chance of profit; but it rendered the Company's annual investments completely dependent not only on the supreme government at Delhi, but, what was still worse, on the subordinate government of the Nabob, and consequently liable to all the pretexts for prohibition, exaction, or confiscation, which the wants, or the caprices, of a profligate and ambitious tyranny might create. Aware of this danger, the Company placed the factory in Bengal under the direction of their officers, at the settlement of Fort St. George; so that a regular correspondence might be maintained between them, and if any dispute should arise between the government of Bengal and the English agents, they might not be entirely left without the benefit of advice and co-operation.

The English commerce with Bengal, however, was carried on, for some years, without the smallest molestation from the government of the country; and its success was consequently great. But about the year 1000, when the Company's agents had erected several spacious buildings for the purposes of their trade, and had brought together a large assortment of valuable commodities, the Nabob began to view their prosperity and property with a rapacious eye. Considering them completely in his power, he could no longer resist the lure with which their growing wealth continually tempted him; he therefore began his change of conduct towards them, by levying the same customs upon their goods as upon those of other merchants. When the agents remonstrated against this, and claimed the privileges of the Emperor's *furman* granted to Boughton, that patent was altogether disavowed; and Boughton being now dead, they had no remaining testimony of its having ever existed, except the immunities with which they had for twenty years been indulged, under the sanction of its authority. The Nabob informed them, that it was to his bounty alone, and not to any superior authority, that they owed the privileges they had for so many years enjoyed; but, that it was now his pleasure to annul some, and to curtail others of these privileges, and to make those who had derived so much advantage from them, contribute to the exigencies of his government. At the same time that they received this answer from the

Nabob,

Nabob, an additional duty was levied upon all cloths purchased for the English at Dacca; and a considerable sum of money was demanded from the factory by way of loan. Besides these grievous exactions, the factors had yet to complain of still more palpable injustice. The Nabob thought fit to sit in judgment himself, upon all differences between the English and his own subjects; and his decisions were almost always given in favour of the latter; so that such of the native merchants who chose to evade the payment of any debts which they had contracted with the English factors, were absolved from their obligations upon their own bare testimony of inability to fulfil them. These partial decisions had not even the merit of being founded on a criminal prejudice in favour of his countrymen; he who could bring the Nabob the most costly presents, was always sure to command them. Under a government so corrupt and debased, it will readily be believed, that every artifice, both of oppression and fraud, was practised, in order to subject the English to fines and exactions; which, when they refused, or even hesitated to pay, their whole trade throughout the province was immediately suspended.

Against these atrocious, and altogether unprovoked proceedings, the factors petitioned the Emperor Shah Jehan; but their complaint was totally disregarded; and, as any resistance to the Nabob's authority, even by the collective force of all the English in India, at that period, would have been not merely fruitless, but absurd, it was thought advisable, after a consultation with the presidency of Madras, to submit to their grievances without any further murmurs, and to struggle against all difficulties, rather than relinquish so lucrative and important a trade. To this resolution, and to the indefatigable perseverance and unconquerable patience with which it was enforced, were the Company and the English nation indebted for the preservation of the establishment in Bengal; the affairs of which, from the time of the restoration of Charles II. until the year 1685, present no occurrence that demands the attention of history.

The re-establishment of the monarchy in 1660, materially promoted the general interests of the India Company. Charles, by one of the earliest acts of his government, revived and supported their commerce. In April, 1661, a new charter was granted them, by which they not only obtained some additional commercial privileges, but were also invested with a new and dignified authority in their Indian Establishments. This charter empowered them to export bullion every voyage, to the amount of 150,000*l.* provided that foreign goods to the like amount were re-exported. It confirmed their exclusive privilege to trade to India; and permitted them to grant licences to private merchants, to trade from one port to another in India, by the name of *Country Traders*. And, finally, it vested them with a civil and military authority in their settlements in India, together with the power of delegating to the governors of these settlements, the right of making war and peace with the Indian states. A provisional clause was, however, annexed to this charter, reserving to the crown, the right of abrogation, after a year's notice given, and, upon due evidence being

being adduced of the privileges and powers thus granted, having proved detrimental to the general interests of the nation.

The king's marriage with the princess Catharine of Portugal, in the following year, was attended with a circumstance which still farther advanced the power and consequence of the English in Hindustan. As a part of the queen's portion, the island of Bombay was ceded to the crown of England. This island had been long in the possession of the Portuguese; and, though they had totally neglected to improve the many natural advantages of its situation, yet the spaciousness and security of its noble harbour, and the means and facilities which it afforded for the erection of extensive docks, together with every other accommodation for shipping and commerce, rendered it an acquisition of the highest importance. With a just notion of its value, the government lost no time in sending proper persons to receive possession of it. Lord Marleburgh, with a squadron of five men of war, a suitable land force, and Sir Abraham Shipman, as governor of Bombay, were dispatched to Goa, to receive from the viceroy, the investiture of the island, according to the commands of the king of Portugal. The squadron arrived at Goa, in August, 1668, and in September, Lord Marleburgh and Sir Abraham Shipman, accompanied by the viceroy, proceeded to Bombay. But the Portuguese colonists, amongst whom all the lands in the island were divided, disputed the right of their sovereign to transfer them to any other master whatever, much less to place them under the government of heretics; who, if they spared their property, would at least subject it, as well as their persons, to new laws; and who, if they constrained them not to abjure the Catholic faith, would at least deny them the free exercise of it, and would, moreover, insult them with the exhibition of an heretical worship, no less abhorrent to their conscience, than insulting to their feelings. In this resistance the colonists were powerfully encouraged and supported by the priests, who inflamed their passions with homilies against the heretics, in which they proclaimed, that their estates and their persons had been basely sold; and invoked the divine vengeance against those who should assist, or authorise, the landing of the English on their shores. Alarmed at the ferment which these violent proceedings had excited, and still more at the threatened denunciation of the priests, the viceroy represented to Lord Marleburgh that he could not, under such circumstances, deliver up the island to England. The English squadron, therefore, withdrew from Bombay, and retired to the road of Swallee, near Surat, where the troops were landed for refreshment. The governor of the Portuguese settlement at that place, alarmed at their warlike appearance, threatened the English factory with destruction, unless the troops should immediately re-embark and the squadron depart. Lord Marleburgh, unwilling to put the Company's property in the factory to any hazard, and anxious to do away any pretext of difference, much more of quarrel between the two nations, complied with this peremptory demand; and dispatching the principal part of the squadron with sir Abraham Shipman and the troops to the island of Anjadiva, near Goa, he proceeded himself to England. At that island,

Shipman

Skipman landed his troops, and opened a negotiation with the viceroy of Goa, for obtaining possession of Bombay. During this negotiation, Skipman, and the greatest part of the seamen and soldiers, died of an epidemic disorder, brought on by the inclemency of the climate. His secretary, however, presuming on some delegation of powers, continued to negotiate; and on the 14th of January, 1665, concluded a treaty with the viceroy and council of Goa, derogatory, it is true,* from the unqualified rights granted by the crown of Portugal to that of England; but what was of infinitively more consequence to the real honour of both, it was framed with a regard to the general principles of justice, and with that respect for the property and prejudices of the inhabitants of Bombay, which, in the original transfer of the island, had been overlooked with unfeeling indifference. By this treaty, Bombay was ceded to the crown of England, on the express condition, that the Portuguese colonists should be secured in the undisturbed possession of their estates, and in the free exercise of their religion. With this condition the colonists concurred in the treaty; the priests, through fear of the inefficacy and the consequences of further resistance, yielded a tacit and reluctant submission; and the English took peaceable possession of the island.

The secretary, Mr. Cook, assumed the government of the new settlement, and transmitted to England an account of his proceedings and success. But the treaty with the viceroy of Goa, which reflects so much credit on the judgment and discretion of Mr. Cook, was, nevertheless, disavowed by the king's ministers; and Sir Samuel Lucas was appointed governor of the island, and sent thither, with full powers to make such alterations as he might think fit, after an investigation of the condition and circumstances of the inhabitants. This officer, however, on his arrival, found the island in so settled and tranquil a state, and the Portuguese gentry so much satisfied and contented with their new government, that he considered it not only unjust, but inexpedient, to annul or alter any part of the treaty. He therefore confirmed Mr. Cook as governor of the island, and returned to England. Cook being thus established in the government of Bombay, lost no time in securing it against any hostile attack. The Portuguese town was only defended by a single wall, and four bastions; Cook therefore laid a plan for improving this slender defence into a regular fortification, but on a more extensive scale. The execution of this plan was prosecuted with unremitting diligence, and completed in about two years; when it formed a tetragon, covered, on three sides, by out-works of considerable strength, protected on the other side by the harbour; and the whole capable of mounting a hundred pieces of cannon. But the engineers employed in the construction of this fortress were guilty of an unaccountable oversight in raising it on such disadvantageous ground; for it might have been obvious to the most common observer, that it was completely commanded by a hill, about half a mile distant, which, once in the hands of an intelligent and active enemy,

* "This treaty," says Mr. Orme, "was *very* derogatory from the rights "granted by the crown of Portugal." He makes no other remark.—*See Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire*, p. 81.

enemy, would expose it to unavoidable destruction.

When the account of the expenses incurred by the erection of this fortification, together with other public buildings, was transmitted to England; and when an estimate was made of the future annual cost of maintaining a place which produced no revenue whatever, it was thought advisable to transfer it to the India Company, in whose possession it might become more advantageous to the nation. Bombay was accordingly granted to the Company by a charter, dated the 27th of March, 1668; and commissioners were thereupon appointed by them to govern the island under the controul of the presidency of Surat.

The factory at Surat was then governed by a president and council, who were vested with the supreme management and controul of all the Company's other factories and settlements in India. The number of these in the eastern islands had, since the massacre of Amboyna, been greatly diminished by the usurpations of the Dutch; but, besides Poolaroon, which was restored by treaty, the settlements of Bantam, in Java, and of Acheen, in Sumatra, were still retained; and about the year 1660, a factory at Bencoolen, and one or two other commercial stations, on the western coast of the latter island, were established. At Tonquin, at Siam, and on the Chinese island of Amoy, the Company had likewise factories at this period. This last had been originally established on the celebrated island of Formosa, but had been removed to Amoy, in consequence of a disagreement with the Chinese.

The increase, however, of the Company's establishments on the Indian continent, much more than counterbalanced the real importance of their losses in the Archipelago. On the western side of the Peninsula, they now possessed valuable establishments at Baroach and Surat, the island and harbour of Bombay, and extensive factories at Rajahpoor, Carwar, Tillecherry, and Calicat. On the coast of Coromandel there was a small factory at Conjevaram, the settlement of Madras, and the opulent commercial establishment at Mussulipatam. At Vizagapatam, on the coast of Orissa, there was a settlement with a portion of territory appertaining to it, and a small fortress sufficiently strong to resist any attack, from the neighbouring native states; and at Canjam, on the same coast, a small factory had been built, for the purpose of facilitating the intercourse between Vizagapatam, and the city of Cattack, then the greatest mart on that side of the Deccan, and where the Company's agents had, by their sensible conduct, and industrious habits, obtained permission to establish a considerable factory. At Ballasore, and Ingellee, near the mouths of the river Hughly, the western branch of the Ganges, there were commercial residences; and in Bengal the interesting establishment which has been already described.

The chiefs and agents of all these different establishments and factories were instructed to correspond with the presidency of Surat, and to transmit to them detailed accounts of all their transactions. The great distance of the settlements in the eastern islands, from Surat, rendered a regular observance of this general instruction very inconvenient, and it was therefore little attended to; but by the establishments on the continent,

nent, the authority of the supreme presidency was duly respected.

Thus, in the early part of the reign of Charles the second, which corresponds with that of the Mogul emperor, Aurungzebe, the English had, as merchants, attained a considerable degree of stability, and more than a proportional share of weight amongst the nations of Hindustan. In the course of the long period of time in which Aurungzebe held the Mogul sceptre, and extended its sway over all the eastern provinces of the Deccan, the English merchants began to form political connections, and to assume something of a military spirit and character. But neither of these can be properly developed or elucidated, without a previous review, both of the Mogul empire, during that, the most important portion of its annals, and of the Mahratta states, which, under the enterprizing and heroic Sevajee, then arose amidst the western mountains of the Deccan, and in that quarter formed a barrier to the further progress of the Mussulman arms. The two following chapters will, therefore, be dedicated to these extensive and interesting parts of Indian history.

CHRONICLE.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* MAY, 1804.

Particulars relating to the Ship La Paix.

January 5, 1804. At 11 A. M. saw a strange ship and a brig in the N. E. quarter; at half past 11, the brig bore up to the westward; the ship continued to stand to the northward; but edging down towards us, I continued my course.

January 6th. At 4 P. M. the ship threw out several signals, but finding them not answered, she hauled her wind; I immediately gave chase to her; at half past four P. M. she hoisted French colours, and fired a gun to leeward; at four P. M. being within gun shot of the enemy, gave him a gun, and hoisted St. George's colours; twenty minutes past five, gave him another shot, which was returned by him with his stern chase guns, and repeated when he bore up, and made all sail to leeward; gave him another shot; he then shortened sail, and hauled on a wind to the northward, on the starboard tacks; at six P. M. abreast of La Paix, with all sails set in chase of us, and within gun-shot. The strange sail mounted 14 guns on her lower deck, and 12 on the upper deck, and was full of men, a French-built ship, and a good sailor; half past six P. M. she bore up to the S. W. not being able to hold way with us. Supposed the brig to be a prize of her's, as she left off chase so very soon.

Capture of the Hon. Company's extra Ship Admiral Aplin.

The Admiral Aplin, capt. Rogers, sailed from Portsmouth on the 28th August, 1803, and on the 3d January, at half past six, A. M. being in lat. 0° 50′ S. long. 62′ E. saw a ship from the mast-head, bearing N. N. W. At that time the Admiral Aplin was steering N. E. by N. At half past seven she could be plainly observed steering after the Admiral Aplin; from that period every exertion was made, by press of sail, and frequent alteration of course in the night, to avoid the ship; but all was ineffectual; as on the 9th, just at daylight, the stranger had got within gun-shot; and finding that it was impossible for the Admiral Aplin to escape by sailing, the chance of carrying away some of the enemy's masts determined captain Rogers to make one effort more for the preservation of the ship under his command; with that view he hauled up his courses, and turned all hands to quarters; the enemy had by this time got on the weather-beam of the Admiral Aplin, when the action commenced, and lasted for one hour.

The shot from the Admiral Aplin fell short of the enemy, whilst those of the Psyche, from the superiority of metal, had their full effect. The

The Admiral Aplin, thus situated, endeavoured to close with the enemy, but was prevented, by the enemy keeping his wind; under these circumstances, any further resistance appeared to be ineffectual, and would have been only sacrificing many lives; it was, therefore, with the advice of the officers and military gentlemen on board, that the colours of the Admiral Aplin were hauled down.

The Psyche was out from the Mauritius thirty-five days when she took the Admiral Aplin; mounted twenty-four long twelve-pounders, and six eighteen-pound carronades, with 300 men on board, and pierced for forty guns; she had made no previous capture to the Admiral Aplin.

Captain Rogers speaks in the highest terms of the able support he received from the officers of his ship, and the gallant conduct of his ship's company in the action, as well as their perseverance during a six day's chase, when neither officers or men quitted the deck. The ready assistance of the passengers is also warmly acknowledged by captain Rogers.

It is with regret we have to state, that capt. M'Rae was killed in the action, capt. Amory dangerously wounded, one seaman lost his arm, and the boatswain slightly wounded; the enemy had two severely wounded.

Prize Money.

Fort William, Feb. 16, 1804.

The Governor-general in council has appointed the under-mentioned officers to be a committee at Fort William, for the purpose of investigating and reporting the claims of the European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers; and sepoys, &c. who were employed under the command of capt. Charles Chatfield, in the capture of Chinsurah, in the month of July, 1781, to share in the prize money arising from that capture, amounting to current rupees 4,16,450; with the view that the amount of the shares of such claimants as shall be admitted, may be paid to them, or to their legal representatives or agents. From the above sum one-eighth is to be deducted in the first instance, subject to future adjustment and distribution.

Major-general W. N. Cameron, commanding at the presidency.

Colonel James Pringle, quarter-master-general.

Captain W. S. Greene, deputy military auditor-general.

The Chinsurah prize money is to be distributed according to the following plan: *viz.*

	Shares.
For each Captain - -	120
Lieutenant - -	70
Serjeant-major -	4
Serjeant - -	2
Subadar - -	5
Jemmadar - -	3
Havildar, first tindal, and native doctor - -	1½
Naick, tindal, sepoy, drummer, lascar, puckalee, and bhisty	1

The following number of European and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, sepoys, lascars, puckalees, and bhistees, are stated present in the return of the second regiment of sepoys, for the month of July, 1781, the month in which the capture of Chinsurah was effected:

2 Captains.

2	Captains, at 120 shares each, is - - - -	240
6	Lieutenants, at 70 shares each, is - - - -	420
2	Serjeant-majors, at 4 shares each, is - - -	8
5	Serjeants, at 2 shares each, is - - - -	10
10	Subadars, at 5 shares each, is - - - -	50
20	Jemmadars, at 3 shares each, is - - - -	60
55	Havildars and native doctors, at $1\frac{1}{3}$ shares each, is -	$73\frac{1}{3}$
997	Naicks, tindals, sepoys, drummers, lascars, puckalees, and bhistees, at $\frac{2}{3}$ shares each, is - - -	$664\frac{2}{3}$
	Total number of shares,	1,526

The amount of the sum to be divided, is current rupees,	4,16,450	0
From which deduct $\frac{1}{8}$, subject to a future adjustment, -	52,056	4
Leaving the amount to be distributed, current rupees,	3,64,393	12
The amount of each share, is current rupees, - -	239	4-2

DISTRIBUTION.

			Current Rupees.				*Current Rupees.*		
2	Captains,	each 120 shares, is	28,654	13	0	equal to 57,309	10	0
6	Lieutenants,	70 ditto,	16,715	4	11	1,00,291	13	5
2	Serjeant-majors,	4 ditto,	955	2	6-4-5	1,910	5	1
5	Serjeants,	2 ditto,	477	9	3-2-5	2,387	14	5
10	Subadars,	5 ditto,	1,193	15	3	11,939	8	6
20	Jemmadars,	3 ditto,	716	5	11-1-10	14,327	6	6
55	Havildars, & native-dctrs.	$1\frac{1}{3}$ ditto,	318	6	2-12-55	17,511	5	0
997	Naiks, tindals, sepoys, drummers, lascars, puckalees, and bhisties,	$\frac{2}{3}$ each,	159	3	1-1-7	1,58,715	4	2
		Current Rupees,				3,64,393	12	0

Ordered, that a committee, composed of three officers, not under the rank of captain, of which the major of brigade shall be a member, be appointed at each of the stations of Barrackpore, Berhampore, Dinapore, Chunar, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Futty Ghur, and with the grand army; and that these committees be directed to meet once every month, or oftner, if necessary, for the purpose of identifying persons having claims to the Chinsurah prize money.

Ordered, that the committee, referred to in the preceeding paragraph, and the regulating officers of the invalid jaghiredar establishment, be directed to transmit monthly to the committee at Fort William, lists of the men who may appear to have claims, either in their own behalf, or as heirs or executors of deceased men entitled to share in the prize money arising from the capture of Chinsurah, in the year 1781, accompanied by an explanation of the pretensions of each claimant.

That the lists be prepared in the office of the major of brigade at each station, and by the regulat-

ing officers of the jaghiredar establishment, who are hereby respectively authorized to charge in a contingent bill, properly attested, the actual expense incurred for stationary in preparing the lists of claimants, &c. These bills are to be transmitted for the examination of the committee at Fort William, previously to their being submitted to his excellency in council, for his sanction.

That the committee at Fort William shall submit quarterly, or oftener if necessary, to the Governor-general in council, a statement of such claims, as shall appear to them to have been established; that for the amount of such of those claims as shall be admitted and confirmed, an order on the general treasury shall be issued in favour of the military pay-master-general, to enable him to pay the same, according to information with which he will be furnished by the committee at Fort William, bringing the amount of all orders on the treasury, issued to him on account of the Chinsurah prize money, in the first instance, to credit on his cash account.

That the claims on account of European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, shall be forwarded without delay, either direct to the committee at Fort William, or through the station committees.

That on the expiration of five years from this date, the proceedings of the committee at Fort William shall be closed, and no claims whatever, on account of the prize money, arising from the capture of Chinsurah in the year 1781, will be received and investigated after that period.

That the claims on account of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, privates, &c. shall be forwarded without delay, either direct to the committee at Fort William, or through the medium of the station committees.

That after the expiration of three years from this date, no claims on account of the native officers, drummers, privates, &c. will be received and examined. And all shares of native commissioned officers, privates, &c. remaining unclaimed at the expiration of three years, will become forfeited.

His excellency the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue orders for appointing the committees at the stations of Gawnpore and Futty Ghur, and with the army in the field.

The general officers, or officers commanding at the stations of Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore, are directed to appoint, without delay, the committees to be assembled at these stations respectively. The commanding officer at the Presidency Station, is directed to appoint the committee to be assembled at Barrackpore, conformably to the preceding order of the Governor-general in council.

By order of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

THO. HILL,
1st Assist. Sec. Mil. Dept.

To B. W. Page, Esq. *Captain of his Majesty's Ship* Caroline.

SIR,

The Calcutta Insurance Office, Calcutta Insurance Company, Phœnix Insurance Company, Asiatic Insurance Company, Hindustanee Insurance Company, and Ganges Insurance Company, have deputed us to convey to you their acknowledgments for the service rendered by you to the trade of India, by the

the capture of the French cruisers Le Freres Unis and Le General De Caen; and, as a further testimony of their sense thereof, we are desired to request your acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of 5000 sicca rupees.

We are further desired to request, that you will express the acknowledgments of the offices, which we represent, to the officers and ship's company of the Caroline, to whom they are desirous of offering some mark of attention; and hope the addition of 5000 rupees to their shares of prize money, arising from the produce of the General De Caen, will be received as a testimony to them, that in whatever station they do their duty, their services are not overlooked, although they cannot be individually noticed.

Accept, Sir, our individual acknowledgments, and sincere wishes for your health, that you may, as we know you will as often as opportunity offers, render service to your country, and protection to its commerce, in whatever part of the world your duty may call you.

We have the honour to remain, with esteem and regard,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

A. COLVIN, for the C. I. O.
J. M'TAGGART, ditto C. I. C
W. DRING, ditto, P. I. C.
R. M'CLINTOCK, do. A. I. C.
J. BARRETTO & Co. do. H. I C.
R. DOWNIE, ditto, G. I. C.

Calcutta, Feb. 24, 1804.

To the Gentlemen of the Calcutta Insurance Office, the Calcutta Insurance Company, the Phœnix Insurance Company, the Asiatic Insurance Company, the Hindustanee Insurance Company, and the Ganges Insurance Company.

Gentlemen,

I received, with grateful sensations, your letter of approbation, and very flattering testimony of the sense you are pleased to entertain of the zeal and exertions of myself and ship-mates to be useful to our country.

Be assured, myself, officers, and men, will ever do our utmost to do justice to our situation, and to merit a continuance of the good opinion you are pleased to evince of our endeavour to deserve a British subject's greatest happiness, the approbation of his countrymen.

I am, Gentlemen,

With sincere regard,

Your obliged & devoted servant,

(Signed) B. W. PAGE.

H. M. S. Caroline, at Bengal, February 25, 1804.

Opium.

The average of the Opium sold at the Company's sale, on the 17th instant, was sicca rupees 1480 5 6 per chest, for Behar opium, and 1417 2 2 per chest, for Benares ditto.

Account of a Shark caught in the Hughly, *near* Calcutta.

On Friday, a culprit, of a novel description, was taken for inspection to the police office, amidst the concourse and acclamation of an immense populace. The natives termed it an *Hunger:* or, as we might call it, a hungry ground shark, which had, on the preceding day, seized a man while he was performing his ablutions at Pulta Ghaut, one of the most central Ghauts in Calcutta, and tore off the flesh from the thigh, down to the knee, leaving the bone almost bare. At the time the accident happened,

the Ghaut was thronged with natives of both sexes, men, women and children. The cries of the man, and the miserable condition he appeared to be in, struck such a panic into all that were bathing, that every one got out of the water as fast as they could. At first it was supposed that the animal might have been a *Comeer*, or *Alligator*, but the fish was shortly after seen swimming in different directions about the place, and his rudder and large fins appearing occasionally above water, plainly denoted him to be a shark. As it was probable the fish might repeat his visit, or continue in the line of shallow water, about the adjacent Ghauts, as soon as the accident was reported at the police office, a reward was offered for catching him, and full compensation for all the damage that might be done to the nets laid to entrap him. Several fishermen, who then were about to place their nets for mango-fish, lured by the terms that were held out, proceeded on the business, and arranged their nets with so much address, that about four o'clock on Saturday morning, a shark, supposed to be the same, was caught at a short distance from the Ghaut, where he had seized his prey the preceding day, but not without a very stout conflict, during which he broke through two strong nets; but his strength being exhausted, he became entangled in the third. The fish measured six feet in length, and its circumference, just under the fins, was thirty-six inches; the mouth, when distended, was capable of receiving a large object; the teeth were thickly set and very sharp.

The unfortunate native, notwithstanding the first European medical assistance was quickly afforded him, lingered a short time and expired.

Wreck at Sea.—Extract from the Log Book of the Snow Union, Capt. P. Morris, Feb. 27, 1804.

In latitude 8 41, longitude 93 12, at 5 P. M. perceived a boat with Burmah colours; hove too and picked them up; found four poor unfortunate people in her, which had been cast away in a shoal to the eastward of us; we left the wreck several days since, in company with another boat, which had fifteen men, supposed to be lost; the men that were picked up, were in a very weekly condition, having no subsistence for eight days, but salt water; gave them every nourishment, that laid in our power, and landed them safe at Rangoon in perfect and good health, and received a salum from the prime Minister. A boat arrived at Rangoon from Mergui, a few days previous to the Union's sailing, who reported that there had been a French frigate at Mergui, who took in water and provisions, &c. and sailed from thence.

Capture of the ship Henrietta.

The ship Henrietta, captain William Somerville, belonging to this port, was captured by admiral Linois' squadron on the 11th of February, three days previous to his being beat by the China fleet under commodore Dance.

A Superb Golden Vase.

At a meeting of the principal officers of general Wellesley's division of the army, assembled in colonel Wallace's tent on the 26th February 1804, a proposal was made to present general Wellesley, with

with a token of their esteem, accompanied by an appropriate letter.

Colonel Wallace, in the chair.

The following proposals were made.

To present general Wellesley with a handsome gold vase, of superior workmanship, of the value of 2000 guineas, with an inscription recording the principal event, so decisive of the campaign in the Deccan, and denoting the present from the officers, to general Wellesley.

It is proposed, that officers commanding corps, staff, and departments should send the secretary, a list of officers who may choose to subscribe, in order that the sum may be ascertained, and they are requested to receive the amount subscribed, and pay it to a committee, that will hereafter be appointed, on or before the 1st May next.

The above proposals were submitted for general consideration, and a meeting was again requested in colonel Wallace's tent, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th February.

Camp near Perendah,
28th Feb. 1804,

The officers having assembled agreeable to appointment, communicated the general approbation of the officers of general Wellesley's division of the army, to the proposals suggested at the meeting of the 26th; and appointed a committee from their number, to receive the amount subscribed, and to carry into execution the wishes of the officers.

COMMITTEE.

President—Colonel Wallace.

Members—Major Swinton and major Dallas.

Treasurer—Captain Heitland.

Proposed inscription on the Vase.

BATTLE of ASSYE, Sept. 2d, 1803. Presented to Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, by the officers of the division of the army, who served under his immediate command in the Deccan in commemoration of the campaign in 1803.

The Committee directed the following letter to be written to Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding a division of the army in the Deccan, &c. &c.

SIR,

The officers who served with the division of the army, under your immediate command, in the Deccan, are desirous of presenting you a pledge of their respect and esteem, and to express the high idea they possess of the gallantry and enterprize, that so eminently distinguish you; they request your acceptance of a golden vase of the value of two thousand guineas, on which, it is proposed to record the principal event, that was decisive of the campaign in the Deccan.

In conveying to you this mark of their esteem, they sincerely add their wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, and their hopes, that when the public claims on your talents allow you repose, this vase may give pleasure to your social hours, in bringing to your remembrance events that add so much to your renown.

We have the honour to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful and obedient servants,

W. Wallace, lieut. col. com. 5th brigade,—J. M. Chalmers, lieut. col. com. 4th brigade,—J. Kennedy, lieut. col. 19th dragoons, com. 1st brigade cavalry,—J. Fornam, major 19th light dragoons,

and officers of H. M. 19th dragoons,—J. Colebrooke, capt. and officers, 5th regt. N. C.—Davidson, lieut. and officers, 4th regt. N. C. —R. Huddleston, major, and officers, 7th regt. N. C.—William Cunningham, deputy quarter master general and officers of the general staff,—James Limond, capt. and officers of artillery,—S. Swinton, major, and officers, H. M. 74th regt. —A. Adams, lieu. col. and officer, H. M. 78th regt.—J. M. Chalmers, lieut. col. and officers, 1st bat 2d nat. regt —P. H. Vesey, capt. and officers, 1st bat. 3d nat. regt.— Joseph Hill, lieut. col. and officers, 1st bat. 4th nat. regt.—William Orrock, lieut. col. and officers, 1st bat. 8th nat. regt.—P. Dallas. major, and officers, 1st bat. 10th nat. regt.—A. Macleod, lieut. col. and officers, 2d bat. 12th nat. regt. —W. Heitland, capt. and officers, 1st bat. of pioneers—J. Johnson, capt. and officers, of engineers.

General Wellesley was pleased to return the following answer.

To Lieutant Colonel Wallace, &c. &c. and Officers of the division of the army, under the command of Major-general Wellesley.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had honor of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, in which you have announced your intention to present to me a most handsome pledge of your respect and esteem, which shall commemorate the great victory which you gained over the enemy.—Be assured gentlemen, that I never shall lose the recollection of the events of the last year, or of the officers and troops by means of whose ability, zeal, and disciplined bravery, they have in a great measure been brought about in this part of India; but it is highly gratifying to me to be certain, that the conduct of the operations of the war has met with the approbation, and has gained me the esteem of the officers under my command.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and,
faithful servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
Major-general.

Camp at Poona, Mar. 4, 1804.

MADRAS
Occurrences for May.

Consecration of the New Chapel.

The protestant chapel in the Black Town was consecrated on Sunday last.

The consecration form was read by the reverend doctor Kerr, under the sanction of a special authority, deputed to him for that purpose by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury.

The sentence separating the chapel from all profane and common uses, and dedicating it entirely to the worship of Almighty God, being pronounced, the service of the day began. The reverend Mr. Haywood read the morning prayers, after which an excellent sermon on the importance of public worship was impressively delivered by the reverend archdeacon Leslie, from the appropriate text (84 Psalm 10th v.) "One day in thine house is better than a thousand."

The chapel was attended by the right honourable the governor and lady William Bentinck, the honourable Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Chamier, and a numerous congregation of the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.

Colonel

Colonel Stevenson's *departure from India.*

April 5, 1804. As a mark of respect due to colonel James Stevenson, the Company's officers, on duty at this presidency, had resolved to attend him to the beach on his embarkation for Europe,—and there to present him with the subjoined address; but, owing to his embarking at an earlier hour than was expected,—the address was forwarded to him, through the senior, on board the Ceylon in the roads.

To Colonel James Stevenson.

SIR,

Unwarped by interest, uninfluenced by authority, unbiassed by power, we are assembled here by the dictates of grateful and admiring minds, to shew towards you the only token of our reverence and esteem which the suddenness of your departure from India leaves it in our power to offer.

In parting with you, sir, we part with an officer, whose private character and public conduct have, for a series of years, added a bright lustre to the name of this army—and been greatly instrumental in advancing its credit and reputation beyond its former limits.

It never has been in your power to confer on us individual rewards or favours,—but insensible should we be, not to perceive, and ungrateful indeed, not to acknowledge, the manifold advantages and lasting benefit we derive from many glorious exertions of your superior talents; and the noble sacrifices you have made at the shrine of your public duty;—exertion and sacrifices, by which, both our individual interests, and public character, have been advanced and extended.

When we shall have long been deprived of your animating presence;—when your unerring counsel shall no longer avail us—when your frame shall long have mingled with its parent earth;—the zeal your example has created,—the spirit your conduct has excited,—will continue to invigorate and adorn this army,—and, with emulous pride, preserve in our minds,—you once were one of us:—with our memories, our gratitude, esteem, and admiration will last, and part only with our lives.

In these feelings and sentiments, we readily anticipate the cordial concurrence and participation of all our brother officers; and the lively pain those with experience, who, by the suddenness of your departure, have lost this opportunity of doing willing but unequal homage, to your private virtues and public merits.

Although we hope and trust your absence from these shores will be but short, and with pleasure anticipate your speedy return, yet, sir, we would not willingly allow any opportunity to pass, without offering you some token of those sentiments, which never cease to actuate our minds and feelings towards you.

Wishing you a safe and pleasant passage to your native country—that country in whose service you have devoted so many years of your life—whose interests you have been so greatly instrumental in advancing—and for whose public good your zeal knows no limits—we now take a painful, but temporary leave—with our most fervant wishes, that its salubrious air may speedily restore you to a state of rendering it farther services.

(Signed) By the Officers of the Honourable Company's service, on duty at the Presidency.

To Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson, *and Officers on duty at* Madras.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the favour of your letter of this date.

The good opinion you have done me the honour to express of my military conduct, and assurances of private esteem, are grateful rewards for the anxiety I have ever felt for the welfare of my country, which it has and ever shall be my study to serve with zeal and integrity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STEVENSON, Col.

On board the Ceylon, Madras Roads.

A superb Column of Granite.

An address, prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose, was brought forward and read, for the general approbation of the meeting, and was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Roebuck then requested permission to address the meeting, and proceeded to observe, that he was well aware the minds of the gentlemen present would not feel satisfied with what they had already done upon the present occasion, without going further, and doing something more to mark the sentiments of gratitude, which he was convinced every one present felt towards the noble marquis.

That on a former grand occasion, the settlement had requested the noble marquis would honour them by sitting for his picture, which was now in the view of the present assembly; that on the present occasion a statue had been proposed. The objections to a statue were, that it could not be commenced upon until the arrival of the noble marquis in England, and that it would then be some years before it could be executed and forwarded to this presidency, and placed on its intended scite.

Viewing the subject in this light, a column had been suggested. Mr. Roebuck added, that he immediately acquiesced in the idea, wishing to have a magnificent record, if he might be allowed to use the term, of the splendid achievements of his excellency's government; that with a professional gentleman he had taken some pains in investigating the subject, and found the neighbourhood of Madras would furnish the means of producing a granite column, of which the shaft should be fifty feet long; that the means of transporting and erecting it he had also investigated, and was satisfied; that it was perfectly practicable; he, therefore, begged leave to move the following resolution:

"Resolved.—That in gratitude to his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, a column of granite be erected, for the purpose of commemorating the splendid events of his lordship's government; and recording the names of those distinguished leaders, who, under his auspices, have carried his plans into execution; and of those gallant officers, who fell gloriously in their country's cause, leading on their fellow-soldiers to victory:—and that the shaft of the column of a single piece be fifty feet long."

This resolution having been unanimously agreed to, several others were put and carried.

The meeting then adjourned, *sine die*.

The committee having met in consequence of the resolution appointing them to devise the best means of conveying the address to his excellency the Governor-general, agreed to request the right honourable the Governor to forward

ward the same. The chairman was instructed to wait on his lordship for that purpose, when his lordship was pleased to consent to the request of the committee, and to appoint Friday the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the address.

The committee in consequence assembled, and at the hour appointed, proceeded with the principal inhabitants of the settlement, to the government-house.

Immediately on their arrival they had the honour of being introduced to the right honourable the Governor, when the chairman addressed his lordship in the following words:

My Lord,

I have the honour to present to your lordship the address of the inhabitants of Madras to the most noble marquis Wellesley, on the termination of the Mahratta war, against the confederated chiefs of Malwa and Berar; and at the request of the committee appointed to forward the address, have to hope that your lordship will be pleased to be the channel through which this communication shall be made.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that this mode has been adopted because we have considered it as most respectful to the noble marquis, as well as to your lordship, who, we are led to believe sincerely joins us in every sentiment expressed in this address.

On the glorious successes which have terminated this war, I offer our congratulations to your lordship.

I have been desired to deliver to your lordship a copy of the resolutions of the meeting, which I have also to hope you will be pleased to transmit to his excellency, and which, with your lordship's permission, I shall now send to the public prints of the settlement.

To which his lordship was graciously pleased to reply as follows:

Sir,

I shall have the greatest pleasure in transmitting to the most noble the marquis Wellesley, the address of the inhabitants of this settlement, upon the splendid termination of the Mahratta war.

Bombay
Occurrences for May.

Bombay Quarter Sessions.

At the quarter session of oyer and terminer, and goal delivery before sir Benjamin Sulivan, knight, and his associates, Robert Kitson, and Sinfon Halliday, esquires.

The grand jury being sworn in, the honourable the Recorder informed them of the bills which would be laid before them, and explained the duties which they were expected, by the constitution, to fulfil, and on the due discharge of which so much depended.

The court then adjourned till Monday the 9th; when, having met, it was proposed by Mr. Dowdeswell, as counsel for two prisoners accused of a murder at Surat, that their trial should be put off till next sessions, in consequence of the dangerous illness under which one of them laboured, and which rendered it impossible for him to undergo the fatigue of a long trial. Dr. Keir being called upon, and confirming the statement, Mr. Threipland, as counsel for the prosecution, consented that the trial of the prisoner who was sick, and who was only charged as an

accessary

accessary in the indictment, should be postponed; but strongly insisted, on the part of the crown, that he was intitled to proceed with the trial of the other prisoner, for which he was the more solicitious, as the witnesses had come such a distance, and it might be difficult or impossible to procure the attendance of all of them at a future period. The court, after some discussion, having concurred in this; Robert Frazer, private in the 65th regiment, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of one Hirjannah, a boy of 16 years of age, by stabbing him to the heart with a bayonet, while accompanying the funeral of a native, and employed in carrying sacred fire in front of the procession.

The deed appeared to have been committed without the slightest provocation, but none of those who were present when the wound was given, could indentify the person of the prisoner; they all swore however that he was one of the two by whom the party at the funeral was attacked, that they were both soldiers, and armed with bayonets, and that it was either the prisoner or his comrade who struck the blow. To compensate however for the proof falling short in this respect, it was clearly established that when Frazer was arrested, in less than an hour after the murder was committed, he had his belt and scabbard, but no bayonet; and it was likewise proved that a bayonet was soon after found near the spot, with a great deal of fresh blood upon it, and bearing the same number and letter which the serjeant of the prisoner's company swore belonged to his bayonet, and corresponded with the number on his musket, for which no bayonet had ever since been found; but he added, that the practice of ascertaining bayonets, by the number and letter, was customary in the army; and that there were detachments from different regiments in Surat, at the time. The fact being so far brought home to the prisoner, Mr. Threipland proceeded to call those who apprehended his comrade, all of whom swore that he had a bayonet in his hand, when they came up with him, that there was no appearance of blood upon it, and that its point was extremely blunt. On being produced, this was made evident, and another serjeant swore he knew it to belong to Stewart who was sick in prison, from the letter and number stamped upon it. Dr. Pouget was then called, who swore that the wound appeared to have been given with a sharp pointed instrument, and that it must have been the cause of death. Such was the import of the evidence in this case, which lasted till near five o'clock, when the jury having retired to consider of their verdict, returned in about half an hour, and pronounced the prisoner—not guilty.

On Tuesday the 10th, the court having met at the usual hour, Peter Stewart, the soldier above referred to, as having been accessary to the murder of which Frazer was acquitted, was brought into court, supported by two peons, and being placed at the bar, and a jury sworn, Mr. Threipland said, that in consequence of the verdict which had been returned in the other trial, he did not feel it to be his duty to adduce any witnesses against the prisoner. He was of course discharged.

The trial of Mulharry Baloo, shoe-maker, for the murder of his wife, came on next; and disclosed a scene

scene of such atrocious cruelty, that Mr. Threipland concluded his address to the jury by saying, that he would not make them sick by dwelling any longer on the facts of the case; but content himself with trusting, that their verdict would be the means of ridding the world of a monster, whose conduct had been more characteristic of a wild beast, than of a human being. The evidence fully justifying this statement, (for it appeared than in a fit of rage and jealousy, he had not only cut his wife's throat, but ripped up her body, so that the lungs were separated,) and the shocking facts being clearly substantiated, he was immediately convicted.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Gungaram Antaram, Naique, in the late fencible regiment; accused of the murder of one Sumjee Dowra, by shooting him with a musket, on the 17th day of October last.

It appeared that jealousy had been the cause of this atrocious act, as it likewise was of the former murder; and the fact being clearly proved, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

On the 11th the court proceeded to the trial of the only remaining indictment, which was for perjury; and the prisoner Heijevan Assarum being convicted of that offence, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 100 rupees, and to stand twice in the pillory.

Mulharry Baloo was then sentenced to be executed on Saturday the 14th inst. and to be hung in chains; and Gungaram Antaram, to be transported for 14 years.

Philanthropy.

In consequence of the advertisement so wisely promulgated by government, with a view of affording relief to the poorer class of people, whose influx to the island has of late been very considerable, it is with pleasure we state, that upwards of one thousand are now employed at the new tanks near Bycullah; and receive a proportion of grain as a recompense for their daily labour. This philanthropic mode of affording succour to the indigent, will no doubt be attended with the good effects anticipated from it, while it reflects credit on the projectors of so laudable an arrangement, who have thus listened to the calls of humanity.

CEYLON
Occurrences for May.

Noted Rebel.

Goddakandege, a notorious rebel and robber, who had been particularly active in raising disturbances on the frontiers of the Galle district, and had afterwards fled to Laudla, lately returned to the vicinity of Mapitigam, with other rebels, where they were committing depredations. Don Lewis de Zilva, aratchy of that village, marched out with a party of the inhabitants to apprehend him. They surprised two of his adherents upon the road, from whom they learned that Goddakandege was concealed in a cave with two women, whom he had carried off by force from their husbands; upon hearing the party approach, he sallied out with a bayonet to attack, and attempted to charge the aratchy, who immediately shot him dead. The two women were restored to their husbands.

Major

Major Davie's *Death.*

A person arrived from Kandi, at Columbo, sometime in the beginning of last month, who saw captain Humphreys and captain Rumley at Hangareene Kettie, the present residence of the king of Kandi; they were so strictly observed, that this man could have no conversation, much less deliver a letter to captain H. which he was entrusted with. Major Davie had died of a dysentary, some time before.

A sub-assistant-surgeon, who had escaped from Kandi, at the attack on Hangwellee, has written a narrative of the whole transaction; that at the beginning of the massacre, being near captain Humphreys, he seized hold of captain H.'s arm, and contrived to roll down to the place where the dead bodies were thrown; there they remained till the fourth night; when this narrator, going, as was his custom, in search of a precarious meal, was discovered by a Malay guard, the corporal of which he had formerly been acquainted with, when in the service of the Dutch; the corporal assured him of protection, and offered him some refreshment, this he readily accepted, and said, there was an English captain who would be glad to partake of it likwise; they were then brought before the king, who ordered them to be separately confined. The last supply sent to capt. Humphreys, from Columbo, were by four coolies, who safely delivered the articles; but on their return were attacked by the Candians, who seized a box which had been committed to their charge, directed to one of his friends, containing, as was supposed, his most valuable papers.

A letter from captain Humphreys, dated the 18th of June mentions the warlike preparation of the Candians, and a likelihood of hostilities soon commencing: this was the last letter received from this officer.

If such intercourse can be carried on, and communications made with our unfortunate countrymen, the best hopes may be entertained, either of their ultimate escape or rescue from the hand of these barbarians.

SUMATRA.

Extract of a letter from Fort Malborough.

A large ship of the line and three large frigates entered our roads, and presented to us a battery of 100 guns, out of reach, however, of the fort; the roadstead being full of rocks, we could perceive that the ships were crowded with troops; we instantly put ourselves in the best state for defending the settlement against the opponents our small force admitted of: at day-break the enemy attacked the harbour, where there is no defence; they took a rich Madras ship; captain Slater, and two other commanders, burnt theirs; in return the enemy set fire to the Company's godowns, and destroyed about 400 tons of pepper, besides a quanty of other things. When the French retired, the Buggusses, an eastern race, who reside here half the year to trade, and the Malays, plundered all they had overlooked, and two prows sailed away loaded with the booty. A captain of a ship shot the Noquedah of one of them, but could not stop the prow. In addition to all these untoward events, the banditti from the hills came down, and crouching like tygers all round the place, watched for the moment of fire and plunder. This was a period

riod of difficulty which called for the exertion of all the resolution, energy, and vigilance of our commissioner; the most prompt and effectual measures were adopted, and vigourously applied, and our internal foes were completely terrified from all their threatened attempts.

On Sunday, the third day, all the commanders, officers, and crews of the destroyed ships came to Marlborough, and were a great addition to our force; we set to work, and by three o'clock a battery for red-hot shot was reported to be ready. Works were raised with bags of salt and pepper; and we all cheerfully retired to our dinners, prepared for the worst, and determined not to discredit the national character by an easy surrender of our little fortress; at the same time that we did not expect an attack, well knowing the high character of the French admirals, we did not imagine that he would risk his past reputation, and his future glory and fortune, in an enterprize of great hazard, and where the object was not worth the hazard of the attempt; our shipping alone must have been his game. The Marengo could not come near us, as she drew too much water; and the frigates must lay in a most dangerous birth, whilst our furnace blazed in their faces, our shots were ready, if they approached and received any of them, they were done up, nothing could save them.

From their boats we had little dread; the boat channel winds through rocks, a nervous passage even in time of peace, but infinitely more so when exposed for half an hour to showers of grape from the fort above and batteries below; and if they miss the passage and touch the rocks, over they go. The weather was very fide; but being the change of the moon, a gale was hourly expected; and the gale was experienced with such violence a week after the enemy had gone, that, ignorant as they were of our roads, they could not have rode it out. At six o'clock, the following morning, the enemy disappeared; when our commissioner proceeded to punish the plunderers. He seized four chiefs of the Bugguesses to answer for the good behaviour of their people, they are to pay half the amount of the plundered property; and the ever treacherous Malays the other half; and we are, barring our loss and damage, as well as can be expected; but in point of security, well able to revenge ourselves upon the foe, if he should ever think fit to give us the opportunity, and if he would come a little more within our reach.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* JUNE, 1804.

Re-capture of the Ship Henrietta.

We have stated the capture of the ship Henrietta, captain Somerville, by one of admiral Lenois' squadron, to the eastward: she was carried by the captors to Batavia, where disease and death soon reduced the number of Frenchmen in charge of her, to a small and feeble-band; the Syrang and Lascars, who were kept on board, and obliged to work in the delivery

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delivery of her cargo, observing the diminished numbers of the enemy, formed a plan for the recovery of the vessel, this they effected with much spirit, throwing a few of the Frenchmen overboard, making prisoners of the rest, and conducting the Henrietta to Penang, where she has since arrived in safety.

Alligators.

Extract from a letter, dated Kedgeree, *the 28th June*, 1804.

On Tuesday night a very large alligator took a man out of one of the dawk boats stationed here, and wounded two others badly; the alligator threw himself across the boat, seized the man by the lower part of the belly, and cut him in two, the people are now afraid to remain on the dawk boat.

Bombay
Occurrences for June.

Relating to the Cow Pock.

The following letter has been received by Dr. Helenus Scott.

Dear Sir,

A rajah having lately died of the small pox in the northern circars, has excited some attention to cow-pock inoculation, which promises more extension to the propagation of the disease, for wherever the natives have been able to contrast the desolation of the one, with the safe and preservative effects of the other, they have been sensible of the value of cow-pock inoculation, and have more readily embraced it.

Notwithstanding the countenance and support of government, beyond what is to be found in European states; much yet remains to be effected; as the highest reports of monthly inoculations do not greatly exceed six or seven thousand, a number that may preserve the disease, but which is by no means sufficient to extinguish small pox in a population of nearly ten millions, who inhabit the lands under this presidency so that unless all who have not had the small pox are inoculated for cow pock, which probably make a third of the whole inhabitants, the rising generations will still be exposed to the malignant operation of the former disease, and the laudable expectation of eradicating so great a scourge, elude our grasp; which can only be held by the most public and general influence,.

At Malacca, the vaccine was readily and successfully introduced, but is already lost; it has also been lost from want of subjects at many places on this coast, so that it can only be said to have been preserved hitherto, by government establishments; and indeed the virus of this disease is so capricious, that inoculation without fresh matter is little to be depended on, even this likewise sometimes fails, owing probably to the want of predisposition, so that a weekly succession of proper patients constitutes the principal attention, until influence or conviction produce a much more extended practice.

To you, who have done so much in the first instance, to establish and diffuse the vaccine, I have thought it would give pleasure to know our progress, and if you have it in your power, you may acquaint Dr. De Carro, to whom India is principally indebted for whatever eventual

eventual benefit may attend the inestimable transmission.

I am, dear Sir,
With much consideration and regard, your obedient and very humble servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, June 8, 1804.

CEYLON
Occurrences for June.

Sea Engagement.

The following extract of a letter from captain Lind, of his Majesty's ship Sheerness, to lieutenant-colonel Middison, commandant of Point de Galle.

" I have the pleasure to inform you, that the firing, which you perhaps might have seen about 3 o'clock, proceeded from a mistake of a privateer coming to take us; the intentions, as you may suppose, were easily frustrated; but I am sorry to say, that she had two men killed and six wounded. The privateer is the Alfred, mounting 14 guns, and 70 men, left the Mauritius in the middle of December, and had been chased by H. M. ships Albion and Sceptre; and likewise by H. M. ship Caroline: she captured the brig Friendship, from Madras to Penang, on the 27th March, and the brig Endeavour, on the same voyage, on the 16th April; she was the vessel that boarded the Shrewsbury in Masulipatam roads, some time ago. I am happy to find that neither the Glory nor the ship Margaret, from Bombay to Madras, which I spoke during last night, nor the Helen, which is gone into your harbour, have met this vessel."

H. M. Ship Sheerness,
5th May, 1804, off Point de Galle.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* JULY, 1804.

Supreme Court.

On Saturday last, was holden at the Supreme Court of Judicature, the first session of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, and also an admiralty session.

The charges were delivered by the honourable sir John Royds, who paid a just compliment to the system and energy of the well-regulated police, which we enjoy in this settlement.

The prevention, rather than the punishment, of crimes, being the perfection of human policy, certainly too much praise cannot be bestowed on the vigilance with which the police is administered, as is strongly manifested by two indictments only appearing on the calendar.

Those were, against a Malay, named Sival, for piracy on the high seas, near Pulo Penang, and a native woman for perjury.

Bills were found against both, and there being no other business, the grand jury were discharged.

Sival having been put upon his trial, and found guilty, received sentence of death, to be hanged on Saturday, the 23d instant.

The native woman pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to stand in the pillory, with a statement of her crime, in the English and native languages, and afterwards to be transported to Prince of Wales's Island for seven years.

Sinking Fund.

Fort William, Public Department, July 18, 1804.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of August, is sicca rupees 4,00,000 Of this sum, sicca rupees 2,20,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,237 to No 4,279, both inclusive, on Monday, the 27th of August, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

THO. BROWN,
Sec. to Govt. Pub. Dept.

Fort William, June 27, 1804.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council.

Information having been received, that the price of grain has been considerably enhanced in the district of Chittagong, his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council, with the view of encouraging the importation of grain into that district, has been pleased to direct, that a bounty shall be paid at the rate of ten rupees per hundred maunds, on all grain imported at the town of Islamabad, within two months from the date of this proclamation.

The bounty, to which persons importing grain at the above-mentioned town may be entitled, agreeably to the tenor of this proclamation, will be paid at Islamabad, by the collector of Chittagong. In order, however, to entitle the importers to the payment of the bounty, such persons will be required to produce the rowannahs for the grain, bearing the seal and signature of one of the collectors of customs, and the usual endorsement of the collectors or darogahs of the intermediate custom-houses. The officers of government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the boats, whenever they may have reason to apprehend, that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the bounty may be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the district of Chittagong, in consequence of this proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price, and in such manner, as they may judge proper.

Meafy rowannahs will be granted for the transportation of the grain.

Capture of the Ship Althea.

To John Lumsden, esq. *Chief Secretary to the Government.*

Fort William.

SIR,

It is with sincere regret I have to advise you, for the information of his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor-general in council, that the honourable Company's freighted ship Althea, late under my command, was unfortunately captured on the 17th ultimo, in seven degrees south latitude, and ninety-two degrees thirty minutes east longitude, by two French frigates, the Belle Poule and Atalanta; the former carrying 28 eighteen, and 16 nine-

pounders,

pounders, with 340 men, commanded by captain Brinlac; the latter carrying 28 eighteen, 2 nine-pounders, and 14 thirty-two pound carronades, with 340 men, commanded by captain Goodoin Beauchane.

I engaged the first frigate that came up with me, which proved to be the Atalanta, but the other coming up, and being between the the fire of both, having the Atalanta on the larboard beam, and the Belle Poule on the starboard quarter, seeing no possibility of either saving the Althea, or of injuring the enemy, as our shot from the short carronades would not reach to do execution, I was under the disagreeable necessity of striking to such a very superior force, having previously destroyed, by throwing over-board and sinking the government packets addressed to the honourable Court of Directors, the packet for the governor of St. Helena, and all other public dispatches.

I was highly gratified in observing, and have much pleasure in stating, that the Althea's officers and ship's company shewed such spirit and willingness to defend the ship, that had we not been opposed by a force, so very much superior, or had only had one in place of two to contend with, I am fully convinced we should have saved the ship; but as I was situated, I had no prospect, by any farther resistance, than of sacrificing the lives of the ship's company to no purpose.

Both the enemy's frigates kept company with the Althea, and arrived here on the 8th instant; the Althea and cargo has since been condemned, as prizes.

I wrote from hence, *via* America, on the 25th instant, to William Ramsay, esq. secretary to the honourable East India Company, London, advising him, for the information of the honourable Court of Directors, of the unfortunate loss of the Althea, and will, by the earliest opportunity, forward triplicates of the same.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) WM. MILLER,
Late Commander of the Althea.

Isle of France, May 28, 1804.

MADRAS
Occurrences for July.

Court of Judicature.

July 7, 1804. On Monday last, a session of oyer, terminer, and general gaol delivery commenced before the honourable sir Thomas Andrew Strange, kt. chief justice of the supreme court, at the court-house in Fort St. George.

A number of trivial assaults and petty larcenies occupied the attention of the court until Thursday evening, and yesterday morning the prisoners were brought up to receive sentence, when six natives, found guilty of the latter crime, were ordered to hard labour on the public roads; and a Portugueze, found guilty of assaulting a peace officer, was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* AUGUST, 1804.

Destruction of Banditti.

On the 1st of July last lieutenant-colonel Martindale, with the detachment under his command, arrived at Mohobah; and, having ascertained the position occupied by rajah Ram and the nagahs, determined to attack them on the morning of the second. Lieutenant-colonel Martindale accordingly directed captains O'Halloran and Anderson, with the brigades of Meer Cullub Ally and Mahomed Jemaum Khan, to move towards the banditti, by the nearest road, while the detachment under his immediate command proceeded by a circuitous route through the hills.

The position occupied by rajah Ram and the nagahs was extremely strong, being surrounded by ranges of high rocks, which were lined by matchlockmen and rocket boys, who kept up a constant fire upon the British troops as they advanced against the banditty.

Both attacks succeeded completely, and the banditti were driven from the strong position which they occupied, with the loss of nearly the whole of their baggage, tents, camels, horses, bazar, &c. which fell into the hands of lieutenant-colonel Martindal's detachment.

Lieutenant-colonel Martindale reports, that the whole of the troops conducted themselves to his entire satisfaction, and that the attacks of the brigades under the command of captains O'Halloran and Anderson, were made with great skill and gallantry: lieutenant-colonel Martindale also mentions, in terms of approbation, the conduct of captain Watson, who, with four companies of the 1st battalion 18th regiment, was ordered to scour the hills which were covered with matchlockmen, belonging to the banditti. It is impossible to ascertain the loss sustained by the banditti, but it appears to have been considerable; the remainder of the banditti fled in different directions, and great numbers, (from the dispersed manner of their retreat,) were attacked by the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed. Two squadrons of the 5th regiment native cavalry, under captain Webber, charged a body of the predatory cavalry with great effect, and took a colour, together with the religious standard of the nagahs.

Another party of banditti, stated to be under the orders of an officer Meer Khan's assembled at the village of Mooduna, on the 24th of June, 1804, and advanced (with an intention of attacking colonel Sheppard, commanding a corps, lately in the service of Ambajee Inglia) to Bucknan, two coss from Kooch. Colonel Sheppard immediately moved against the banditti with one battalion and the irregular cavalry under his command, and entirely routed the banditti, of whom one hundred men were killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded. Forty horses of the banditti were killed, and several tents and horses were taken by colonel Sheppard's corps. Meer Khan's officer was also killed.

All the country in the vicinity of Kalpee, (lately disturbed by the irruption

ruption of the banditti,) is reported by lieutenant-colonel Prole, commanding at Kalpee, to be in a state of perfect tranquillity.

Melancholy Event.

A circumstance of the most distressing nature has lately occurred, of which the following are the particulars:

A French gentleman, of the name of Treilhard, embarked with his wife, an infant child, his nephew, and another gentleman, on board of a native vessel, from Pondicherry for this port; by some accident the vessel appears to have been wrecked, near to Saugor; a raft, however, had been constructed, upon which the above-named persons, with two or three servants, had trusted themselves to the mercy of the winds and waves. During the night, the raft separated in two, and only that part, on which were placed Mrs. Trielhard, her infant child, and servants, reached the shore at Saugor; the poor infant most unfortunately slipped from the breast of its mother, during the confusion of this melancholy scene, and was lost. Mrs. Trielhard and servants were relieved by a fishing-boat, after having been for three days on Saugor, without a morsel to eat. She arrived at Fultah in a most distressing situation; but we are happy to hear, is now in a fair way of recovery. Of the remainder of the party, nothing as yet has been heard: we may still hope, however, that they may have been picked up, or reached the land in safety.

We have heard it said, that the fishermen refused to relieve these unhappy sufferers, till they had obtained some pecuniary recompence, and were in the act of rowing away from them; when fortunately a servant of Mrs. Treilhard, who had about him a few rupees, by giving the fishermen the money, obtained for his mistress, himself, and other servants, a passage to Fultah.

MADRAS

Occurrences for August.

Severe Gale.

Private letters from Point de Gallo mention the safe arrival there of the brig Echo, captain Arthur, from this port.

The Echo left Point Palmiras on the 27th April, and on the 29th met with a severe gale of wind and very heavy sea, in which she sprung a leak, which obliged her to bear up, and scud before it, with three feet water in the hold.

The Echo hove 300 bags of rice over-board; sprung her bowsprit, and carried away the fore and main yards; but, finding the leak did not gain on the pumps, and the gale abating, cleared the vessel, and repaired the damage sustained; made sail to the southward, crossed the line, and stood as far as 5 south latitude, where she could fetch Ceylon; stood back to the northward, and arrived at Point de Galle the 2d of July.

The Echo is a vessel constructed in France, and was conveyed by Bonaparte in frames, on his famous expedition to Egypt; she was carried across the desert from Alexandria to Suez, there launched, and subsequently captured by some British vessel.

Rate of Company's Paper.

Calcutta, August 24, 1804.

	Buy.	Sell.	
6 per cent.	1 12	2 6	discount.
6 per cent. old, at.	0 4	0 12	par.
8 per cent. new int. pay half yearly.	1 0	0 8	premium.
8 per cent. (1st Sept. 1801, 2d Aug. 1802, 1st Feb. and 1st Nov. 1804, and 1st April, 1804) at.	2 0	1 8	ditto.
10 per cent. decennial loan.	7 8	6 8	ditto.

The Inhabitants of Seringapatam to Major-general Wellesley.

ADDRESS

Of the native inhabitants of Seringapatam, presented to Major-general the honourable A. Wellesley, commanding the troops in Mysore, &c. &c. on his return from the field.

We, the native inhabitants of Seringapatam, have reposed for five auspicious years under the shadow of your protection. We have felt, even during your absence, in the midst of battle and of victory, that your care for our prosperity had been extended to us in as ample a manner as if no other object had occupied your mind. We are preparing to perform in our several casts, the duties of thanksgiving and of sacrifice, to the preserving God, who has brought you back in safety, and we present ourselves in person to express our joy.

As your labours have been crowned with victory, so may your repose be graced with honours. May you long continue personally to dispense to us that full stream of security and happiness, which we first received with wonder, and continue to enjoy with gratitude; and, when greater affairs shall call you from us, may the God of all casts and all nations, deign to hear with favour our humble and constant prayers for your health, your glory, and your happiness.

(Signed) Meer Husanfiazee,
Hubbeeb Ulla,
Pootoo Baul Sette,
Roshin Lalla,
In behalf of all the Inhabitants.

Seringapatam, July 6, 1804.

ANSWER

Of Major-general the Honourable A. Wellesley, to the Address of the Native Inhabitants of Seringapatam.

In every situation in which I have been employed, it has been my uniform wish and endeavour to conduct the public affairs entrusted to my management, according to the orders and intentions of the government which I am serving, and under whose protection you are living. I have always been particularly interested in the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of Seringapatam, and have been anxious that they should enjoy the full benefit of the security which the laws and regulations, by which the British government is administered, afford to every individual.

The attention which I have given to your affairs, in every situation in which I have been placed, has been a part of my duty, and a necessary consequence of my desire,

sire, that you should not cease to feel the benefit of the Company's government; and it is very gratifying to my feelings to find, that my conduct has been satisfactory to you.

A. WELLESLEY,
Major-general.

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BOMBAY
Occurrences for August.

Inhuman Depravity.

Though duty compels us to announce all the ordinary occurrences which offer themselves to our notice, it is with much concern we have to present to the public an additional melancholy picture of human depravity and wickedness, arising from another atrocious murder committed in the district of Balsar, contiguous of Surat, also in the month of February last.

It appears that on the 7th of that month a person, named Sunderjee Soonjee, while sitting at home at Balsar, heard that his son Jeewanjee, a young man about 22 years of age, had been killed by one Dadabhoy, Persee, his body stripped of ornaments to the value of 180 rupees, and thrown into an orchard of date trees, out-side the village; the first developement of this unhappy affair was made by five privates of the collector's sebundy corps, who were regaling themselves on the evening of the 7th in the house of Dadabhoy, the accused person; and who kept a licensed liquor-shop at Balsar. These men deposed, with as much precision as could be expected from persons whose senses must have been in different degrees of intoxication, that the said Dadabhoy, and the late Jeewanjee, made a sudden transit through the opposite door of the room, in which they were in an apparent scuffle with each other, and that Dadabhoy had a naked sword in his hand, but the mother of Dadabhoy observing, that they were both going to the chokey, they, the deponents, did not think of pursuing further enquiry, until accidentally one of them discovered in lighting his pipe, that his own sleeve was stained with some drops of blood; upon this the party broke up in alarm, and went away to the chokey, were they reported what had passed before them; immediately upon which, as the parties described had not made their appearance there, people were sent abroad to look after them. Mulik Moortza, the jemadar employed on this errand, gave the following melancholy account of his prosecution of it, *viz.* "That he proceeded first to the house of Dadabhoy; where, not finding him, he began to explore the places contiguous to it; in doing which he observed, a few yards from the house, marks of blood, and of a person having been dragged on the ground, and a little farther on, in a ditch, the body of a man, which, upon inspection, proved to be that of Jeewanjee, with a cut across his throat, another on his left ear, and one on both hands." This account was in a great measure corroborated by eight other persons, whose testimony only differed in a trifling degree as to the number of the wounds.

The perpetrator of the crime was not apprehended until the beginning of May, when he was sent into Surat, under a guard of sepoys, by the rajah of Mandvie, having been found in a village of that purgunnah. The prisoner, when informed of the serious accusation

which had been preferred against him, pleaded, thus far, guilty, "That he had in anger struck the deceased with his sword in the scabbard, and the latter, flying, the stroke had killed him, and he therefore had dragged the body into a ditch." The circumstances of the prisoner's guilt received also additional confirmation from the evidence of a goldsmith, who had received jewels from the prisoner to melt down, which exactly corresponded with the description of those worn by the deceased.

Jumaul's Execution.

August 25. On Monday last, Jumaul, the prisoner, who had been the principal actor in the horried and melancholy scene recorded in our last Register, (*Chronicle p.* 119) was publicly executed at Surat. An immense concourse of spectators attended on the occasion. There did not appear the smallest symptoms of tumult or discontent; but, on the contrary, the atrocity of his guilt seemed to have made a very general impression; and it is hoped the just punishment he received will operate, to prevent the recurrence of so flagitious a crime

BENGAL *Occurrences for* SEPTEMBER, 1804.

Rate of Company's Paper.

Calcutta, September 14, 1804.

	Buy.	Sell.	
6 per cent.	2 0	2 8	discount.
6 per cent. old,	0 4	0 12	par.
8 per cent. new int. pay half yearly	1 0	0 8	premium.
8 per cent. (1st Sept. 1801, and 2d Aug. 1802, 1st Feb. and 1st Nov. 1804, and 1st April, 1804) at	1 8	1 0	ditto.
10 per cent. decennial loan	7 8	6 8	ditto.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Extract of a letter from Sydney, New South Wales, dated 17th of April, 1804.

"I am happy to tell you, the Betsey, captain Eastwick, arrived at this place in nine weeks from Madras, and came through Bass's Streights; the Harrington, also from Madras, arrived about ten days after the Betsey.

"The ship Mersey, captain Wilson, from Bengal, arrived here on the 12th instant. The Harrington met a ready sale for her spirits at ten shillings per gallon.

"The immense speculations from India and from Europe, have much impoverished the country, and nothing but a free trade will ever retrieve our situation; some have procured cargoes of oil and skins, which they hope will turn to good account in Europe.

"The spermaceti-whale fishery has answered tolerably well off New Zealand, and bids fair to be productive of lasting advantage to this

this colony; the whale oil and seals will be pretty well settled this season, as every person that has the means to purchase a long-boat has engaged in it.

"Port Philip, that was the place appointed for the settlement to the southward in Bass's Streights, was found totally ineligible, and of course has been abandoned, and a settlement is now formed on Van Dieman's Land, on the banks of the Derwent river; a settlement, however, to the northward would have been advantageous, as the nutmeg-tree has been found to grow luxuriantly.

"We have had a very serious rebellion in the colony; the Irish prisoners having rose in a body, and threatened destruction to every person that should resist their wild schemes; a company of the South Wales corps was ordered to march against them, and after a pitched battle, the rebels were defeated; a great number of them were killed and wounded; the colony is to be reinforced by a troop of cavalry, and another battalion of the South Wales corps, which will greatly add to the respectability of the settlement."

Murder on the High Seas.

The grab-ship picked up by the Sultaun, on the coast of Pedier, proved to be the Swift, a vessel belonging to Penang, and commanded by a captain Lander, who, with his officers, were cruelly murdered by some Javanese lascars; they afterwards scuttled the ship, and made for the shore in the boats with the money and the opium that was in her; the remaining people on board fortunately stopped the holes in the ship's bottom, and were drifting about at the mercy of the winds and waves, when the Sultaun fell in with them, and returned with the ship to Prince of Wales's island.

Loss of the ship Britannia.

It is with great concern we have to report the total loss on Saugor Sand, on the 22d August, of the ship Britannia, captain Robertson, bound from hence to China. The commander, officers, and crew were providentially saved by the Udny pilot schooner.

The following are the particulars of that unfortunate wreck:

Extract from the Log-book of the ship Britannia, *from the time she first struck upon the Eastern Sea-reef, until she disappeared on Saugor Sand.*

Tuesday, August 21. Strong breezes from the S. W. with a heavy hollow sea, working down the eastern channel. At 4, a. m. the ship, while in charge of Mr. William Jones, the master-pilot, struck on the eastern sea reef, and continued striking until half past four, during which time she beat her rudder off, and the ship became perfectly unmanageable. At half past four she had drove into quarter less 4 fathoms, the flood then making in, anchored with the best bower; she did not then strike, sounded the well, and found that she made very little water, cut away part of the poop deck, got a purchase up, and hoisted the rudder up, and endeavoured to secure it in such a manner, as to be able to steer the ship. On hoisting it up, found all the pintles and gudgeons broke as far down as we could see; the sea then being very high and the rudder beating hard against the stern frame, found it necessary to lower it down again, being impossible to secure it in any way; set the carpenter to work upon a temporary

porary rudder. At 6, a. m. saw the Udny schooner standing towards us; made a signal of distress. At 8 she anchored close to us. At 9 sent the second officer on board of her. At half past 10 Mr. Depstell, branch-pilot, came on board, and took charge of the ship; cut the cable, and endeavoured to veer her off the reef before the wind; finding that she would not veer, let go the second anchor, and got a tow-rope out to the schooner; the schooner then made sail to the eastward; cut from the second-anchor; the ship then wore round, and was towed off the reef. At half past 2, p. m came to with our last anchor in the channel in quarter less 5 fathoms; the ship then pitching very heavy; found that the water came in abaft, in consequence of a part of the stern being carried away with the rudder; nailed tarpaulins up to secure it; it was then found necessary to lighten the ship, by starting the water below and pumping it out, throwing overboard a quantity of rice, doll, paddy, grain, and some cotton; sent down top-gallant yards; ship making little water; wind and weather as before.

Wednesday, August 22. Wind and weather as yesterday. At 5, a. m. in heaving up, found the cable stranded, and unlaid for several fathoms; got the anchor up and bent the remaining part of the best bower to it. The schooner then came up; got a tow-rope on board of her, after several attempts, which parted before the ship's head paid round; finding then we shoaled our water, let go the anchor again in quarter less six fathoms, and veered away the whole of the remaining part of the cable, (about 80 fathoms) which did not bring her up until she had drove into 4½ fathoms, at 11, a. m. being then high water. At 2, p. m. the sea began to break all round us; soon after which the ship began to strike very heavy; held a consultation with the pilot, and found there was no time to be lost; immediately hoisted the boats out, and sent the people on board of the Udny schooner, as the only means of saving their lives. By 4, p. m. got all hands on board the schooner; worked off the sand in the schooner, and came to, the ship bearing E. by N. distance about two miles. At sun-set, the ship still upright. At 11, p. m. the schooner got under weigh, worked down a few miles, and anchored.

Thursday, Aug. 23. At day-light, the ship bearing N. by E. apparently fast on shore. At 6, a. m. she began to careen, and at 7, a. m. there was not a vestige of her to be seen.

Loss of the ship Candidate. Extracted from the Log-book.

At half past 2, p. m. on the 27th July, sea time, Mr. Harrison, pilot, left us in the Eastern Channel, in 8½ fathoms, wind W. N. W. course S. and S. by W. with a heavy swell from southward and westward, with dark dismal-looking weather at; 5, p. m. in 20 fathoms; at 8, 30 fathoms, and no ground, fresh gales, with heavy squalls, sea rising, and vivid lightning to the westward; sounded the pump, and found she had made more water than usual, set one pump going; at nine discovered a quantity of water on the gun-deck forward; a gang of hands was immediately set to bail at the fore hatch-way, and continued so doing all night, blowing very fresh, and hard squalls at midnight; handed top-gallant-sails, and took in second

reef

reef top-sails, the water gaining a little on us at this time. At 4, a. m. handed mizen top-sail and top-gallant yards and masts; course till 5 S. ½ E. blowing very hard, 2½ feet water in the well; at 6 handed main-sail and main-top-sail, lowered the fore-top-sail on the cap, and let the fore-sail hang in the brails, course S b. E. till 7 till 10, S. E. found the water still gaining on us, though one pump and buckets bailing constantly; at 6, a. m. got all the lumber, lascars' chests, &c. upon deck, and threw them over-board; at 8 began to hoist the casks of ghee up, that were stowed forward; succeeded in hoisting up seven, and threw them over-board, the ship at this time rolling and labouring so very much, and the decks so very slippery with ghee, that the people could not stand to hold or sling any more; was therefore obliged to stave the rest among the water and bale it out. At 10, a. m the water knee-deep on the gun-deck, and three feet water in the well, though both pumps and buckets constantly going.

Hove the ship too with her head to the N. W. under mizen and fore-stay-sail and fore-sail in the brails, to ease her, and in hopes of clearing the ship of the water. At 11 set close-reefed main-top-sail to keep her more steady, 3½ feet water in the hold. The people constantly at work as above, the water still gaining on us, hard squalls and blowing extremely hard; at noon four feet water in the hold. No observation, latitude account 19° 28′ N. longitude 89 2 E.

Friday 27. Wind at W. S. W. veering to S. W. blowing a hard gale, attended with violent squalls, heavy rain without intermission, and a tremendous sea breaking over the ship at times, the ship labouring and working very much, especially at the fore-chains; discovered a quantity of water rushing in with great violence at the middle breast-hook on the gun-deck, close to the stem; endeavoured to stop it, but all our efforts were in vain, as the water rushed in from before it; cut the clinches of the cables, and got the hawse plugs in, thinking the trinks which the cables led through were leaking; still no relief; at 8, p. m. eight butts of water, that were stowed on the gun-deck a-breast of the fore tank, broke adrift; attempted to sling and hoist them up, at the great hazard of our lives; the decks being so slippery, and the ship labouring so much, it was all in vain. The hands pumping and bailing at all hatch-ways, five feet in the hold, the waters still gaining on us, the people at this time working cheerfully, considering their having been constantly at work since eight the night before; at 0, p. m. capt. Fell and the officers held a consultation concerning the situation of the ship, when it was unanimously agreed to veer ship, and make sail before the wind, and endeavour to get into Pulo-Penang, or in with the Island of Cheduba, or some of the Nigrai Islands; (having drifted, since heaving too, for twelve hours, at least 48 miles, which made our situation, by a rough calculation, to be as follows: lat. 19° 44′ N. long. 89° 40′ E. not having the sun, or any opportunity of keeping a correct reckoning; the spiral buoy, in the Eastern Channel, N. W. ½ N. distant about 120 miles) wore ship, and steered S. E. b. E. under close-reefed main and fore top-sails, going at the rate of seven or eight knots per hour, blowing

blowing hard gale, with hard squalls and rain people constantly at the pumps and buckets; at 5, a. m. opened the main-hatches, and, as a great quantity of water was found to have got into the hold from the gun-deck, it was judged advisable to throw overboard about 500 bags of rice, which was accordingly done; ship now getting fast by the head, laid on the hatches, four feet water on the gun-deck, and six and a half in the hold; the remainder of the casks of water stowed between the fore and main hatch-ways floating on the gun-deck, which, with much difficulty and at the hazard of our lives, were stove. At noon, latitude, by dead reckoning, 18° 50′ longitude 91° 1′ E.

July 28. Blowing a hard gale from the westward, steering S. E. by E. as much before the sea as possible, opened the fore-hatches and hove about 200 bags of rice overboard; cut away the two lee anchors to ease the ship; the men were now much exhausted, and could not be prevailed upon by any means to exert themselves longer; at this time 12 feet water in the well and one foot above the orlop-deck-beams forward; it was now evident the ship could not float half an hour longer, as she was settling very fast down, scarcely rising to the sea; nothing therefore now remained but to endeavour to save our lives as fast as possible, and the following arrangement was accordingly made, Mr. J. Deare, chief mate, Mr. H. Jones, 3d mate, Mr. C. Tod, passenger, and seven men, to go in the jolly-boat; captain and Mrs. Fell, Mr. J. Ball, 2d officer, Dr. Anderson, of H. M. 22d foot, passenger, to go in the long-boat, with as many of the ship's crew as could with safety be received on board. With much difficulty the jolly-boat was first hoisted out, Mr. Jones and Mr. Tod, with nine of the people, soon got on board; capt. Fell now ordered the painter to be cut, and to drop under the lee for the long-boat, in order that we might keep company; as the boat was dropping astern, Mr. Deare jumped over board, and was picked up by us. We dropt about 300 yards from the ship, waiting for the long-boat to join us; it was now growing dark and blowing very hard with a high sea, which frequently broke over the boat. We lay in this situation about ten minutes with our eyes fixed attentively on the ship; but it being nearly dark could not perceive their motions on board, but saw lights moving about, and heard a confused noise, when all of a sudden she disappeared. We still kept looking about us for 15 or 20 minutes, but no long-boat appearing, we were then satisfied she had also foundered, and that we were the only people saved out of upwards of 90 persons. We now began to reflect on our own perilous situation, in a very small boat, and by calculation above 250 miles from any land, with only a small bag of bread (10 or 12 pounds) 2 case bottles of rum, 2 bottles of wine, and two small guglets of water, for the subsistence of thirteen people, a supply, that, without the most frugal management, could not last long; we fortunately had a compass and a sextant with us; and, being thoroughly satisfied of the fate of our unfortunate companions, we consulted and judged it best to steer as near as possible to N. N. E. It was now about 7, p. m. blowing a hard gale, with a high sea and dark dismal weather, with rain at times, the sea frequently breaking over the boat,

boat, though she was going at the rate of 6 or 7 knots, being forced to carry a press of sail to keep the sea from pooping us. We ran the above course till noon, when we providentially got the latitude as near as possible (from the quick motion of the boat and high sea) to be 20°. 40′ N. E.

Sunday, 29. Still steering N. N. E. (weather as before, with the wind at S. W.) till 4, p. m. when on a sudden found ourselves amongst most tremendous high breakers, and our boat in imminent danger; the extraordinary exertions however of all, saved us from sharing the fate of our late companions, and we hauled as fast as possible to the N. W. in hopes of clearing the breakers which we soon most happily effected. As we now imagined ourselves to have been very much set to the westward by a current, we kept on to the N. W. until 10 p. m. when we stood again to the N. E. Mr. Jones luckily at this time putting his hand in the water, found it, to our unspeakable joy, to be fresh; and of which we all drank plentifully, (the guglets that contained our scanty stock having been broken soon after quitting the ship) we had not drank any for 56 hours; our bread also had been spoiled by salt water. At 1½, a. m. found ourselves again among high breakers, and it being very dark, we thought death now inevitable; one breaker in particular nearly filled the boat with water and she struck the ground very hard; at this critical juncture one of the men saw the land close to us, and soon after we found ourselves in smooth water under the lee of an island. We lay too, off and on, until day-light, when it appeared that we were in a broad channel among a cluster of islands. The tide being against us we made but very little way; a small boat was now perceived in shore, which, on nearing, the people immediately quitted, and ran into the jungles. We searched the boat in the hope of finding some plantains, fish, &c. and for which it was our intention to leave a return in money, but found nothing; the tide now turning in our favour, we steered up among the islands to the northward. At 10, a. m. saw some people ploughing; immediately put the boat in shore; but, on landing, the people deserted their plough and ran into the jungles, nor could our men overtake them. Our situation had now become truly distressing, not having tasted any thing besides the spoiled bread, and brackish water, since we quitted the ship; and a few sugar canes, which afforded but a poor relief, was all that we could find on this island. At noon we took our departure, steering as before to the northward.

Monday, 30. Still steering to the northward through different creeks, till 3, p. m. when we saw some huts and people; put the boat in shore, and went up to them, but could get nothing to eat or drink. With much persuasion, however, and a present of some rupees, one of their party undertook to conduct us to a place were we might procure the refreshment we all stood so much in need of; and under his directions we accordingly steered the remainder of the 24 hours; the heat extremely oppressive.

Tuesday, 30. Steered as before until 1, p. m. when we perceived some people on shore, to whom we determined to make our situation known, and procure, if possible, that refreshment which our guide had encouraged us to expect farther on;

on; we met with a tolerable good reception, and a few rupees soon placed a most welcome and plentiful repast of curry and rice before us. Our guide conceiving, as we were told, that he had now fairly fulfilled his engagement, left us, while we were enjoying our refreshment, and it of course became necessary to procure a new guide to conduct us to Backergunge, from which place we were still far distant; six rupees being the sum demanded for the guide, the money was immediately paid, and we took our departure from the island at about 4 o'clock, and arrived at Backergunge at eleven the same night Finding that Mr. Gardiner, the judge and magistrate of the district, had lately changed his residence to Burisel, distant about 24 miles from the place we landed at, we determined not to proceed farther that night, being besides much exhausted with the fatigues we had undergone. The kind and hospitable treatment we experienced from Syed Amil, (a native of Constantinople,) and head jemadar of the police under Mr. Gardiner, during our stay within the limits of his authority, claim our warmest thanks.

Wednesday, July 31. Took our departure for the residence of Mr. Gardiner, at 1, p. m. in a covered paunsway, provided by Syed Amil, and arrived at Burisel at nine at night, where we were received by Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Wynne, his assistant, and Dr. Harper, with every possible attention, and who afforded us immediately that relief which our deplorable situation required. As we were all very ill, and much exhausted, we continued at Burisel eight days; in which time we had recovered sufficiently to enable us to prosecute our journey to Calcutta, and Mr. Gardiner very obligingly accommodated us with his pinnace, well stocked with provisions, &c. &c. for the trip; and on the 9th of August we took our departure from Burisel, with the most heartfelt gratitude for the kindness we experienced from Mr. Gardiner and the other gentlemen during our stay at that station.

Anniversary of the Battle of Delhi.

On Tuesday a grand dinner was given at the government-house, in honour of the anniversary of the glorious and memorable victory gained on the 11th of September, 1803, at Delhi, by his excellency lord Lake. The honourable the chief justice, the members of council, the judges of the supreme court, the honourable major-general Wellesley, and Soliman Aga, the envoy from Bagdad, were present on this occasion. The health of his excellency the commander in chief was drank with the warmest emotions of respect and veneration. The bands of the Governor-general, and of his Majesty's 22d regiment, played martial airs during dinner,; and the whole entertainment was perfectly suitable to the anniversary of the splendid victory of the 11th of September, 1803.

At twelve o'clock at noon, a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of the battle of Delhi.

Efficacy of Limes in the Scurvy.

To John Shore, Esq. Secretary to the Marine Board.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you an extract of a letter, dated St. Helena, 1st of July, 1804, from captain Marshall, commander of the honourable Company's freighted ship Sir William Pulteney.

The

The very satisfactory evidence it affords of the antiscorbutic property of the lime, being fully preserved by the method in use by Mr. Palmer, induces me to request that you will submit to the board the propriety of measures being taken to give it the greatest possible publicity.

The efficacy of fresh limes in scurvy is already established; the only desideratum has long been a method of preserving the fruit without impairing its medical properties; and although great exertions have been made to attain this object, complete success has not been the result; and if the chrystallized acid be excepted, (the preparation of which is attended with considerable expense) it may be said, that little has hitherto been accomplished. The fruit, however, as preserved by Mr. Palmer, appears to have been, judging from captain Marshall's report of its effects, in every respect equal to the fresh fruit.

The circumstance mentioned by captain Marshall of the disease having been completely subdued at sea, and without a change of diet, is highly satisfactory.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. CORNISH.

True copy. (Signed) J. SHORE,
Secretary to the Marine Board.

September 24, 1804.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Marshall, commander of the hon. Company's freighted ship Sir William Pulteney, dated St. Helena, 1st July, 1804.

"We have not lost a man during the passage, and arrived at this place without one on the sick list. I shall take this opportunity of saying, that on our passage round the Cape, strong symptoms of scurvy made their appearance among the lascars, numbers of them having their mouths affected, and some their legs swelled; and, as I was desirous of giving the limes, which were sent to us by the governments a fair trial, I did not serve one of them out until the above symptoms began to make their appearance; I then commenced, by giving each of those affected two limes every day, which I made them eat whole with their rice.

"In the course of a week or ten days from the time of the disease making its appearance, about thirty or forty were affected by it; we then became very regular in the distribution of the fruit, giving them every day at their meals two to the diseased, and one to those who were not so. In the course of a few days, the beneficial effect of the limes shewed itself in a most astonishing manner; and in about three weeks from the time of our first serving them out, all symptoms of the scurvy entirely vanished; and, I believe, not one of those who were not previously affected was attacked by it from the time of our being regular in the administration of this wonderful antiscorbutic; and all this without the most trivial change of diet."

True extract. (Signed) C. CORNISH.
True copy. (Signed) J. SHORE,
Secretary to the Marine Board.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council,

THO. BROWN, *Sec. to the Govt.*

BENGAL *Occurrences for* OCTOBER, 1804.

Severe Engagement.

SIR, Fort William.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council, that the honourable Company's ship Princess Charlotte, arrived at this port on the evening of the 14th, and that his Majesty's ship Centurion, of fifty guns, anchored in the roads, on the following morning.

At seven o'clock this morning, three sail of strange ships observed in the offing, standing under a press of sail into the road; at eight, they spoke each other, and gave us strong reason to believe that they were an enemy. The Centurion at this time appeared to have made arrangement for receiving them; and soon after, the weather-most of two frigates hoisted French colours; stood close round the bow of the Indiaman (which struck without receiving or firing a gun), and commenced a fire upon his Majesty's ship, which was instantly returned in a style that drove her off in five minutes, in full sail to leeward. A large line of battle ship, supposed to be the Marengo, of eighty guns, with another heavy frigate, bore down upon the Centurion; and, after an engagement of about thirty minutes, the enemy's ships bore up, and stood after the first frigate in the offing.

When the smoke cleared up, we observed his Majesty's ship, which had received damage in her rigging, was under weigh to occupy a position in shore, which would preclude the possibility of being surrounded, where she anchored with springs on her cables. At half past eleven, the French line of battle ship, and one frigate, came down from the southward and windward of the Centurion, with an apparent determination to engage her closely; but, to their disgrace, they opened their fire at a long cautious distance, where the flag-ship anchored, the frigate taking up her position in the Centurion's quarter; both keeping up a tremendous fire on his Majesty's ship, which continued about an hour, and was returned with that coolness and resolution which ever marks the conduct of the British navy, and which ultimately obliged the enemy to give up a contest, so unequal and glorious for the Centurion, and to sheer off; his Majesty's ship giving the large ship a raking fire as she presented her stern. The Centurion got under weigh, and stood after her, but I regretted to observe her much crippled in her rigging, and with the loss of her fore top-gallant-mast. In the course of the action, the after French frigate came down to the Indiaman, while her consorts were engaged, and she is now in the enemy's possession, without having made apparently the smallest exertion, either to defend himself, or run on shore, as was done by the Burnaby country ship, commanded by captain Watt; and who, by that judicious precaution, prevented her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Upon the first appearance of the French squadron, I had directed four twelve-pounders to be manned, with the garrison lascars and some seamen, who were on shore on duties from the Centurion, and whom, with

with a few invalids kept up a fire as the enemy's ships came within reach, and I was happy to observe, that several shot struck, on passing through a frigate's top-gallant sail. I had embarked a detachment on boats for the honourable Company's ship, but seeing her colours struck, before they could arrive, I made the signal for their recall.

The greatest zeal and spirit appeared in all ranks, civil and military, to repel any attempt of the enemy to land.

In the above detail, his excellency the most noble the governor-general will observe, with satisfaction, that although the honourable Company's ship, Princess Charlotte, has been thus unaccountable taken, with a cargo on board of about five hundred bales, his Majesty's ship Centurion has most nobly supported the honour of the British flag. The French squadron is now standing with a press of sail to the eastward, and nearly hull down, and from what has occurred this morning, I am persuaded that, if they should recommence an attack upon the Centurion, the result will be equally glorious to captain Lind, and officers and crew of his Majesty's ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. CAMPBELL,

Col. and Lt.-Col. H. M.'s 74th High. Regt. commanding North Division Madras Army.

Vizingapatam, Sept. 18, 1804.

None killed, only eight wounded in the Centurion.

College of Fort William, September 29, 1804.

His excellency and suite having entered the room with the usual ceremonies, took his seat, and the disputations commenced in the following order:

First. *Hindústanee.*

Position.—"The Sanscrit is the parent language of India."

Defended by Romer, Bombay.
Chief opponent, Walker,
Second opponent, Gowan,
Moderator, Capt. Mouat.

Second. *Persian.*

Position.—"The Poems of Hafiz are to be understood in a figurative, or mystical sense."

Defended by Swinton,
Chief opponent, Oliver, Madras,
Second opponent, Perry,
Moderator, M. Lumsden, esq.

Third. *Bengalee.*

Position.—"The translations of the best works extant in the Shanscrit, into the popular languages of India, would promote the extension of science and civilization."

Defended by Tod, senior,
Chief opponent, Hayes,
Second opponent, Impey, senior. *
Moderator, Mr. Carey.

Fourth. *Arabic.*

Position.—"The study of the Arabic is essential to the attainment of a grammatical knowledge of the Persian language."

Defended by Oliver, Madras.
Chief opponent, Wauchope,
Second opponent, Perry,
Moderator, M. Lumsden, esq.

Fifth. *Sanscrit.*

Declamation in the Sanscrit language, by Mr. Cowan.

At the conclusion of each disputation, an appropriate speech in the language of the disputation, was made by the respective moderators.

* Mr. Impey was prevented by sickness from attending the disputations.

At the conclusion of the declamation in the Sanscrit language, Mr. Carey, teacher of Sanscrit, delivered a speech in that language.

When the disputations and declamations were concluded, his excellency signified to the officers of the college, his directions, that the prizes and honorary rewards should be distributed in his presence on the Saturday following. His excellency also notified his intention to confer the degree of honour, established by the statutes, on several students, whom he had directed the council of the college to present to him for that purpose.

On Saturday, the 22d of September, his excellency the visitor entered the room at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the honourable the chief justice, the judges of the supreme court, the members of the supreme council, the members of the council of the college, major-generals Cameron, Wellesley, and Dowdeswell, and the officers of his excellency's suite.

As soon as the visitor had taken his seat, the vice-provost proceeded to present to his excellency, those students who were entitled under Statute viii. to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by his excellency. The vice-provost publickly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, his excellency the visitor presented to each student the honourary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the Oriental character; purporting that the committee of publick examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages as entitled him to a degree of honour in the same; his excellency was pleased to confer the said degree, in conformity to the statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom his excellency was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were,

Mr. George Swinton, of the establishment of Bengal; Mr. William Oliver, of the establishment of Fort St. George; Mr. John Wauchope, of the establishment of Bengal; Mr. Henry George Keene, of the establishment of Fort St. George; Mr. John Romer, of the establishment of Bombay; Mr. John Walker, of the establishment of Bengal; Mr. Clotworthy Gowan, of the establishment of Bengal; and Mr. Thomas Perry, of the establishment of Bengal.

After the degrees of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honourary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were distributed by the provost, in presence of the visitor, to the following students, now leaving college:

Messrs. George Swinton, William Oliver, Madras; John Wauchope, Henry George Keene, Madras; John Romer, Bombay; John Walker, Clotworthy Gowan, Thomas Perry, Alexander Bruere Tod, William Gorton, Hastings Impey, Trevor Chicheley Plowden, William Sanders, Madras; Wigram Money, James Hayes, Edward Impey, Hon. Arthur Henry Cole, Madras; James Sprot, and Byram Rowles, Bombay.

Honourary rewards were presented at the same time to the following junior students, remaining in college:

Messrs.

. Messrs. Montague Henry Turnbull, Henry Alexander, Henry Shakespear, Thomas Chisholme Scott, William Henry Robinson, William Fraser, Shearman Bird, Hugh Hope, George Hugh Christian, Edward Parry, William Wilberforce Bird, Mordaunt Ricketts, Thomas Newnham, and Philip Monckton.

The particular prizes adjudged to each will be found in the annexed report.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, his excellency the visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

The successful progress of this institution during the last year, has been manifested by the satisfactory result of the public examinations and exercises, by the various useful works in oriental literature published under the auspices of the college, and by the general conduct of the Students, in the diligent and laudable observance of their prescribed duties.

The instruction of the students in the oriental languages constitutes a primary object of the institution. In pursuing this important object, a more considerable advancement has been accomplished, during the last year, than in any preceding period of the existence of the institution. In the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic classes, the comparative proficiency of the most distinguished scholars, has surpassed the utmost attainment of former years; while the comparative number of students who have attained a competent knowledge of those languages, has not been diminished. Declamations in the Arabic language, were pronounced for the first time, at the public disputations of the year 1803. On the present occasion, the improvement of the student in the knowledge of the Arabic language, is apparent from the disputations maintained in that language.

A commendable proficiency has been made by those students, who have applied their attention to the vernacular language of Bengal: a more general attention to the study of that language is, however, desirable; and I recommend this subject to the consideration of the officers and students of the college.

The declamation pronounced on the present occasion, in the Shanscrit language, forms a peculiar distinction in the exercises of this year: the difficulties which have embarrassed the attainment of a correct knowledge of that ancient language, appear to have been considerably diminished, by the zeal, assiduity, and talents, of the professors and students, and by the exertions which have been successfully employed to facilitate the study of its elementary principles.

A general improvement has been made by the students, in writing the Persian, Nagree, and Bengalee character. This attainment is highly useful, and tends to promote a more correct knowledge, and more familiar use of the language, to which each character is appropriated.

Of the students who now enter the public service, some successfully commenced the study of the Mohammedan law.

In conferring degrees of honour upon Mr. George Swinton, Mr. William Oliver, Mr. John Wauchope, Mr. George Henry Keene, Mr. John Romer, Mr. John Walker, Mr. Clotworthy Gowan, and Mr. Thomas Perry, it is highly satisfactory to me, to be enabled to

declare, that the general proficiency of those gentlemen in the Oriental languages, exhibits the most convincing proof of the prosperous course of this institution. In each successive year, the standard of comparative merit has been progressive in the highest classes; on the present occasion, the gentlemen who have received degrees of honour, afford an honourable example of the rapid progress of a system of education, calculated to open and enlarge the sources of Oriental knowledge, and to excite and maintain the spirit of emulation in its pursuit.

In addition to these instances of extraordinary and distinguished merit, the general state of the examinations of January 1804, and the reports of the several professors, have satisfied me that a great majority of the students who proceed to the service in this year, has attained a proficiency in the Oriental languages, sufficient to afford essential aid in the several departments to which they have been appointed.

The delay which the exigency of my numerous and laborious public duties has occasioned in the period of the annual disputations, has enabled me to signify at this time, the cordial satisfaction I have derived from examining the reports of the officers of the college, at the close of the second term of 1804, respecting the proficiency and conduct of the students who now remain subject to the rules of the college. With sincere pleasure I observe, that the general spirit of emulation in their prescribed studies, not only continues unabated, but has acquired additional strength and ardor; that their general progress has been attended with extraordinary success; and, that the instances of diligent application and considerable attainments, are so numerous among them, as to promise high honour to their characters, permanent advantage to their interests, and those of the public, and augmented credit to the institution, which has favoured their progress, and accelerated their success.

In distributing the official appointments of the present year, the attention of the Governor-general in council, has been anxiously directed to the important purposes of encouraging industry and diligence, and of apportioning offices and distinctions to those whose attainments under this institution, afford a fair promise of adequate qualification for the public service.

The same spirit of justice will continue to regulate the proceedings of the Governor-general in council; and the due rewards of merit will ever be secure in the honourable hands destined to exercise the arduous charge of this great government.

They who now proceed to the public service, may therefore anticipate a just but vigilant observation of their conduct, in the discharge of their respective official functions, and may be assured, that their future promotion will be proportioned to their respective merits; while those students who remain subject to the rules of the college, may contemplate with confidence the plain and direct course which leads to prosperity and honour in this service.

The students from the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay, have justly obtained the most eminent honour on this occasion. Their high attainments, and distinguished industry and talents, will be received with ample

encouragement

encouragement at their respective presidencies, and cannot fail to contribute useful aid in the administration of the extensive dominions, subjected to Fort St. George and Bombay, by the success of our counsels and arms. In departing from this college, and from this presidency, their sense of grateful respect and attachment, will be best evinced by preserving and improving the benefits of the education which they have received, and by cultivating and diffusing, in their respective stations, the principles of the institution, and the example of this service.

Considerable exertions have been employed during the last year, in publishing elementary works of general utility in the Shanscrit, Bengalee, Hindoo-tanee, Arabic, and Persian languages. A grammar of the Tamul language has also been composed in this college, and in consequence of the transfer of the Tamul department to Fort St. George, has been transmitted in manuscript to that presidency. Great improvements have been introduced in the art of printing the Oriental characters, by native artists; and several of the learned natives are employed in publishing various works of Oriental literature, under the aid derived from the improved art of printing.

It is proper in this place to add, that a successful commencement has been made in the study of the Mahratta language, that the public examinations in that language, may be expected in the approaching month of January.

Adverting to these circumstances, the primary object of this college in the diffusion of Oriental knowledge among the public officers of this British government in India, appears to have been promoted during the last year, to an extent highly creditable to the character of the institution, and beneficial to the service of the state. In the mean while, the general conduct of the students, has been conformable to the prevalent spirit of study, and of honourable emulation in laudable pursuits.

Many instances have been distinguished of exemplary propriety in the observance of the rules and statutes of the college: exceptions of comparative irregularity must occur in every large society; but they have neither been numerous nor important: in all instances they have been duly noticed, and in most, effectually corrected.

The reports which I have received of the conduct of the present students, have satisfied me that they will continue to observe a strict conformity to the discipline enjoined by the rules and statutes of the college. The observance of all the statutes is equally essential to the interests and honour of the students; nor is their duty confined merely to the diligent pursuit of the prescribed course of study. The intention of the statutes is not only to provide instruction in the Oriental languages, and in the several branches of study immediately connected with the performance of official functions, but to prescribe habits of regularity and good order. My principal purpose in founding this institution, was, to secure the junior servants of the Company from all undue influence in the discharge of their official functions, and to introduce them into the public service in perfect freedom and independence, exempt from every restraint, excepting the high and sacred obligations of their civil, moral, and religious duty.

With this salutary view, the

statutes furnish the means and enforce the necessity of acquiring that knowledge, without which, every public officer must become dependant upon the influence of those, who he is appointed to control.

With the same view, the statutes have prescribed a due attention to those habits of regularity and order, which cannot be neglected without the immediate hazard of forfeiting all independence and freedom of action, without endangering every safeguard of integrity, and every security of reputation and honour.

Tha high character of the East India Company, the fame and glory of our country in this remote region, demand from you a correct observance of all those rules which have been framed for the purpose of securing you against the evils of ignorance, indolence, and extravagance, and of qualifying you in knowledge, in freedom, in virtue, and honour, to administer to these populous and opulent provinces, the blessings of a just and honest, a British government.

The advantages provided for you, by the liberality and munificence of the Company under this institution, are unrivalled in the history of the world: your gratitude will be manifested, if you shall employ those advantages to the advancement of your own reputations and interests, by pursuing that course of diligence, industry, regularity, and order, which will conduct you to the faithful accomplishment of all your duties, and enable you to perpetuate the ultimate objects of this institution, and the prosperity and honour of the British empire in India.

His excellency then returned to his apartments, attended by his suite.

On the evening of the day on which the disputations were held, a grand dinner was given to the officers and students of the college by his excellency, at the government-house, at which were present the honourable the chief justice, the judges of the supreme court, the members of the supreme council, major-general Cameron, major-general the hon. Arthur Wellesley, major-general Dowdeswell, Solyman Aga, the envoy from Bagdad, and all the principal civil and military officers of the presidency.

Report of the Public Examination, held in January 1804.

HINDUSTANEE.

		Rups.
1	Romer, Bombay,	medal & 1500
2	Walker,	medal & 1000
3	Swinton,	medal & 500
4	Gowan,	medal,
5	Scott, T. C.	
6	Turnbull,	
7	Tod, senior,	
8	Wauchope,	
9	Perry,	
10	Alexander,	
11	Ewer, senior,	
12	Littledale,	
13	Impey, senior,	
14	Sanders, Madras,	
15	Spottiswoode, Madras,	
16	Puller,	
17	Hope.	

Second Class.

18	Lushington,	
19	Martin,	
20	Watson,	
21	Rowles, Bombay,	
22	Trower,	
23	Peter, Madras,	
24	Gardner, honourable E.	
25	Liell,	
26	Christian,	
27	Parry,	
28	Scott, D.	

29 Bird,

29 Bird, S.
30 Moore,
31 Ricketts,
32 Newnham,
33 Monckton,
34 Lowther,
35 Tod, junior,
36 Sprot.

Third Class.

37 Tippet,
38 Loch,
39 Revely,
40 Walpole,
41 Williams,
42 Gordon, W. B.
43 Mackenzie, junior,
44 Bird, W. W.
45 Pakenham,
46 Lindsay,
47 Chapman,
48 Siddons,
49 Mackenzie, senior,
50 Gordon, F. D.
51 Plowden, junior,
52 Ewer, junior,
53 Mainwaring.

PERSIAN.

		Rups.
1	Swinton,	medal & 1500
2	Oliver, Madras,	medal & 1000
3	Keene, Madras,	medal & 500
4	Perry,	medal,
5	Walker,	medal,
6	Romer, Bombay,	
7	Ewer,	
8	Puller,	
9	Sanders, Madras.	

Second Class.

10 Watson,
11 Rowles, Bombay,
12 Gowan,
13 Tod, senior,
14 Lushington,
15 Impey, senior,
16 Money,
17 Fraser,
18 Peter, Madras,
19 Scott, T. C.
20 Spottiswoode, Madras,
21 Turnbull,
22 Curtis.

Third Class.

23 Littledale,
24 Shakespear,
25 Scott, D.
26 Martin,
27 Majoribanks,
28 Tod, junior,
29 Lawrence,
30 Bird, senior,
31 Impey, junior,
32 Digby,
33 Gardiner,
34 Rattray,
35 Gorton,
36 Moore,
37 Mitford,
38 Cary.

ARABIC.

		Rups.
1	Oliver, Madras,	medal & 1500
2	Keene, Madras,	medal & 1000
3	Wauchope,	medal.

Second Class.

4 Perry,
5 Swinton,
6 Fraser,
7 Sanders, Madras.

BENGALEE.

		Rups.
1	Tod, senior,	medal & 1500
2	Gorton,	medal & 1000
3	Hayes,	medal,
4	Gowan,	
5	Impey, senior,	
6	Impey, junior,	
7	Sprot.	

Second Class.

8 Lawrence,
9 Barwell,
10 Tod, junior,
11 Liell,
12 Curtis,
13 Digby,
14 Mainwaring.

SANSCRIT.

SANSCRIT.

1 Gorton, medal,
2 Hayes, medal,
3 Impey, junior, medal.

TAMUL.

Sanders, Madras, medal.

MOHAMMADAN LAW.

1 Wauchope, medal,
2 Oliver, Madras, medal,
3 Keene, Madras, medal.

PERSIAN WRITING.

		Rups.
1	Turnbull,	medal & 1000
2	Swinton,	medal,
3	Shakespear,	medal.

NAGREE WRITING.

		Rups.
1	Gowan,	medal & 1000
2	Alexander,	medal,
3	Romer,	medal.

BENGALEE WRITING.

		Rups.
1	Gowan,	medal & 1000
2	Gorton,	medal.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Essay of first Term of 1804.

"On the utility of the Persian language in India."

		Rups.
1	Wauchope,	medal & 1000
2	Rowles,	medal,
3	Perry,	medal.

Second Term.

"On the advantages and disadvantages of leaving our native country at an early age, as it respects the improvement of the mind, and the general happiness of life."

		Rups.
1	Plowden, T. C.	medal & 1000
2	Rowles,	medal.

Third Term.

"On the progress of civilization in India, under the British government."

		Rups.
1	Keene,	medal & 1000
2	Bird, W. W.	medal.

Fourth Term.

"On the decline and fall of the Mohammadan empire in India."

		Rups.
1	Gowan,	medal & 1000
2	Perry,	medal.

September 22, 1804. Degrees of Honour for high proficiency in the Oriental languages, were conferred on the following students now leaving college:

BENGAL.

Swinton, Persian and Hindoostanee
Wauchope, Arabic and Persian,
Walker, Hindoostanee and Persian,
Gowan, Hindoostanee,
Perry, Persian.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Oliver, Arabic and Persian,
Keene, Arabic and Persian.

BOMBAY.

Romer, Hindoostanee.

Honourary Reward of books adjudged to the following students now leaving college, proficients in the Greek and Latin Classicks, or in the French language:

CLASSICS.

1 Gowan,
2 Swinton,
3 Perry,
4 Money,
5 Sprot,
6 Walker,
7 Oliver, Madras,
8 Digby,
9 Plowden, Madras,
10 Keene.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1 Keene, Madras,
2 Cole, Madras,
3 Rowles, Bombay,

4 Gowan,

4 Gowan,
5 [illegible], Bombay,
6 Walker,
7 Wauchope,
8 Oliver, Madras.

Medals of Merit awarded at the quarterly examinations, were presented to Messrs. A. B. Tod, H. Impey, and W. Sanders, and also to the following junior students, remaining in college:

Mr. H. Alexander,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. T. C. Scott,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. W. H. Robinson,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. W. Fraser,	Arabic,
Mr. S. Bird,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. Hugh Hope,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. E. Parry,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. M. Ricketts,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. T. Newnham,	Hindoostanee,
Mr. P. Moneton,	Hindoostanee.

Students now entering on the Public Service, classed in the order of general proficiency.

BENGAL.

1. Mr. George Swinton, degree of honour in Persian.—Degree of honour in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Arabic.—Public disputation in Persian.—Second prize in Persian writing.—Honourary reward in classics.

2. Mr. John Wauchope, degree of honour in Arabic.—Degree of honour in Persian.—Eighth in Hindoostanee.—Medal in Mahummedan law.—Public disputation in Arabic.—Public disputation in Persian.—Prize English essay.—Honourary reward in the French language.

3. Mr. John Walker, degree of honour in Hindoostanee.—Degree of honour in Persian.—Public disputation in Hindoostanee.—Fourth in Persian writing.—Honourary reward in classics.—Honourary reward in the French language.

4. Mr. C. Gowan, degree of honour in Hindoostanee.—Public disputation in Hindoostanee.—Prize medal in Shanscrit.—Declamation in Shanscrit.—Fourth in Bengalee.—Twelfth in Persian.—First prize in Nagree writing.—First prize in Bengalee writing.—Prize English essay.—Honourary reward in Classics.—Honourary reward in the French language.

5. Mr. Thomas Perry, degree of honour in Persian.—Fourth in Arabic.—Public disputation in Arabic.—Public disputation in Persian.—Ninth in Hindoostanee.—Two medals for English essays.—Honourary reward in Classics.

6. Mr. A. Bruere Tod, first in Bengalee.—Public disputation in Bengalee.—Seventh in Hindoostanee.—Fifth in Nagree writing.

7. Mr. John Ewer, seventh in Persian.—Eleventh in Hindoostanee.

8. Mr. William Gorton, second in Bengalee.—First medal in Shanscrit.—Second prize in Bengalee writing.

9. Mr. T. C. Plowden, sixth in Hindoostanee, former examination.—Fourteenth in Persian, ditto.—Fourth in Nagree writing, ditto.—Prize English essay.—Honourary reward in classics.

10. Mr. Henry Puller, eighth in Persian.—Sixteenth in Hindoostanee.

11. Mr. Thomas Hayes, third in Bengalee.—Public disputation in Bengalee.—Second medal in Shanscrit.—Fourth in Bengalee writing.

12. Mr. Hastings Impey, fifth in Bengalee.—Appointed to hold a public disputation in Bengalee.—Thirteenth in Hindoostanee.—Fifteenth in Persian.—Fourth Nagree writing.

13. Mr.

13. Mr. J. T. Watson, tenth in persian.—Twentieth in Hindoostanee.

14. Mr. E. Impey, sixth in Bengalee. Third medal in Shanscrit.—Thirty-first in Persian.

15. Mr. C. Lushington, fourteenth in Persian.—Eighteenth in Hindoostanee.

16. Mr. Wigram Money, sixteenth in Persian.—Honourary reward in classics.

17. Mr. J. Sprot, seventh in Bengalee. Thirty-sixth in Hindoostanee.—Prize English essay.—Honourary reward in classics.

18. Mr. A. G. J. Tod, tenth in Bengalee.—Twenty-eighth in Persian. Thirty-fifth in Hindoostanee.

19. Mr. Thomas Liell, eleventh in Bengalee.—Twenty-fifth in Hindoostanee.—Third in Bengalee writing.

20. Mr. G. Curtis, twenty-second in Persian.—Twelfth in Bangalee.

21. Mr. E. C. Lawrence, eighth in Bengalee.—Twenty-ninth in Persian.

22. Mr. D. Scott, twenty-fifth in Persian.—Twenty-eight in Hindoostanee.

23. Mr. J. Digby, thirteenth in Bengalee.—Thirty-second in Persian.—Honourary reward in classics.

24. Mr. J. R. Barwell, ninth in Bengalee.

25. Mr. R. H. Rattray, thirty-fourth in Persian.

26. Mr. R. Mitford, thirty-seventh in Persian.

27. Mr. T. Mainwaring, fifty-third in Hindoostanee.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

1. Mr. Wm. Oliver, degree of honour in Arabic.—Degree of honour in Persian.—medal in Mahomedan law.—Public disputation in Arabic.—Public disputation in Persian.—Honourary reward in classics.—Honourary reward in French language.

2. Mr. H. Geo. Keene, degree of honour in Arabic.—Degree of honour in Persian.—Medal in Mahomedan law.—Appointed to hold a disputation in Arabic and in Persian.—Prize English essay.—Honorary reward in classics.—Honourary reward in the French language.

3. Mr. Wm. Sanders, seventh in Arabic.—Ninth in persian.—Fourteenth in Hindoostanee.—Medal in the Tamul language.

4. Honourable Mr. Cole, ninth in Hindoostanee, former examination.—Nineteenth in Persian, do.—Honourary reward in French language.

5. Mr. H. Spottiswoode, fifteenth in Hindoostanee.—Twentieth in Persian.

6. Mr. Rous Peter, eighteenth in Persian.—Twenty-third in Hindoostanee.

BOMBAY.

1. Mr. John Romer, degree of honour in the Hindoostanee language.—Public disputation in Hindoostanee.—Third prize in Nagree writing.—Sixth in Persian.—Prize English essay.—Honourary reward in the French language.

2. Mr. B. Rowles, eleventh in Persian.—Twenty-first in Hindoostanee.—Prize English essay.—Honourary reward in the French language.

Report of the Examination of Students remaining in College, July 1804.

PERSIAN.

		Date of admission.
1	Scott,	July 1802.
2	Littledale,	July 1802.
3	Turnbull,	July 1802.
4	Fraser,	Feb. 1802.
5	Shakespear,	

5	Shakespear,	Aug.	1802.
6	Hope,	Aug.	1803.
7	Marjoribanks,	July	1802.
8	Christian,	July	1803.
	Date of Commission.		
9	Alexander,	Oct.	1802.
10	Gardner, hon. E.	July	1802.
11	Trower,	May	1803.
12	Ewer,	Dec.	1803.
13	Newnham,	Sept.	1803.
14	Ricketts,	Sept.	1803.
15	Monckton,	Sept.	1803.
	Second Class.		
16	Parry,	July	1803.
17	Bird, W. W.	Sept.	1803.
18	Gordon, W. B.	Sept.	1803.
19	Lindsay, hon.	Sept.	1803.
20	Martin,	Aug.	1802.
21	Gardiner,	July	1802.
22	Gordon, F. D.	Dec.	1803.
23	Siddons,	Sept.	1803.
24	Campbell,	Sept.	1803.
25	Ewing,	Feb.	1804.
26	Williams,	Sept.	1803.
27	Plowden,	Dec.	1803.
28	Chapman,	Aug.	1803.
29	Revely,	July	1803.
30	Pakenham,	Aug.	1803.
31	Mackenzie, jun.	July	1803.
32	Wright,	Feb.	1804.
33	Cracroft,	Sept.	1803.
34	Mackenzie, sen.	July	1803.

Absent from the examination on account of sickness.

Loch.
Lowther.

ARABIC.

1	Fraser,	Feb.	1802.
2	Littledale,	July	1802.
3	Turnbull,	July	1802.
4	Scott,	July	1802.
5	Trower,	May	1803.
6	Mackenzie, sen.	July	1803.

NAGREE WRITING.

1 Alexander.
2 Gordon, W. B.
3 Newnham,
4 Christian,
5 Bird, W. W.

HINDUSTANEE.

		Date of Admission.	
1	Scott,	July	1802.
2	Turnbull,	July	1802.
3	Littledale,	July	1802.
4	Christian,	July	1803.
5	Alexander,	Oct.	1802.
6	Shakespear	Aug.	1802.
7	Bird, S.	Aug.	1802.
8	Ricketts,	Sept.	1803.
	Date of Commission.		
9	Newnham,	Sept.	1803.
10	Monckton,	Sept.	1803.
11	Parry,	July	1800.
12	Walpole,	July	1803.
13	Gardner, hon. E.	July	1802.
14	Tippet,	Sept.	1803.
15	Martin,	Aug.	1802.
	Second Class.		
16	Siddons,	Sept.	1803.
17	Gordon, W. B.	Sept.	1803.
18	Bird, W. W.	Sept.	1803.
19	Ewer,	Dec.	1803.
20	Chapman,	Aug.	1803.
21	Williams,	Sept.	1803.
22	Campbell,	Sept.	1803.
23	Pakenham,	Aug.	1803.
24	Mackenzie, jun.	July	1803.
25	Gardiner,	July	1802.
26	Revely,	July	1803.
27	Ewing,	Feb.	1804.
28	Plowden,	Dec.	1803.
29	Wright,	Feb.	1804.
30	Mackenzie, sen.	July	1803.
31	Cracroft,	Sept.	1803.
32	Roberdeau,	April	1804.

Absent from the examination on account of sickness.

Hope.

BENGALEE.

1	Marjoribanks,	July	1802.
2	Parry,	July	1803.
3	Mackenzie, jun.	July	1803.
4	Moore,	Sept.	1802.
5	Gardiner,	July	1802.
6	Martin,	Aug.	1802.

Fraser, absent from the examination on account of sickness.

PERSIAN

PERSIAN WRITING.

1 Shakespear.
2 Christian.
3 Gordon, W. B.
4 Lindsay, hon. C. R.
5 Alexander.

Insignia of Mahee and Muratib.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

It was intimated to me some time ago, that it was the intention of his Majesty, Shah Aulum, to honour me with the insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut, and other marks of dignity, which it has been customary to confer on the great officers of the empire.

2. These insignia, under the charge of rajah Munnoo Lall, a person of rank, having arrived near this place, I made such preparations to receive them, as were consistent with that degree of respect and attention which I have deemed it proper on all occasions to manifest towards his Majesty.

3. The ceremony of receiving them, on account of heavy rains which have of late fallen almost incessantly, was necessarily postponed till the 14th instant; when I proceeded, attended by major-general Frazer and the officers composing my suite, to tents, which I had ordered to be pitched for this purpose, at some distance from the cantonments.

4. After being invested with a sword and shield, which are more particularly assigned to military rank, and having performed the ceremonies usual upon such occasions, I returned to the cantonments, preceded by the several insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, and Nobut, and accompanied by rajah Munnoo Lall, who testified the highest satisfaction at the respectful attention with which the honour conferred on me by his Majesty had been received.

Rajah Munnoo Lall is to remain with me as a vakeel on the part of his Majesty.

I have the honour, &c.

G. LAKE.

Cawnpore, Aug. 18, 1804.

Description of the Order.

The following description of the honours conferred by the Emperor Shah Aulum on his excellency the commander in chief, as stated in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 2d of October, may be acceptable to our readers:

The dignity of the Mahee and Moratib, to which also the privilege of beating the Nobut was annexed, was usually granted by the Emperor of Hindoostan to persons of the highest rank in the empire, such as the vizier, and bukshee, or commander in chief.

The following is a description of the Mahee, or Fish:

The head of a large fish is fashioned in copper, and gilt; the body and tail of the fish are formed of silk, and fixed to the head; the whole is then fixed upon a long staff, and carried upon an elephant, which, together with these insignia, is presented to the person on whom this dignity is conferred.

The Moratib, (an Arabic word, and the plural of Rootba, a degree) consists of a ball of copper, gilt, encircled by a jhallar, or fringe, of about two feet long, and placed on a long pole; and, like the Mahee, borne on an elephant.

The

The mode of granting the Nobut, is as follows:

Two small Nobuts, or drums, of silver, are formed, each about the size of a thirty-two pound shot, of which the apertures are covered with parchment; these are hung upon the neck of the person on whom the Nobut is conferred, and are struck a few times; that person then becomes a Sahib-i-nobut; and he has drums made upon the proper scale, which are beaten five times in the course of four-and-twenty hours. The drums of the Nobut, placed on an elephant, accompany the Mahee and Meratib on a march.

Royal Tiger.

Extract of a letter from Sunderbund.

Yesterday I witnessed a scene truly novel to me; a tiger, of all animals I ever beheld the most determined, was pursuing a half-grown wild buffalo with great fury towards the water-side, when the terrified animal, despairing, as it were, of making its escape by running, plunged into the stream.

The tiger, however, well aware of the difficulties the animal must encounter by the violence of the stream, perched himself patiently on the bank, carefully watching the motions of his helpless prey, until at last the poor animal, unable any longer to contend with the current, again attempted to evade her pursuer by returning on shore; when the tiger, with impetuous fury, redoubled the charge, and had almost attained his object, when I lost sight of both as they entered the jungles.

The Sunderbunds are beautifully romantic, and truly interesting to the curious traveller.

MADRAS
Occurrences for October.

Lieutenant-general Stuart's Embarkation for Europe.

October 20, 1804. This morning, at sun-rise, lieutenant-general Stuart embarked in order to proceed in his Majesty's ship Centurion to Europe. In passing through the fort he was accompanied by the right honourable the governor, and by Mr. Chamier, member of council, together with major-general Campbell and his staff, and all the general staff at the presidency. A street was formed by his Majesty's 73d regiment and the other troops in garrison, from the Wallajah-gate to the Sea-gate, and a salute of 17 guns, was fired on the general's leaving the beach.

Fatal Surf.

A remarkably heavy and dangerous surf has been observed breaking on the beach; and on Sunday morning a fatal accident occurred in consequence. One of the bar-boats, stationed near the fort, struck near the outer surf, and was instantly beat in pieces. Several seamen belonging to his Majesty's ships were coming on shore in the boat, when, notwithstanding the assistance which was promptly given by two Masula boats and a catamaran, near the spot, four seamen and one of the native boatmen unfortunately perished.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for October.

Singular Robbery.

The following are the particulars of a robbery which took place near Baroda on the evening of the 22d ult.: At half past seven o'clock, p. m. as lieutenant Heard, the line adjutant in Guzerat, with Mr. Williams, of the civil service, and master James Urquhart, (a young gentleman of six years of age, son to major Urquhart) were returning in a buggy from Chawny, a village two short coss from the cantonments near Baroda, they were attacked by a party of Bheels, armed with swords, bows and arrows; having seized the horse's head, they rushed to the wheels of the carriage with their bows strung; the assaulted party disentangled themselves from the buggy, and leaped upon the road. Mr. Williams luckily effected his escape by getting over a hedge which bounded the road, and was vainly pursued by some of the banditti. Four of the standing party closed on lieutenant Heard, who parried several cuts; the swords of the robbers being slung to their wrists, they dropped the points, and had recourse to the bow, when pressing the arrows towards Mr. Heard's and the little boy's breasts, vehemently demanded money. Mr. Heard assured them he had not a rupee; they then insisted on his delivering his clothes, and he was accordingly stripped of his coat, waistcoat, sash, and hat; not satisfied with this booty, (Mr. Heard evaded giving up the remaining articles of his dress) they loudly called "rupee, rupee!" Mr. Heard then fortunately diverted their attention by directing them to the buggy, which they instantly (leaving him and the child) went to search, no doubt supposing that there was some concealed treasure. Mr. Heard finding himself free by this manœuvre, took the child upon his shoulders, and in this dismantled condition, expecting immediate pursuit, walked through the trees that flanked the ravine; he had not proceeded far when he heard the noise of carriage wheels approaching, he concluded it was the buggy, and advancing to the road, had no small pleasure in stopping the horse, and with the child got into the carriage, as, from his lameness, he would with much difficulty have made the cantonments. He had gone about half a mile, when he saw men stationed near the road behind fascines; they looked out, but, perhaps, perceiving him despoiled, did not attempt any molestation. Mr. Williams also passed these fellows, who no doubt composed part of the gang.

Lieutenant Heard (having reported the circumstance to colonel Grummont, the commanding officer of the station) went that night with a party of sepoys in search of the free-booters, but did not come up with them; it appears they took the road to Chawny, as lieutenant Heard's sash was found in that direction. Some armed Bheels were met lurking about Chawny; but as they belonged to the Sircar, and nothing appearing to justify suspicion, except their being recognised by the patell, were released. House robberies have frequently been committed in the cantonment, but not highway robberies before attempted; and it is conjectured that this band had been laying in wait for some natives of Chawny, who that

that morning received a large sum of money for grain sold to the commissary. The Bheels are very daring in their enterprizes; not long ago, captain Fallon's house was entered, although there was a guard stationed there; his bedroom plundered of several articles, within twenty yards of a sentinel, who was over the colours of the regiment; but they are so expert, that they can elude the most vigilant eye. The patroles from the cantonments, although very active, they contrive to avoid.

Effects of heavy Rains.

The late seasonable and plentiful fall of rain, will entirely dissipate every apprehension which might have been previously entertained with respect to the ensuing crops; indeed the weather which has been lately experienced is rather unusual at this season of the year; for instead of a few slight showers which might have been expected, they have been heavy and continued. In consequence of the incessant rain on Tuesday night last, the front part of the new house building by Nasserwanjee Monackjee, near the church gate, fell entirely in, though, we are told, it was composed of the very best materials which brick-work and masonry could afford.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* NOVEMBER, 1804.

A new Launch.

From the yard of Messrs. Bacon, Harvey, and Co. has been lately launched a very handsome vessel, called the Henry Wellesley.

Fire.

On Saturday morning, an alarming fire broke out in Nimtullah bazar, at the north extremity of Calcutta; and before means could be devised, or assistance procured, to get it under, a considerable range of property was consumed, or destroyed; the principal sufferers are the timber merchants, whose loss on this occasion, we understand, will considerably exceed half a lack of rupees.

Government Notifications.

FORT WILLIAM.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of November, is sicca rupees 4,00,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 2,00,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,379 to No. 4,422 both inclusive, on Monday the 26th of November, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Sec. to the govt. pub. dept.

FORT

FORT WILLIAM.

1st. The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand,) which may be tendered on loan to the honourable Company, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

2d. The above-mentioned officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this loan, all out-standing treasury bills of this government; accepted bills of exchange, drawn on the Governor-general in council, after deducting interest at the rate of six rupees, thirteen annas, and six pie per cent. per annum, for the period which the bill may have to run; bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not; and generally all authorized public demands.

3d. The pay-masters of the army, are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount, in the usual number on the military pay-master general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4th. The sicca rupees of Lucknow and Benares, will be received as equal to the Calcutta sicca rupees.

5th. A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of eight rupees per cent. per annum, from the date of such receipt until the 1st of April next.

6th. The interest which may be due on that date, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of the resident at Lucknow, or the collectors of Oude and Benares, in cases where the subscriptions shall have been made at those treasuries respectively, and for the principal, a promissory note or notes will be granted, bearing date the 1st April, 1806, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant general's office.

7th. The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable, either in Bengal, under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor-general in council, on the hon. the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight (which bills shall be granted at any time on the application of the proprietor of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Bengal or at any earlier period) and any bills which may be so granted will, if the proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the deputy accountant general in the public packets to him, or his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

8th. The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half yearly, *viz.* from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor-general in council, on the honourable the Court of Directors,

Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and six-pence the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight; provided always in the latter case that the interest for which bills may be so required amount to the sum of fifty pounds sterling at the least; and no bills will be granted for a smaller amount

9th. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the Governor-general in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of sicca rupees 10,000) deposited in charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being, at the risk and under the security of the Company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer, for the promissory notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon, will be remitted as it shall become due by bill on the terms above-mentioned, which bill will be forwarded by the deputy accountant general to the proprietor, his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

10th. All applications to the Governor-general in council to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each notes, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies.

"The interest accruing half yearly on this promissory note, and the principal, as it shall become payable according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary,) by bills to be drawn on the honourable the Court of Directors, pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of the loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th October, 1804, payable to , and to be forwarded to ; but this promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negociated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever; nor are these directions, with respect to the mode of payment of the interest or principal, to be in any manner altered, except on application to the Governor-general in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me, or them, for that purpose."

11th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy accountant-general will, on their parts, write the declaration above prescribed on their promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for this purpose, by an endorsement, to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies. The deputy accountant-general will also make the necessary application to the Governor-general in council, for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgement of that officer

ficer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instruction which may be furnished him for that purpose.

12th. A receipt will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions, which may be made at any of the public treasuries:

Form of Receipt.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the honourable Company's treasury, the sum of sicca rupees
which is to be accounted for to him or order, as follows: interest on the principal will be paid to him at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of , at and after the rate of eight rupees per cent. per annum, from this date to the 1st of April; and for the principal, a promissory note, to be dated on the 1st of April, 1805, will be granted on application to the deputy accountant-general, payable conformably to the conditions of the loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th October, 1804.

(Signed) "C. D. *Sub-treasurer.*
" of 1-0 ."

13th. Promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the receipts:

Fort William, , 1805.

"*Promissory Note for Sicca Rupees* .

"The Governor-general in council, does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of sicca rupees as a loan to the honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay and discharge the said loan, by paying unto to the A. B. his executors or administrators, or his or their orders, the principal sum of sicca rupees , aforesaid at the presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of the presidency, payable according to the priority of date and number, unless the same shall have been previously discharged by bills drawn on the honourable the Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the plan for a loan, published in the Calcutta gazette of the 25th October, 1804; and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments, *viz.* on the 1st October and the 1st April, following from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor-general in council, on the honourable the Court of Directors, at the rate of two shillings and six-pence the sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after sight."

"Signed by the authority of the Governor-general in council,

"(Signed) E. F.
Sec. to Govt. pub. dept.

"Accountant general's office.
"Registered as No. ."

14th. The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 1st of April next, but it is hereby notified that the loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the Governor-general in council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Sec. to govt. pub. dept.

Public Department, Nov. 7, 1804.

The most noble the Governor-general in council, having taken into consideration the most eligible mode of carrying into execution the intentions of the patriotic fund, communicated by the letter of Sir Francis Baring, baronet, chairman of the committee, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 7th September 1804, the following orders of his lordship in council, are published for general information, and for the guidance of the several public officers therein mentioned.

1st. That the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, the collectors of revenue in the several provinces subject to the immediate authority of this government, and the military paymasters and their deputies, at the several stations of the army, be authorized to open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this laudable institution, and to receive, into their respective treasuries, the amount of all contributions that may be tendered to them.

2dly. That the several public officers above-mentioned, be directed to transmit to the accountant-general, a monthly register of the sums that shall have been subscribed in their respective books, and also a monthly register of all sums that may have been received on account of such subscriptions, and to enter in their respective cash accounts, the whole of the monies that they may have so received under the general head of "Fort William Presidency," with the subordinate head of "Contributions to the Patriotic Fund."

3dly. That the accountant-general be directed to make up an account, at the end of each month, of all contributions that may have been paid into the several treasuries, under this presidency, in the course of that month, and to prepare bills for the amount, to be drawn by the Governor-general in council on the honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in favour of the chairman of the committee on the patriotic fund, at the exchange of two shilling and sixpence per sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Sec. to the govt. pub. dept.

FORT WILLIAM.

Judicial Department.

Bukhsh Ulrehmaun, late police darogah of the tannah of Hanscolly, in the zillah of Nuddeah, having been convicted before the court of circuit for the division of Calcutta, of illegal and corrupt practices, his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council has been pleased to declare the said Bukhsh Ulrehmaun, to be incapable of holding any office hereafter in the service of government.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Sec. to govt. jud. dept.

State of the Thermometer, in the shade, at Fort William, for Nov. 1804

Days of the Month.	*Greatest height.*	*Least height.*	*Medium height.*	Remarks.
1	83-0	76-5	80-5	Clear, cool morning.
2	82-0	75-0	79-4	Clear.
3	82-0	74-0	79-2	Clear, calm.
4	82-5	75-0	80-1	Clear.
5	83-0	76-8	81-1	Clear, temperate day.
6	83-3	77-0	80-8	Clear.
7	82-2	76-2	80-1	Clear.
8	82-0	76-0	79-8	Clear.
9	80-5	75-0	78-5	Clear.
10	84-4	75-5	79-2	Clear.
11	82-4	76-0	80-3	Clear.
12	82-7	76-9	80-2	Clear.
13	84-6	76-0	80-8	Clear.
14	84-0	76-5	80-6	Clear.
15	82-0	76-5	79-3	Clear.
16	80-2	76-0	78-8	Clear.
17	80-2	76-3	78-7	Clear, evening foggy.
18	84-7	75-5	80-4	Clear.
19	83-0	74-8	79-9	Clear.
20	82-5	76-0	80-1	Clear.
21	81-6	74-0	78-8	Clear.
22	80-6	74-0	77-5	Clear.
23	79-6	74-5	77-6	Clear.
24	80-2	74-0	78-2	Clear, calm.
25	82-2	74-6	78-7	Clear, much rain in the night.
26	77-5	70-0	74-3	Clear, cooler weather.
27	77-5	69-0	74-3	Clear.
28	76-0	67-7	72-8	Clear.
29	76-0	68-0	72-5	Clear.
30	76-7	67-5	73-1	Clear.
Whole Month.	84-7	67-5	78-2	Rain fell once.

Remarks.

Remarks.

The above observations, as well as those for the five preceeding months, were made on a thermometor, suspended near a wall, and sometimes in the middle of an apartment, the windows of which have a southern and westerly aspect, in Fort William. The bulb of the instrument was marked, but entirely excluded from all reflected heat. The observations commenced as early in the morning, as the light would permit, and ended at nine o'clock, and sometimes later at night, during which period it was ofter inspected. The number of observations was from ten to eighteen every day. The medium heat of each day was taken from the medium of never less then ten observations of that day, which as near as can be calculated, shews the mean degree of heat of the atmosphere in the shade, for more than sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. The greatest height of the thermometer, seems to be in general about three o'clock, and sometimes later in the afternoon, in clear weather, and the least about seven o'clock, and but seldom earlier. These, however, often vary from circumstances, which clearly shews the fallacy and uncertainty of periodical observations of the thermometor, in ascertaining the absolute degrees of the temperature of any climate. The extreme degrees of heat, therefore, are marked without any regard to the hours of observations.

Galvanism.

The case is contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir,

My assistance was required by Mrs. Durell, for a Miss Jane Willcocks, ten years of age, afflicted for two or three months past, with a disease called chorea, or dance of St. Vitus, which is a spasmodic affection of one side; the hand and foot are in constant involuntary motion; the hand is entirely useless, being unable to feed herself with it, nor has she any mode of restraining its unnatural action, than by holding it with the other. A spasm of the cheek, pulling the corner of the mouth in quick vibratory contractions towards the ear, has been observed to take place frequently for the last fortnight. It is a disease that has at all times been of very difficult cure, and most frequently continues, in spite of every remedy, until the age of puberty, when it most commonly ceases spontaneously. I am inclined to think galvanism may be of service, therefore wish to try its effects in this case; but having no apparatus, must beg leave to solicit your kindness in the application of it on the occasion. Mrs. Durell, humanely and tenderly anxious for the recovery of the child, says, she will send her to your house as often as may be necessary, and at such hours as may be most convenient to you. She has not taken any medicine, therefore a good subject for experiment.

The poor girl has a strong claim on our humanity, for to be an unfortunate orphan is calamity sufficient, without the additional chance of dragging on a miserable and useless existence for some years to come.

(Signed) J. Kelly.

On the 2d of October I began to galvanize my little patient, and continued it twice a day for about four weeks. For the first four or five days, the galvanic discharge

was sent along both arms, the power from forty to fifty pair of metals. The shock was afterwards sent from the hand to the foot of the side affected; the foot, with the shoe off, was placed on a piece of tin-foil, sprinkled with salt-water, and laid on the floor; to this was hooked one of the conducting wires, while the patient held, or rather attempted to hold, the other conductor in her hand, for so violent, and so frequent were the motions of the hand, that I was obliged to hold it with the conductor in mine, to prevent its flourishes from oversetting one of the piles of the battery, which once would have happened, but for the timely interposition of a gentleman present. The power employed here was from sixty to eighty, and sometimes even one hundred pair. In this manner, with some trifling variations, the operation was continued to the end. About the middle of the second week, I thought, and at the end of it I was certain, that the motions of the hand were both less violent and less frequent; before the end of it, she could both sew and thread her needle; in the third week her recovery was rapid. Early in the fourth week, I had infinite satisfaction in learning from Mrs. Durell, that every symptom of the disease had disappeared, and that the health of the poor girl had not only been completely restored, but even greatly improved. About ten or twelve minutes were employed in every application, with one or two intervals of two or three minutes; from one hundred to two hundred shocks were given at each visit, and never did any patient receive with more fortitude so many and so powerful shocks as this good-natured little girl; when I sometimes took in, by stealth, the whole battery of a hundred pair, which gives a shock sufficient to make some of the stoutest of my male friends rub their elbows, and look comically at each other, my little patient only rebuked me with a smile.

Galvanism has, with me, been also successful in six cases of rheumatism, and three of palsy.

I shall probably take the liberty of troubling you, on some future occasion, with one or two of the most remarkable.

J. DINWIDDIE.

Calcutta, Nov. 12, 1804.

Extract of a letter from Bangalore.

An official document from the superintending surgeon of Canara, stating the impracticability of recommending a vaccine superintendent in that division, indicates, in a clear manner, the principal cause of the disappearance of the cow pock wherever it has been lost.

I therefore enclose a copy of Mr. Price's letter to the medical board, which has been transmitted by them to Government, that gentlemen, who have hitherto carried on the Jennerian practice at their own risk and expense, may be satisfied of the utility of their exertions; the names of some of whom I can enumerate with pleasure, *viz.* Mr. Duncan, at Cuddalore; Mr. Tozer, at Ryacottah; Doctor Hyne, at Bangalore; Mr. Stewart, at Nellore and Ongole; Mr. Williamson, at Guntoor; and Doctor Milne, at Goa.

J. ANDERSON, *P. G.*

Fort St. George, Oct. 30, 1804.

James

James Anderson, esq. Physician General, and Members of the Medical Board.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honour of receiving your commands of the 10th ultimo, directing me to select one of the medical gentlemen in my division to the superintendence of vaccination. All the surgeons and assistant surgeons in Canara and Goa, stand appointed to corps as reported in my return for July last, and cannot be employed in any other way without great inconvenience to the discharge of their regimental duties.

Mr. assistant-surgeon Hayes inoculated successfully, the latter end of 1802, fourteen hundred patients: he was removed with his corps to Malabar, previous to the order of the board, dated February 22d, 1803, directing returns to be made of the numbers inoculated during the month; several European children have been inoculated at Mangalore with success; and if a medical servant could be spared to propagate the disease through the province, there can be no doubt as to the events. A. PRICE.

Lord Valentia's Visit to the Peishwa.

The following is an account of the distinguished and flattering reception of lord viscount Valentia, by his highness the Peishwa, which took place on Saturday, the 13th instant.

On the road to Poonah, near the village of Orend, on the Moola river, his lordship was met by colonel Close, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, captain Frizel, and the officers of the Poonah detachment, who attended him to a rising ground a little to the westward of Gunnase Coondah, where the deputation from the durbar of his highness the Peishwa awaited his arrival; the chief person deputed on this occasion to receive his lordship, was Abbah Poorunderry, the jagheerdar of Sapoor, accompanied by Anund Row, the minister for British affairs, Kistnajee Bowajee, assistant dewan of the state, and Sedowjee Row Nepunkeer, who commanded a corps of horse, under general Wellesley, during the late campaign in the Deccan.

A carpet was spread, on which lord Valentia alighted, when the several members of the deputation were presented to his lordship. Being seated, the usual compliments passed, during which they congratulated his lordship upon his arrival, and expressed their satisfaction at its having taken place at so auspicious a period as the eve of the dussorah; they were then presented with paun, and departed. After this, his lordship and colonel Close mounted an elephant, and reached the residence of the latter, near the town; which being announced, an appropriate salute was fired from the British lines.

On the 13th, his lordship visited the Peishwa, at the hour of four in the evening, having left the resident's house under a salute from the lines, attended by col. Close, Mr. Salt, his lordship's secretary, Dr. Murray, and captains Young and Smith, gentlemen of his lordship's suite. At the bank of the river his lordship was met by the Peishwa's minister, and the assistant dewan of the state, who conducted him to the palace. At the entrance of the hall of audience, having quitted his slippers, his lordship walked on the white cloth, with which the whole was covered, and was immediately met by the dewan. At the same moment the Peishwa entered behind the mus-

nud, accompanied by his younger brother; he stood on the musnud till Lord Valentia approached, when his highness embraced his lordship. He was then presented to the brother of the Peishwa, who stood on his right; the gentlemen who composed Lord Valentia's suite were also presented, and respectively embraced. The whole assemblage then seated themselves, and, after the usual compliments on the occasion, his lordship and colonel Close were requested to retire, in order that they might confer together more at liberty. After a conference of about half an hour they returned, and seated themselves as before.

No presents were offered on the occasion, as it was settled that his lordship was to receive an entertainment from his highness at his garden house, and a similar one from the dewan during his stay. Paun and other refreshments were then presented to the suite by the assistant dewan, and by the dewan himself, to his lordship and colonel Close. On rising to depart, his highness was pleased to present a gold box full of paun to lord Valentia, with his own hand, and his intention was likewise signified of paying his lordship the very marked and unusual compliment of returning his visit on Thursday the 8th.

Famine.

The effects of the late famine are still unhappily perceptible in many parts of the country. In the village at the top of the ghaut, near one hundred dead bodies were seen lying, some of them at the door of their vacant houses. The weather of late has been uncommonly fine, and the heat not greater than is experienced in England.

MADRAS
Occurrences for Nov.

Progress of the Cow Pock Inoculation.

Cummum, Oct. 30, 1804.

Dear Sir,

I observed a letter of your's addressed to the public, and was sorry to find the ceded districts mentioned in it as one of the three extensive provinces in which the cow pock inoculation had disappeared. A mistake, nearly similar, found its way into a government advertisement of last July; in which, in a general statemsnt of the numbers of vaccinated patients, the ceded districts were said to have afforded only thirty one. If he had said a thousand, it would have been much more near the real number; and this, exclusive of all that must have been vaccinated at and about Cuddapah, by native practitioners instructed by Mr. Trotter, and to whom, in his absence, I have given diplomas, in consequence of instructions from Doctor Miller, as they had proved themselves capable of inoculating and distinguishing the real cow-pock. The number of children above specified had actually gone through the disease at the time the advertisement alluded to was published, and all in Cummum.

It is true that vaccination did, at one time, disappear in this place, and for the following reason: The village doctor took the unwarrantable liberty, in my absence, of sending his brother, whom I have never seen or instructed, to inoculate for him. The consequence was, that he took matter from an arm at too late a stage of the disease, and nothing but spurious pustules followed.

It

It is, however, again restored; for the trouble (and I must add the expense) that attended its second introduction, are amply compensated for by the advantages that the disease will ultimately render to the natives; however insensible they may have been, and still are, of the benefits thus intended them.

Since the disease has been restored, I find that three hundred and three children have been successfully inoculated who have been thus rescued from the danger of the small-pox, with all the evils by which it is generally accompanied. The name of every child in whom the disease fails is scratched out. He is inoculated afresh, and his name inserted in a new list.

Regular statements and registers of patients have not been transmitted to the medical board, because I thought this a duty incumbent on those gentlemen only, who partake of the allowances of government for diffusing vaccination among the natives. Believe me, Dear Sir,

With much sincerity, Your's,
J. CORMICK.

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.
Fort St. George.

To Mr. Cormick, Assistant-Surgeon.

My Dear Sir,

I am just now favored with your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in extenuation of the mistakes, will only point out the last paragraph, where you assign reasons which prevented your transmission of the statements and registers of patients; without which I cannot conceive how the medical board were to know what you was doing.

Whatever reasons might influence respecting yourself, I think you will never wish to deprive those natives, whom you have been at the pains to instruct in the vaccine inoculation, of the reward held out by government; but on the contrary, that you will do every thing in your power to forward the payment of their bills, agreeably to the general orders, as the most likely means of exciting them to be industrious; for I cannot suppose that any allowances have been drawn by the practitioners you mention, as no account of them has ever been transmitted to the medical board, by the the superintending surgeon.

I remain, my Dear Sir,
Your obliged & obedient servant.
JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, Nov. 5, 1804.

Government Notification.

Complaints having been made at this office, by commanders of the honorable Company's extra ships, stating that the goods, bales in par particular, of individuals, are in general so badly packed as not to admit of their being properly stowed, and that the ships in consequence will not be able to receive goods to the full extent of their capacity, Individuals to whom tonnage has been or may be allotted, are hereby requested to pay due attention to the packing of their goods; in failure of which, on the arrival of the goods at the Export Warehouse, they will be returned for the purpose of being re-packed and screwed.

By Order of the Board of Trade,
J. P. LARKINS, Sub. E.W.K.

Export Warehouse,
Nov. 21st, 1804

Academical Dramatics.

The dramatic entertainment of the Sultan, which took place at the Vepery Academy, was highly gratifying

tifying to a very numerous and respectable audience: the performers were boys, mostly under the age of ten years, who supported the characters far beyond any thing that could have been expected.—This method of making boys speak in in public is certainly very judicious, because it not only excites emulation, establishes a confidence, and removes that awkward bashfulness, so common to boys at school in this country, but at the same time is laying the ground work of a good education, by making them read and speak well.—A seminary of this kind was much wanted in the settlement, and we heartily wish that it may meet with every success.

New Military Institution; in Extracts from a Letter.

Upon the proposed institution of 1792, "I shall say a few words on the *mode* and *means* of raising and supporting the fund; and for the due appropriation of it to the purposes intended.—

The committee have proposed that each officer in the army should contribute to the fund one day's subsistence, per mensem; but the aggregate of this, being found totally inadequate to the establishment of a fund sufficient to *accumulate* to the extent necessary, it was further proposed, that a proportion should also be taken from the batta and half batta in all stations where it was drawn; and that the general and regimental staff of the army should contribute, in addition to their *regimental* subscription, one day's *staff*-pay per mensem; and that under this consideration, such *staff-officers* as derived additional pay and rank from their staff appointments should receive such proportion of allowance, *in retirement*, from the fund, as their advanced rank had enabled to contribute to it; and in the *proportion* of such rank.

The amount, from a calculation on the above data, was found to be star pagodas 12,751¾ per annum; and this was to be allowed to accumulate, untouched, for the space of three years, in order that such a sum might be *originally funded*, as should apply to the several exigencies of the institution.

It is too obvious, to need any remark, that however applicable this might have been, in the *then* state of the army, such a proposition, as well from the mode of contribution as the appropriation of the funds, would, at the present day, be liable to innumerable objections.

The *necessity* of an "Original Fund" is absolute and indispensable; and the period of *three* years does not appear improper for the accumulation of such a fund. All *objects*, however, whose *claims* to its benefits may be grounded *previously* to the expiration of the *third* year, ought, for humanity's sake, to be admissible upon the institution so soon as the "Original Fund" may be complete.

For the purpose of establishing some data, whereupon to calculate the *permanent* monthly contribution of each individual, I would propose the following estimate as a subscription for the *first three* years; or in other words for the accumulation of an "Original Fund."

Such alterations or modifications, as shall be found necessary, may easily be made from the *experience* of the three years; and before the *permanent* contributions is fixed.

Estimate.

Estimate.	*S. P.*
34 Colonels and members of the medical board, at 6 pagodas per mensem....	264
65 Lieutenant-colonels and superintending surgeons, at 5 pagodas ditto.....	325
59 Majors, at 4 pagodas do.	236
382 Captains and regimental surgeons, at 2½ pagodas do.	705
346 Lieutenants and assistant surgeons of battalions, at 1½ pagodas ditto.....	969
324 Ensigns, cornets, and lieutenant fire-workers, at 1 pagoda ditto.....	324
Total per mensem, star pag.	2763

But that we may not be misled in the calculation, I would propose striking out the 763 pagodas per mensem for a deficiency, in those who may be averse to the contribution, absent in Europe, or wanting to complete the establishment; then would there remain in round numbers, 2000 pagodas per mensem, suppose to commence from the 1st of January, 1805.

	S. P.
1st Jan. 1806. First year's subscription, (viz. 1805).....	24,000
31st Decem. 1806. One year's interest for 1806, at 8 per cent. on do.	1,920
31st Dec. 1806. Second year's subscription, (1806).....	24,000
1st Jan. 1807. Amount of Fund.....	49,920
31st Dec. 1807. One year's interest on do. at 8 per cent.....	3,993½
31st Dec. 1807. Third year's subscription, (1807).....	24,000
1st Jan. 1808. Total amount of "original fund".....	77,913½

Thus would a sum be originally funded to produce an annual income, at 8 per cent. of star pagodas 6233.

Should the contributions, however, be general instead of partial, as stated above, the amount, at the end of the three years, would prove upwards of 100,000 pagodas.

This yearly income might go a great way, when the permanent contribution is fixed, to alleviate the burden on the lower ranks of the army, should the above assessment be though too high. When the cause of humanity is felt, with the additional consideration that the lower ranks of the army are to reap the greatest benefits from the institution, I am led to express my fullest confidence that unanimity will for once be shewn, by the coast army, in readily contributing their proportions.

The private subscription. Papers daily handed about, for the support of the distressed, may be estimated, as drawing from the pocket of many a subaltern, nearly as much as he will have to contribute to the fund; and of these sums, he seldom knows the object of his charity, and seldomer the purposes to which his subscription will be applied. In contributing to the military fund, he will be greatly relieved from this tax on his generosity; and although the exact object may be unknown, he has the consalation to know that his subscription will be applied to the purposes for which it was intended, *viz.* the relief of the widow or orphan of some brother officer.

The last point I have to consider is the best mode of establishing a directing and superintending power; not only for the purpose of raising, receiving, and funding the con-

contributions, but likewise of appropriating them with the greatest fidelity, to the purposes for which they were intended.

The committee of 1792 gave up their original idea of three boards of officers (in the three divisions of the army) from the expense which was likely to attend them, and finally recommended, as more economical and expedient, that a centrical board should be constituted, to consist of the commander in chief, (if in the Company's service) and of the heads of military offices at the presidency. This board was to become the ultimate deposit of the funds in India, to carry on the several money transactions, such as the purchase of the Company's paper, or otherwise negotiating the funds to the best advantage, and to make the necessary remittances to Europe, &c.

To assist this board, the officers commanding divisions of the army were to assemble committees, from time to time, which were to ascertain from the several paymasters the quantum of stoppages made monthly, in order that the whole might be effectually brought to account with the military pay-master-general: and to this end, government was to be requested to permit the stoppages to form part of the public accounts with the subordinate paymasters; and that the military paymaster-general should be directed to arrange the accounts so with them, that the stoppages might come regularly in remittance to his office, and be by him deposited with the principal board.

Such is the sketch of what was proposed.

That the presidency appears the most proper station for the supreme directing board, is as undeniable as the necessity for such a board is obvious; neither does it appear objectionable, that the heads of military offices about the presidency, should be the principal members of that board, provided its powers were limitted to the collection and internal management of the funds. But it was further proposed in 1792, "That all applications for the relief of the objects of the fund, should be made to the principal board, not only in the first instance, but that (after collecting the opinion of the army upon the question before them) that board should likewise ultimately decide thereon, by a majority of voices." Were such power vested in a majority of the board, I see no use in collecting the opinion of the army in general; a clause more shewy and specious than beneficial or necessary.

My opinion is, that when any measure is to be agitated, a plain question, requiring a simple negative or affirmative, should be circulated from the principal board to officers, commanding corps or stations, for the vote of each subscriber. The total, both of the negatives and affirmatives (without names) of each corps being transmitted to the principal board, it should be invested with the power simply to ascertain and report, whether the ayes or the noes of the whole army had the majority of votes. In short, the less complicated the basis of such a structure is, the stronger and more lasting will be the building.

The proceedings of this board should be kept with regularity, and be always open to the inspection of any officer of the army.

A quarterly or half yearly account

count current of receipts and disbursements should likewise be published in the papers for general information.

A book should be opened for the supernumerary and voluntaary subscriptions, donations, and bequests, of well-wishers to so laudable and humane an institution, where "honourable mention" of the benevolent would be handed down to posterity.

I shall now take leave of a subject, which I have endeavoured to treat with that spirit of philanthropy it deserves; and if I have failed in awakening the tender feelings of humanity to the calls of the distressed, I have the consolation to think, that my exertions have been made in a good cause.

My name has been concealed, from a conviction that the publication of it would have added no weight to my arguments; although it might have injured them, by pointing out my presumption, in attempting to do justice to a subject, on which so many officers are more capable, in every respect, of giving instructions than myself. Whoever pretends to dictate measures or sentiments to others, should be perfectly sensible of his own infalibility, before he publishes his name. This being the reverse of my own case, I have assumed a name, which, to those who understand it, will convey an assurance that my exertions have not been stimulated by selfish motives.

I have said this to refute the insinuations of those who are ever ready to aver, that, at the present day, disinterested motives are not in existence.

Seringapatam, Nov. 25, 1804.

CEYLON
Occurrences for Nov.

Military Successes.

By accounts from the detachment under the command of major Beaver, from Beddegedhere, which post had been taken on the morning of the 28th ult. by the discharge of eight cohorns and a general charge of the troops, led on by captain Pollock, of the 51st regiment, we learn the gallantry and good conduct of all the officers and men of his detachment, and the various and heavy losses which the enemy have sustained by the burning of their houses and the distruction of their gardens in every part of the country through which our troops have passed, and it is with great pleasure we add, with very few casualties on our side, three men only having been wounded; two Bengal sepoys, by the fire of the enemy, and an artillery-man, by the accidental wound of a bayonet.

It was major Beaver's intention to halt one day at Beddegedhere, and afterwards to push on to Denewaka, where it was said the enemy had assembled in force, and were determined to defend their post, which, however, we have no doubt will be carried by the gallantry of our troops, on the first attack.

Captain Blackall's detachment, which marched from Negombo, had arrived on the 25th ultimo at Tareny, in the Seven Corles, without accident or difficulty, excepting a pretty sharp, though harmless fire on his advanced guard, on the 23d and 24th, having caused considerable damage to the enemy. He proposed marching in the evening, to Pechambbecca, where he expected

expected to be joined by the detachments under the command of lieutenants White and Purdon; and after this junction, to push on to Tammily, where the second adigar is supposed to be posted, with a force of 300 Malays and Caffres, and a multitude of Cingalese. In order to move on with celerity, he had sent back to Negombo all his heavy baggage.

We are happy to say, the whole of the detachment was in excellent health and spirits.

Official Account from the Army.

Major Beaver carried the strong post of Battogeddera, without loss on our side, after halting one day for the purpose of burning the various magazines, houses, &c. in the neighbourhood. The detachment proceeded by two different routs to Danewaka, where the first adigar was said to be posted in great force. After a most difficult march over very high hills, and opposed in every pass on the rout by numberless batteries, all of which were carried, with the loss of only one man of the royal artillery badly wounded, the two divisions reached Danewaka, at 1, p. m. on the 29th ultimo, and put the enemy to flight, headed by the first adigar, whose escape was so precipitate as rendered all possibility of coming up with him fruitless; one of their chiefs and seven prisoners were, however, taken, and Danewaka completely destroyed. Major Beaver then proceeded southward, laying waste that fertile tract of country, abounding in villages and granaries, and extending from Battogeddera to Catoone, which latter place he reached on the 5th instant, without any casualty.

Major Beaver speaks in the following terms of the examplary conduct of his officers and men:

"I beg to assure the commander of the forces, that the conduct of persons of all ranks and descriptions with me, is deserving his favourable notice; I request you to assure his excellency the governor, and general Wemyss, that I cannot find sufficient terms of admiration at the bravery and quickness of Tomby Moodalier; we were thirteen hours yesterday coming six miles, this will give you an idea of the difficult country. Thank God! we brought in every article, every bullock, and every cooly, without a single accident. Captain Buchan, in spite of indisposition, from excess of fatigue, could not be restrained from the front; captain Barry's conduct is upon all occasions, zealous, brave, and admirable; lieutenant Ross's exertions do him great honour; and I must not omit the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Atkinson, senior, as bridge-master; and of Mr. Atkinson, junior, with his pioneers; Mr. Nugent, of the pioneer corps, has made himself very useful, and is always forward in his services; but all vie in zeal and activity, and I cannot express my gratitude for their support in all cases whatever.

"I must not omit lieutenant Grant's brave conduct, and that of his men of the royal artillery, upon all occasions; the same praise is due to the whole of captain Pollock's detachment, and I look upon him to be as good an officer as his Majesty's service can boast of; and I acknowledge, without mortification, that any part of my conduct that may have the good fortune to meet either the governor's, or the commander of the forces approbation, is in a great degree indeed owing

owing to that officer's superior talents and ready resources; I fear my errors are my own, but I trust there are none yet of importance."

Major Beaver joined the party under lieutenant-colonel Maddison, at a little distance from Catoone, and both detachments are now safely arrived in our own territories.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* DECEMBER, 1804.

Supreme Court.

On Tuesday was holden at the Supreme Court of Judicature, the second session of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, for the present year, and also an admiralty session.

The charge to the grand jury was delivered by the honourable the chief justice; and on Saturday, the whole of the trials having been gone through, the following sentences were passed on the prisoners:

John Maclauchlan, found guilty of manslaughter, to be fined one rupee, and imprisoned one month. Mahomed, tindal, ditto, ditto, ditto. Matthew Farnes, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Proclamation by his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council.

Fort William, Dec. 17, 1804.

Whereas his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council, has received information, that various persons, not in the service of his Majesty, or of the honourable Company, who have enrolled themselves in the Calcutta European cavalry and infantry militia, have constantly absented themselves without leave from the parades; and whereas his excellency in council has observed, with great concern, the neglect of such persons in the performance of their duty towards that government which protects them, and which has required their service in the militia for the eventual defence of the state against the enemy; public notice is hereby given to all such persons, that unless they shall regularly attend the parades of the militia, or allege sufficient reason for their absence from the same, the Governor-general in council will withdraw from them their respective licenses to reside in India, together with the protection of this government; and all such persons neglecting to pay due attention to this public notification, will be ordered, by the Governor-general in council, to proceed to Europe by the earliest opportunity.

The magistrates of the town of Calcutta, are directed to give notice to all persons who have neglected to attend the parades of the militia, (lists of whose names are deposited at the police office,) requiring the attendance of such persons at the police, on or before Friday the twenty-first instant. All persons who shall receive such notices from the magistrates, are hereby required to furnish, for the information of the Governor-general in council, a distinct statement of their respective reasons for having absented themselves from the service of the militia.

All Europeans residing in or near Calcutta,

Calcutta, and not being in the naval or military service of his Majesty, or of the honourable Company, are hereby enjoined to attend the militia parades, on Friday the twenty-first instant, for the purpose of enrolling their respective names, either in the cavalry or infantry militia.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief sec. to the govt.

Public Execution.

On Friday was executed, on the cross road of Loll Bazar, (being the usual place of execution) Burhurdour, doorwan; convicted at the last sessions for burglary. The unfortunate sufferer appeared perfectly resigned to his fate; we hope this public example will have the desired effect on the lower class of natives in general.

Sinking Fund.

Public department, Dec. 26, 1804.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of January, is sicca rupees 300,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 100,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from 4,459 to No. 4,511 both inclusive, on Saturday the 26th of January, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of 6 and 8 per cent. per ann. on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for Dec.

THE INSTITUTION OF A LITERARY SOCIETY AT BOMBAY.

On the 26th, the honourable the Governor, lord viscount Valentia, lieutenant-general Nicholls, Dr. Helenus Scott, and several other gentlemen, met at sir James Macintosh's house, at Parell, when a society was established, under the name of *The Literary Society of Bombay*, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting a farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners of the Asiatic nations. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH was chosen president; and he delivered on the occasion, a most philosophical and eloquent discourse on the various important subjects which it should be the province of the society to embrace and elucidate. He placed, in an interesting point of view, those objects which more particularly belonged to the nature of this institution, and described that line of research which might be pursued with the best hopes of advantage.

Under the auspices of the learned President, this institution will tend to refresh and strengthen that spirit of scientific enquiry, which SIR WILLIAM JONES first excited amongst our countrymen in India; and whilst we regret the public loss in the temporary deprivation of those vigorous and splendid talents which we have seen so powerfully exerted in support of the great interests of civil society, it affords some consolation to observe, that they are still actively employed

employed in contributing to the advancement of useful knowledge.

Piracy and Murder.

December 19. By a dow, from Maculla, information has been received, that a ship had arrived there about six weeks ago, under English colours, whose cargo appears to consist of rice, bales of English cloth, Bengal silk, and piece goods, and without an European on board. Such a cargo having caused a suspicion, the shaikh took possession of the ship, and put the whole crew into confinement; in consequence of which, it is said, they confessed having murdered the captain and officers, and carried off the ship. From this description the vessel must be the Alert, from Calcutta, bound thither, and long missing.

CEYLON
Occurrences for Dec.

An Account of the Capture of the Friendship, by an Officer on board.

On the 26th of October, two days after leaving the pilot, the Friendship was unfortunately taken, after a chace of six hours, from five o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, by the French privateer-ship La Henrietta, of 16 guns, and one hundred and twenty men, commanded by captain Henry, who left the isle of France about the 12th September last: she had taken one ship before us, the Fazy Sobany, captain Fryer, from Bombay, bound to Bengal. As soon as the Frenchmen came on board, they hurried me, the second officer, gunner, two seacunnies, serang, and one lascar, out of the ship on board the privateer, and took my chronometer, sextant, quadrant, all my charts, directory, all cabin stores, furniture, stock, and every thing, except two small trunks, with some wearing apparel.

"About five in the evening of the same day, after exchanging the prisoners, &c. and the captain had given the prize-master his instructions, she parted company from us, bound to the Isle of France: remaining on board the ship (Friendship) when she parted company, Mr. Hodgson, a passenger for Bombay, Mr. Bourchier, 1st officer, 2 seacunnies, 1 carpenter, and 38 lascars.

"On the 27th they chaced the Shaw Allum, took her and sent her to the isle of France, although an Arab; but they by some means or other found English bills of lading on board of her, which condemned their cargo; on the 29th, she took the Margaret, captain Lambert, and sent her away the same evening; this was the last ship they took, whilst we were on board. They treated us very well, the time we were with them; we had very bad weather from the 1st of Nov. until the 6th, and the place we had allotted to sleep in was very small and close. On the 5th November, they chaced an Arab grab ship, Shafie, Naquidah Syde Magete, which they let pass, and put all of us on board of her, eleven in number, besides lascars and seacunnies; the weather being very boisterous, the grab's boat, in transporting our trunks, bedding, &c. from the privateer to the Arab ship, had nearly gone down, in consequence of which, they were obliged to throw over-board some of the trunks, bedding, and every thing they could, to lighten the boat, which was about half full of water,

and the night being very dark, it was with very great difficulty they got alongside the ship, in the utmost danger of sinking. After we had all been settled on board, we made sail to the southward, and on the 16th made the Fryer's Hood, on the island of Ceylon; we had very bad quarters on board the grab; four of us stowed under the booms, exposed to all sorts of weather, and the rest where they could; and nothing to eat or drink, but rice and water; on the 17th we spoke the H. C. extra ship Experiment, but they would not take us in, nor would they render any assistance whatever to us, although we had been a fortnight in that miserable situation.

Captain Lambert and myself landed at this place this forenoon, and we intend going round to Columbo to-morrow."

In a journal kept and transmitted by the captain Perkins, is the following:

"October 26.—At day light, two sail in sight, one on the starboard quarter and the other on the larboard quarter. At 5, a. m. we could plainly perceive the ship on our larboard quarter, when veering round, to be a large and a very low ship; we had all our sails set; at quarter past 5, a. m. the said ship made all sail she could, and steered right after us; during the forenoon, the ship still in chace of us, we supposed her to be H. M. sloop of war the Dasher; by noon she had come up with us considerably, and fired a gun at us, but the shot falling a great way short of us, still kept on with all sail set, in hopes of keeping out of the reach of the shot until dark, when we might have a chance of escaping, should she be an enemy; our latitude at noon was 19° N.

"October 27.—At 1, p. m. the chace fired the fifth gun at us, and I was sorry to observe the shot went over us; shortened sail and hove the main-top-sail to the mast; after the ship had come near us, we perceived she had French colours hoisted. At half past 1, they sent their boat with an officer and men, and took charge of the ship, and sent me on board of the privateer, as well as the second-officer, gunner, serang and two seacunnies; she proved to be La Henrietta privateer, captain Henry, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 16, fourteen long sixes, and two carronades 12-pounders, formerly the admiral Aplin's; left the isle of France the 12th September, and had taken the Fazzy Sobany, captain Fryer, from Bombay. At 5, p. m. the Friendship parted company from us, bound to the Mauritius."

Extract of a Letter from the Commander of one of the Ships taken by the Henrietta privateer, dated Grab Shuffie at sea, 21th Nov. 1804.

Forty-four hours after I had quitted the pilot, I had the mortification to fall into the hands of a French privateer, of 16 guns, pierced for 20, captain M'Henrice. All our endeavors to escape from him were in vain, she sailed so exceedingly fast. Myself, chief officer, and servant, were put on board her, where we found eight more in the same predicament, the whole of whom I was acquainted with; captain Perkins, of the Friendship, captain Fryer, of the Fazerabaug, and captain Clarkson and officers, with ourselves, making in all 12 Europeans; the lascars, seacunnies, &c. were upwards of 40. We had a very small place allotted to us for such a number;

number; and in this situtation we were nearly suffocated. After cruizing 8 days, we fell in with a grab, from Bengal, laden with rice, and bound to Bombay. She proved to be an Arab. We were all removed on board of her; and in consequence of her having but one cabin, (where the nacoda had his wives) we were obliged to take what shelter we could under the booms, exposed to the rigorous heat of the sun by day, and to the inclemencies of rain and cold by night, from which we caught severe colds. The weather, fortunately, within these few days having proved very favourable, has, in a great degree, tended to remove those symptoms. We have had no other sustenance for twenty-one days than rice and water, excepting off Ceylon, where we got a plentiful supply of fish, which contributed much to alleviate our distress, and abate the dreadful gnawings of hunger which we began to feel."

The Governor's return from a Tour.

Columbo, November 28, 1804.

Yesterday his excellency the Governor arrived at St. Sebastian's from Chilow, and this morning, he came into the Fort, under a salute of nineteen guns, and held a levee which was numerously attended.

At ten he gave audience to the Ambassador from the Sultan of the Maldivo island, who was introduced with the usual solemnities, by captain Barry, town major of Columbo.

Public Thanks.

Head-quarters, Camp near Koordah, 6th December, 1804.

Morning Orders by Col. Harcourt.

"Colonel Harcourt begs to acknowledge, with sincere gratitude, the able and gallant conduct of major Fletcher, yesterday evinced in the assault and capture of Koordah; nothing short of the intrepid valour, fortitude, and promptness, with which every officer and man conducted himself, who was employed in the attack, could have rendered it so completly successful.

"Major Fletcher has announced to the colonel, his applause of the good conduct of the co-operating detachment under captains Hookland and Itory.

"Where the general good conduct of all has been so manifest, it would appear needless to particularise individual merit; but colonel Harcourt cannot pass over, in silence, the spirited conduct of capt. Greenhill, of the 17th regiment, in leading his company to the assault, though suffering under the effect of the severe wound he so recently received; or that of lieut. Palmer, of the Madras European regiment, whose gallantry in escalading the walls of the enemy's last retreat, demands, from col. Harcourt, the expressions of his respect and applause.

"To the memory of that gallant officer, lieut. Bryan, every sentiment of admiration and respect is due from col. Harcourt: he volunteered his services on the assault, and the same spirit that dictated this exemplary conduct, led him foremost in the rank of honour. It affords some consolation, under the affliction which his loss occasions, to advert to his distinguished gallantry and valour; but as he lived in the regard and affection of all his brother officers, so is his death to be lamented.

"The events of yesterday calling on colonel Harcourt to particularize part of the detachment, he cannot omit the opportunity of

noticing the general spirit, discipline, and zeal, which has animated the whole force under his command, and on the continuance of which, every public benefit and individual advantage must arise.

" To Captain Blunt, for the energy, zeal, and ability, with which he has uniformly conducted himself, the Colonel offers his very great acknowledgement.

" By reports received from Major Fletcher, since the issue of the morning orders, the conduct of the artillery men, and gun lascars, with the six pounders, and the Madras European regiment, under capt. Custance, has been stated to col. Harcourt, as conspicuous for spirit and gallanry; the colonel has infinite satisfaction in expressing his high sense of their merits on all occasions. Extra Batta to be issued to all the troops in the camp."

BENGAL *Occurrences for* JANUARY, 1805.

Dangerous Shoal.

The following account of a shoal, on which the hon. Company's ships Glatton and Canton struck, coming the inner passage from China, a short time since, is published for general information.

" The Holland's Shoal bears from Pulo Cicer de Marre, West 20 North (six leagues, four fathoms) lat. 10 41 N. long. 108 42 E.; same-time, the high land at the back of Pulo Cicer de Terre, N. 17 E. 12 or 13 leagues."

An account of the sufferings and death of two officers, and part of the crew of the honourable Company's late cruizer, Fly.

" The Queen arrived here last week with dispatches. Poor Youl! after being taken by the Josamé Arabs, was carried to the Coast of Arabia with a Mr. Loane, Mr. Flower, and thirteen Europeans, part of the crew of the Fly; the whole of whom suffered great hardships and where actually sold for slaves; but through the intercession of a Wahabie chief, (who had been among the English, when they were on the point of being sent up the country on Camels, which came down on purpose for them) they were released from slavery, and a few days afterwards, those who had survived the ill-treatment which they received, and the severity of hunger, subsisting only on a scanty allowance of dates, and now and then a few cockles which they picked-up on the beach, together with exposure to a burning sun or violent rain, were permitted to occupy a corner of a boat going to the Persian shore; about ten of whom arrived safe at a place near Nuckheloo, and thence shaped their course towards Bushire, begging a little food as they went along; the relief, however, obtained by this appeal to the humanity of the few whom providence threw in their way, being but trifling, was equally divided.—Youl, Loane, Flower, and one or two of the men, kept together, and luckily a boat or dow going to Bushire, came near the shore and they got on board of her; the day afterwards a fever attacked poor Youl; he lingered four days, completely

pletly worn out; and I regret that I must add, he died the day before the boat got to Bushire.

Form of Power to take up, sell, or exchange, Paper deposited at the Treasury.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute, and appoint, true and lawful Attorney, for and on behalf of to receive from out of the possession of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, the following securities of the said Company, which have been deposited at their Treasury, at Fort William, in Bengal: that is to say, — [Insert here the numbers, dates, and amount of the several securities as required by the sub-treasurer's certificate.]

And also for and on behalf of to sign proper Acquittances for the same; [And to sell, indorse, and assign the same, when they shall have been received, or to exchange the same at the treasury of the said Company, for other Securities of the said Company, to be issued in the name of the said or of any other person to be appointed by and for the purposes aforesaid;] and for and on behalf of to make such application to the Governor-general in council, at the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, as is required by the terms of indorsement on the said securities; and to do all other lawful acts requisite for affecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein, by virtue thereof,—In witness whereof have hereunto set Hand and Seal the day of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us.

Strike out either or both of these clauses when it is not intended to give a power to sell or exchange, but merely to receive the deposited paper of the treasury.

N. B. The date to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses written against their names.

☞ This regulation will not be holden to affect powers of attorney already allowed and acted upon at the treasury.

M. CAMPBELL, *Sub-treasurer.*

Abstract of Receipts, and Disbursements on account

Dr. RECEIPTS.

Balance				392 22 72
Interest on Company's obligations to the Ministers and Church Wardens for the time being, of St. Mary's Parish, Fort St. George, in trust for the Native Poor Fund.				
No. 707, dated April 30th, 1799, for Pags. 4612 22 36 at 10 per Cent.	461	10	51	
No 2105, dated August 10th, 1799, for Pags. 5000 at 8 per Cent.	400	0	0	
No. 2106, dated April 16th, 1800, for Pags. 4000 at 8 per Cent.	320	0	0	
No. 2107, dated Nov. 12th, 1800, for Pags. 6407 3 at 8 per Cent.	512	23	60	
	1693	34	31	
Interest on the Treasurer's account at 8 per Cent.	29	33	74	
				1723 26 25
Star Pagodos.				2116 7 17

Fort St. George, 31st December, 1804.

of the Native Poor Fund of Madras, in 1804.

DISBURSEMENTS. *Cr.*

Sundries for feeding about 75 Paupers per day, for January,	71	3	70			
February,	67	1	30			
March,	70	0	30			
April,	68	33	30			
May,	79	19	60			
June,	78	38	0			
July,	85	7	0			
August,	75	7	40			
September,	77	8	10			
October,	74	28	60			
November,	72	13	10			
December,	72	1	60			
				891	37	0
Rice for Do. one Garce with Cooley in January,	75	10	60			
March,	78	12	0			
May,	75	3	60			
June,	88	40	0			
August,	91	10	0			
October,	95	0	0			
November,	100	0	0			
				603	34	40
Clothes for Do. 38½ Pieces at 1½				57	33	0
Firewood, advance				20	0	0
Tubs, 2 with Iron handles				3	0	0
Annasawiny for stationary				4	0	0
Annual donation to Serjt. Burghall				10	0	0
				1590	20	40
Balance				525	28	57
Star Pagodas				2116	7	17

ALEX. COCKBURN, *Treasurer.*

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements

Dr. RECEIPTS.

				Balance	5573	0 45
Interest on Company's obligations to the Ministers and Church Wardens for the time being, of St. Mary's Parish, Fort St. George.						
No. 52, dated August 1st, 1800, for Pags. 17,296 2 0 at 10 per Cent. for six months....	364	33	56			
Ditto, Ditto.....	864	33	56			
Ditto, in full of Do. to September 1st, when 10 per Cent. obligation, discharged by Government, 8 per Cent. obligation, No. 71, dated September 1st, 1804.....	119	6	60			
No. 2110 dated April 16th, 1800; for Pags. 6000 at 8 per Cent.	480	0	0			
No. 2108 dated June 11th, 1799, for Pags. 17,000 at 8 per Cent.	1360	0	0			
No. 2109 dated June 17th, 1799, for Pags. 7500 at 8 per Cent.	600	0	0			
	4288	32	12			
Interest on the treasurer's account, 8 per Cent.....	477	20	41			
				4766	10	53
Church collections.....				943	23	40
Funereal and tomb fees, 25 funerals at 3 Pagodas, and 7 tombs at 5 Pags....				110	0	0
Extra sundry boat hire received from Government, at Pags. 32 27 58 per month.....				359	11	18
Subscriptions from Parishioners of one Pagoda per month.....				953	1	7
				7132	5	21
Black Town Chapel, advance returned by Government.....				120	0	6
Do. collections at consecration.....				12	8	0
Deposite for serjeant Star's children, in Fort school				86	12	75
						7350 26 16
				Star Pagodas		12,923 26 61

Fort St. George, 31st Dec. 1804. E. E.

on account of St. Mary's Church, in 1804.

DISBURSEMENTS.					Cr.
CHARITY SCHOOL IN THE FORT.					
Superintendants' Salary	248	8	0		
Usher and Assistants' Salaries	334	0	0		
Victualling 55 Boys	987	0	0		
Servants' Wages	142	0	0		
Copy Books and Stationary	120	0	0		
Gardener, Peon, and Waterwoman	60	0	0		
Annual Donation to Ushers	25	0	0		
Do. Writing Master	10	0	0		
Do. Assistant	10	0	0		
Christmas Cakes for Boys	6	0	0		
Clothes for 55 Boys	171	41	0		
Flannel and Medicine for sick Boys	2	0	0		
Repairs to School	26	0	0		
				2147	7
CHURCH.					
Mr. Sherwood, Vestry Clerk	264	0	0		
Mr. Heefke, Organist	360	0	0		
Mr. Cappell, for repairing Organ	50	0	0		
Mr. M'Daniel, Clerk	60	0	0		
Ab. William, Sexton	60	0	0		
Church Duhash	10	0	0		
Anna Sawmy, Writer	24	0	0		
Moodookistnah do.	24	0	0		
Anna Sawmy, for Stationary	6	0	0		
Chairs 24, and Stools 6	45	32	0		
Benches 1 long 2 short	22	0	0		
Green Cloth, Nails, &c.	8	4	60		
Black Cloth, for Church	22	5	40		
Sweeping Church 6 months	3	34	0		
Oil for Church	11	11	0		
Repairs to Church	28	0	0		
Repairing and Painting Church Lodgings	146	41	40		
Shelves for three side rooms	11	3	40		
The Transfer Accountant's bill for registering Government Bond for Pags. 17,296 2 0	17	13	25		
Mr. Chater's bill for advertising Vestry in Courier	1	27	0		
				1176	4 45
Pensioners, per list, certified by Vestry Clerk,				2093	11 60
Rameyah Bramin, for Water Pandal, at Marmalong bridge				58	0 0
Advance to Mr. Wm. Bayle, of Calcutta, per his note and order of Vestry				2000	0 0
				5,674	30 25
Balance				7248	38 36
Star Pagodas				12,923	26 61

A. COCKBURN, Sen. Church Warden.

Statement of St. Mary's Church Funds, 31st December, 1804.

Madras government, 8 per cent. obligation to the ministers and church-wardens, for the time being, of St. Mary's parish, Fort St. George, No. 2108, dated 11th June, 1799, for.....				17,000	0 0
Ditto, No. 2109, dated 17th ditto, for.....				7,500	0 0
Ditto, No. 2110, ditto 16th April, 1800.....				6,000	0 0
Ditto, No. 71, ditto 1st September, 1804.....				17,296	2 0
Paupiah's obligation, and Melvin's mortgage bond, in the hands of Mr. Neal, attorney at law, dated 22d August, 1801.....				8,846	35 3
Principal.....				56,642	37 3
Interest on pagodas 17,000 0 0 from 11th June, 1804, at 8 per cent. pagds.	756	16	8		
Ditto 7,500 0 0 from 17th ditto.....	323	35	7		
Ditto 6,000 0 0 from 16th April, do.	340	25	25		
Ditto17,296 2 0 from 1st Sept. do.	548	29	27		
Ditto 8,846 35 3 from 23d February, 1803, at 10 per cent.....	1,638	13	60		
				3,607	35 47
				60,250	30 50
Balance				7,248	38 36
Star Pagodas				67,499	27 6
Disbursements from 1st January to the 31st December, 1804, star pagodas.....				5,674	30 25

Errors excepted, ALEX. COCKBURN, *Sen. Church-warden.*
Fort St. George, 31st December, 1804.

Statement of the Native Poor Fund, 31st December, 1804.

Madras government, 8 per cent. obligation to the minister and church-wardens, for the time being, of St. Mary's parish, Fort St. George, in trust for the Native Poor Fund, No. 2105, dated 10th August, 1799, for pagodas.....				5,000	0 0
Ditto No. 2106, dated 16th April, 1800, for.....				4,000	0 0
Ditto No. 2107, ditto 11th November, ditto, for.....				6,407	3 0
Ditto 10 per cent. decennial, No. 707, dated 30th April, 1799.....				4,612	22 36
Principal, star pagodas				20,019	25 36
Carried forward,				20,019	25 36

		Brought forward,		20,019	25 36
Interest on pagodas 6,407 3 0 from 11th Nov. 1804, at 8 per cent.....	70	8	78		
Ditto 4,000 0 0 from 16th Ap. do. do.	227	2	70		
Ditto 4,612 22 36 from 30th ditto, at 10 per cent.....	309	24	8		
Ditto 5,000 0 0 from 10th August, 1804, at 8 per cent.....	156	29	73		
				763	22 64
				20,783	6 20
		Balance		525	28 57
		Star Pagodas		21,308	34 77
Disbursements from 1st January to 31st December, 1804, star pagodas.....				1,590	20 40

Errors excepted. ALEX. COCKBURN, *Treasurer.*

Fort St. George, 31st December, 1804.

Session of Oyer and Terminer.

On Monday, the sessions of oyer, terminer, and general gaol delivery, commenced at the court-house, in Fort St. George, before the hon. sir Benjamin Sulivan, knt. and concluded on Wednesday evening.

Three natives were tried, and convicted of felony, and sentenced to seven years transportation to Bengal; a native convicted of petty larceny was ordered to be whipped and discharged; and Alexander Shaw, committed for forgery, was tried and acquitted.

Accident.

On the night of the 4th instant, as a carriage, returning from the Mount, belonging to Mr. Tapsall, was crossing Marmalong Bridge, one of the horses became so restive that the postilion was unable to manage or guide him, and the battlements, or side-enclosures, of the bridge, being improperly and dangerously low, both the horses sprang over them, with the postilion, into the river; the traces, however, fortunately breaking, the carriage remained on the bridge. The postilion was much hurt, one of the horses killed, and the other badly lamed.

Notification.

It having been deemed necessary, that a daily report should be submitted to the right honourable the governor, of the names, &c. of all European travellers arriving at, or departing from, this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, all persons of this description, civil as well as military, are expected, immediately on their arrival at Fort St. George, to report themselves, either personally or in writing, at the office of the town-major, specifying at the same time, their intended place of abode during

during their stay at the presidency; and on their departure, they are expected, in like manner, to report to that officer, for his lordship's information.

It is to be undersood, that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Madras, who may proceed occasionally to any of the out-stations under this presidency, the distance of which station, from Fort St. George, may exceed fifteen miles.

The late Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah.

The committee appointed by government to investigate certain claims against his highness the late nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, having received petitions from several natives, the immediate servants attached to the durbar of his late highness, relative to their arrears of pay at the time of his decease, and having stated the contents thereof to government, they have received instructions from the right honourable the governor in council, to proceed to an investigation of the same, and of others similarly situated.

Notice is hereby accordingly given, that the committee will receive all claims coming under this description, addressed to them at the office of the accountant-general, at any time between this day and the 15th of February next, after which no further claims will be received.

Letter from a Bramin on Vaccine Inoculation.

To J. Anderson, P. G. Madras.

Honoured Sir,

I beg leave to observe, for the information of the natives of this country, that I have perused the papers which you have published on that wonderful, healthful, and immortal vaccine matter, discovered on the nipples and udders of some cows in England, by that illustrious physician, Dr. Jenner, whereby the loathesome, painful, and fatal small pox has been prevented from seizing the many of our fellow creatures in India, as well as in Europe.

I am an eye-witness, as well as many others, that numbers of children here have been inoculated with vaccine matter, without any injury or blemish whatsoever, excepting a small spot at the place where the matter is applied, which is commonly on the arm. It is, therefore, greatly to be wished that an intimate knowledge of this wonderful discovery may be acquired by the natives of this country, so as to enable them to preserve the lives of the rich and honourary, as well as those of low casts.

On this account, it might be useful to remove a prejudice in the minds of the people, arising from the term cow-pock, being literally translated *comary*, in the advertisement which has been published in our Tamul tongue, whereas there can be no doubt that it is a drop of nectar from the exuberant udders of the cows in England, and no ways similar to the humour discharged from the tongue and feet of diseased cattle in this country.

I remain, with great respect,
Honourable Sir,
Your obedient and very
humble servant,
MOOPERAL STREENIVASACHARY.
December 29, 1804.

Revolt in Canton.

A spirit of dissention and revolt still continues to pervade several provinces in the vicinity of Canton, and

and several skirmishes had taken place between the insurgents and imperial army, with alternate success; and it was supposed it would require all the force and energy of the empire to restore tranquillity to the state.

Death of the Imaum of Muscat.

The Imaum of Muscat was lately killed in an engagement between a part of his fleet and the inhabitants of the opposite shore, who have long been on terms of hostility, the latter being the disciples of the Wahabee, and the former a true believer.

Violent Storm.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board H. M. ship Sheerness, dated Trincomalée the 10th of January, 1805.

"On the 7th instant, arose the greatest storm of wind that has been known here. It began about half an hour past five in the evening, and before seven it blew a hurricane from the N. W. attended with heavy rain, and veered in half an hour to the N. E. by which time we had parted all our cables, and H. M. ship Sheerness drove on shore, on the S. W. end of York island, when our situation became very perilous, as the ship laboured so violently, that until the main mast went by the board, and the mizen mast cut away, it was impossible to stand the deck. However, the top-weight (occasioned by the masts, and the great hold the wind had upon them) being removed, the ship became more steady, but heeled greatly on the larboard side. In a very short space of time, the water in the holds, rose above the orlop-deck, and pumping proved ineffectual, as the water gained upon us till it became equal with the surface of the sea.

"Guns, as signals of distress, were fired through the night; but no assistance could possibly be obtained from the shore, for the captain, the right honourable lord George Stuart, who was there, with the first lieutenant, Mr. Swan, and the master attendant, used every possible exertion to get on board, as soon as it began to blow, but the boat swampt when near the ship, and a heavy squall drove them again on shore, and it was with much difficulty their lives were preserved. As an instance of the impossibility of any boat gaining the ship, our launch was sent to their assistance, when she shared a similar fate, with the loss of two of the crew, who were unfortunately drowned.

"The distress occasioned in the garrison, as well as every other part of Trincomalée, made it necessary for every one to provide for their own safety.

"The following morning saw the wreck; every thing exhibited one scene of distress. Two other vessels were on shore, one of them irrecoverably lost; and the other they have not yet been able to get off. Not a barrack, house, or tree, escaped the ravages of the storm; many were levelled to the ground, and the hospital totally unroofed, which rendered the situation of the sick truly deplorable, one of whom was killed by the falling of part of the roof. There were also another European and many natives killed, principally from trees falling upon their huts.

"It is to be dreaded that many of the Europeans may yet fall a sacrifice to the severity of the weather, from sickness, as it continued to blow hard the succeeding day

day and night, with very heavy rain, when many must have been exposed to it from their not having time to prepare themselves shelter. At present the weather is very unsettled and rains at intervals."

BOMBAY
Occurrences for January.

Quarter Sessions.

On Monday the quarter sessions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, was held before sir James Mackintosh knt. recorder, and his associates James Law and James Kinloch, esq. judges of the honourable court of the recorder of Bombay.

The recorder's charge to the grand jury was nearly as follows:

I have neither the same subject for congratulation, nor the same reason for addressing you on general topics, as I had on the two former occasions. The offences in the calender are neither so few in number, nor so slight in guilt, nor quite so simple in their legal character. The time which we can now afford will, therefore, be fully occupied, by giving you such information as may be useful in the discharge of your immediate duties.

It is scarcely necessary for me to premise that I shall speak only of the crimes, and not of the persons accused, whom the humanity of the law presumes to be innocent, and whom I shall certainly treat as possessing all the legal privileges of innocent, till a jury of their country shall decide that they have lost that character and the privileges that belong to it.

In this calender I observe some persons charged with stealing in the dwelling house; a most abominable offence, which invades, and where it is frequent, almost destroys the most valuable part of the security of human life. What a strict execution of law can do, to repress so pernicious a crime, shall certainly be done, as long as I preside here. But as long as the scandalous acquiescence, I had almost said connivance of the English inhabitants last, as long as our houses are filled with servants who have been detected in fraud and theft, so long ought we to consider ourselves as the corrupters of our servants, and through them, of the body of natives, and so long I fear will the efforts of laws and magistrates be vain. The cause of this criminal toleration is, I admit, often good nature, and never worse than indolence. If a system were unanimously adopted and firmly adhered to, for a considerable time, to dismiss servants on the detection of the most petty fraud, if we were to receive no servants without the most ample testimonials of honesty from their former masters; especially, if this were combined with a small provision for sickness and age, which might be made the reward of those who persevere in well-doing, I am persuaded that, in a course of years, a most serious improvement might be expected, and that, with some trouble to ourselves in the beginning, we might leave the domestic comfort of our successors very different from what our own is at present. I shall perhaps, on a future occasion, lay before you a plan of reformation on this subject.

The next case is one of obtaining money under false pretences, an offence of so simple a kind that you will require no legal information respecting it from me. I have only

only to observe, that the magnitude of the crime does not depend on the magnitude of the sum fraudulently obtained. There are cases in which the most considerable sum, obtained by fraud, will deserve your serious consideration; especially if the fraudulent pretences be of a nature to disturb the peace of families, and to wound the feelings of innocent and deserving persons. You will not consider the case as unworthy of your investigation, because the fraud has not been so profitable as it was wicked.

A bill will be preferred against one person for the offence of receiving presents contrary to the stat. 33 Geo. III. c. 52, sec. 62. As this is the first proceeding under this statute which has been instituted in this, and, I believe, in any other of his majesties courts in India, I will shortly state to you the substance of the above section, in the way in which I understand it. So great is the temptation, and so enormous has been the mischiefs arising from the practice of British subjects receiving presents from the natives of this country, that, in this statute, which is the present political and commercial code of India, the legislature have taken away so convenient a cover for corruption and extortion altogether, by making the mere act of receiving a gift criminal. Such receiving must indeed be by a person "holding or exercising an office or employment under his Majesty, or the Company." The person charged before you is a clerk in an important public office in this island; and though, perhaps, immediately appointed by the chief of the department, whose confidence he is charged with abusing, is yet, in my opinion, without the least doubt, to be considered "as exercising an employment under the East India Company," and in that character, subject to prosecution under the act of parliament. A more important doubt remains; he is a native of India, and it may be questioned, whether the words "British subject," extends to him? That, for many purposes, he is a British subject, cannot be doubted; if he were to commit high treason, he would be rightly indicted for acting "against the duty of his allegiance." If you should be of opinion, that it is doubtful whether he be a British subject, to satisfy the provisions of this act of parliament, I should still advise you to find the bill; because he will have all the benefits of these doubts in a future stage of the proceeding; and because it is fit, that a question so important should be put into such a course as to receive legal discussion and determination.

A bill will, I understand, be preferred against the same person, founded on the same criminal act, for bribery, which, in those who exercise any public trust, is, and always has been, a misdemeanor of the highest nature, by the common law of England. No difficulties will arise respecting this law on this last bill.

There only remains one offence, which, of all crimes, is perhaps the most odious in a court of justice, because it most directly tends to defeat the administration of justice; an offence, of the frequency of which I formerly spoke from information, but can now speak from large and deplorable experience; I mean perjury. One case of that detestable crime is, I believe, likely to come before you. It is attended with a peculiarity which may perhaps, for a moment, a little perplex

your

your judgment. The perjurer is charged for swearing falsely to hand writing; and it may, at first sight, seem that this swearing, which must be matter of opinion, is not so properly the subject of criminal proceeding, as a swearing about what is called a matter of fact. Now, in the first place, it is my duty to lay it down, as ascertained and decided law, that if a man have sworn that he believes what you are thoroughly convinced he never could or did believe, he is guilty of perjury. And, if you will honour me with your attention for a very short time, I hope I shall convince you of the justice of this principal of law, as to persons accused, as well as its necessity to the well-being of society. Enquiries into the foundation and distinctions of probability and certainty, of opinion, belief, and conviction, are very well adapted to the schools of philosophy, but they are scarcely fit for this place, or this occasion. Such refined discussions seldom afford us any immediate result, which can guide us in the rough and gross business of human life. Criminal law must be administered on plain principles, on a level with the ordinary understanding of mankind.

If a man of sound mind, who knew the English language, were to swear before you that he believed three and three to be seven, you would no more hesitate in pronouncing that he had sworn falsely, than if he had sworn that the sun does not, at this moment, shine in the heavens. And if he were to vindicate himself, by pretending that the one was matter of opinion, and the other matter of fact, I believe you would not be much embarrassed by his distinction: that you would feel more indignant at his effrontery, than perplexed by his sophistry.

Precarious indeed would be the tenure by which every British subject would hold his property and his life, if such a pretext were sufficient to protect the false swearer from the punishment due to his crime.

You are not to learn that upon such testimony as that which is the foundation of the charge of perjury before you, upon evidence of belief, as to hand writing, your property may be taken away: that on such evidence you might be convicted of forgery, and consequently receive the judgment, and suffer the punishment of death. But it is a principal, common I believe to our law with the codes of civilized nations, that no testimony is admissible evidence, for which, if it be false, the witness is not punishable for perjury. There may be some difference, therefore, between this and other perjury, in the facility of proof, but there can be none in the legal responsibility of the offenders.

I will not detain you longer from your important duties. I trust that you and I will one day have the unspeakable satisfaction of reflecting, that we have not only discharged those duties which preserve the order of civil society, but that by a firm, though moderate execution of just laws, we may have contributed, in some slight degree, within the narrow sphere of our influence, to revive those moral sentiments which every where naturally spring up in the human heart, but which seem so long to have languished in the breasts of the inhabitants of India.

The grand jury having retired, found true bills against Syajee Ramjee, and Suttoo Chawan.

The

The court then proceeded to the trial of Syajee Ramjee, charged with having stolen sundry articles of wearing apparel, in the dwelling house of S. Moncrieff Threipland, esq. at Byculiah, on the 14th of October last. The facts being clearly proved, the jury, without leaving the court, returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was ordered to be brought up on the last day of the session.

Suttoo Chawan, Hindoo, accused of stealing one silver dish, and some brass pots, &c. in the house of Viswanath Casseyker, a bramin, was next tried. It appeared from the evidence of the reverend brahmin that he had so intoxicated himself with bang, that he slept for two days, during which time his house had been robbed. He said that he had always taken bang regularly, in considerable quantities, from his infancy, and did not think he could keep his health without it. The articles stolen were traced to Suttoo Chawan, and on digging under his fire place, were discovered. The jury having found him Guilty, he was ordered to be brought up to receive sentence on the last day of the sessions.

The court then adjourned till next day.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

It is the intention of this society to offer, annually, a gold medal, as a prize for the best essays on such subjects as will be publicly announced.

The subject for the first year is the following:

"To illustrate, as far as possible, from personal observation, that part of the periplus of the Erythrean sea, which contains the discription of the coast from the Indus to Cape Comorin."

The periplus of the Erythrean sea, is a work which has been ascribed to Arian, but which seems, in fact, to have been a journal of a voyage from Egypt to India; and probably written by a Greek merchant of Alexandria, in the first century of the Christian Æra. The society will print and circulate a literal translation of this part of the periplus, of which copies may be had from the secretary, on application to him.

Dissertations must be sent to W. Erskine, esq secretary to the society, at Bombay, on or before the 1st of January, 1805. To each is to be prefixed some motto to distinguish it. The same motto is to be written on a sealed paper containing the author's name and address. The sealed papers, of which the mottos correspond to those of the successful dissertations, will only be broken open. The rest will be destroyed, without examination, except the authors should direct otherwise.

The prize essays will be published at the expense, and in the memoirs of the society, if the writers should not prefer any other mode of publication.

By order of the society,

JAMES MACKINTOSH, *President.*

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1804.

Quarter Sessions.

The court having met, pursuant to adjournment, the grand jury presented a true bill against Joseph Simon, a native Portuguese, for obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner being placed at the bar, and the indictment read, charging him with having delivered certain letters, falsely, purporting to have been written by a young lady, addressed to an officer in one of his Majesty's regiments,

the honourable Company's counsel opened the case on the part of the Crown. He began by observing, that if the magnitude of an offence was to be estimated by the anxiety and distress of mind it had occasioned, he had seldom known an offender who had more to answer for than the prisoner at the bar. With respect to the gentleman, whom the indictment stated to have been defrauded and deceived, his feelings, put to so cruel and severe a test, might be easily imagined; but he had, if possible, still less to complain of than the very amiable and accomplished young lady, whose signature had been most wantonly, and most impudently affixed to the writings, which, Mr. Threipland said, he was well assured were equally unworthy of her pen, and foreign from her heart. It was some consolation, however, that the idle and ridiculous suspicions and reports, which some good-natured individuals had thought fit to entertain and circulate on this subject, (reports too plainly founded in ignorance, if malevolence had no share in their production, to obtain much credit with any one) would be completely done away by this discussion, and that the whole blame of what had happened, the contrivance, as well as the execution, would be found to rest with the hopeful young man who stood before the court. It certainly was not to every native, however much an adept in chicane, that such an artifice would have occurred; but it would be found, that the prisoner had enjoyed the advantage of a London education; and when the seeds of vice, sown in the East, have been quickened a little in the hot-bed of Covent-garden, it was astonishing what a thriving plant of iniquity was generally sent back to this country. In an evil hour Mr. B. engaged him as a servant, and having conceived the warmest, as well as the most honourable passion for the young lady, already alluded to, employed him to convey a letter to her, fraught with all that tenderness of admiration, which no one was better calculated to inspire. Some might think, perhaps, that this was rather bold in Mr. B. for, undoubtedly, his addresses had been rejected before; but in these cases it was generally supposed, that much virtue was contained in the word *persist*, and that many ladies, by dint of those two syllables, had been cured of the disease called scorn, after the complaint had been pronounced to be mortal by the ablest observers. Mr. B. appeared to have been strongly impressed with an opinion of this sort; but his servant, it would seem, was of a different way of thinking; and having understood that his master had been once rejected, concluded it was useless for him to urge his suit any further, and that the first letter he carried to Miss C. would either be returned unopened, or with an answer, purporting that such would be the fate of every future epistle from the same quarter. This was a consummation devoutly to be deprecated by one who had hopes of extorting money in the course of a continued correspondence; he therefore resolved on substituting, in the room of a beautiful and captivating young lady, an old weather-beaten purvoe; relying on his master being too much "over head and ears" (a situation by no means favourable to distinct perception) to detect the difference. Having laid his plan, he proceeded to the house of one Bhasker Purshotum, whom the jury would shortly see, and

and when they did so, would readily acknowledge he was one of the last men likely to have his name enrolled in Cupid's calendar, and persuaded him to write an answer, and sign it with the young lady's name; an effort, which he pretended, she herself was wholly unequal to, though she was both able and anxious to affix her *mark* to his precious compositions. Thus assured, and probably not a little flattered at the being thought to retain a spark of youthful fire, old Bhasker set to work, and not having the "Complete Letter Writer" at hand, as the schoolmaster of the parish always has in England, was forced to spin love and rapture out of his own antiquated brain; and placed half a rupee a page before his imagination, to try what that would do towards giving his style the glow and fervour that was necessary in such a delicate emergency. The result, however, was by no means a happy one. In truth, such execrable performances as the hired lover produced, would have disgraced the literary efforts of a dispairing chambermaid; they had neither the merit of sense nor the praise of grammar; and as to the language in which they were written, it certainly was any thing but English, if either idiom or spelling was of any consequence in the decision of such matters.

That Mr. B. should have been deceived by such low and miserable trash, might, no doubt, seem extraordinary to dull, cold mortals, with lethargic hearts in their own unfeeling custody; but it could not be denied there were certain passions which not only threw a bandage over the eyes, but by a process, peculiar to themselves, made objects appear the very reverse of what they were in reality. Thus some men were kept in chains indissoluble, by the ugly and the old, not because age and deformity, which excite disgust in others, had charms for them, but because they were fully persuaded, that the favoured object was in all the bloom of youth, and flower of beauty. In the same way, it would be no disparagement to Mr. B. if the jury should suppose that he considered the letters in question chef d'ouvres of the epistolary species, that their syle was purer than Montague's, and their penmanship more correct and flowing than engraving could have rendered it. The very paper which the puryoe dealt out so sparingly, having regard for it, probably, from its partaking not a little of his own complexion, might have appeared of the fairest, smoothest wire-wove, with an indented border of loves and graces, fluttering round their own work. One thing was very certain, that on the receipt of the first of these effusions, Mr. B. could not restrain his rapture, and seizing a pen to give vent to his emotions, filled up the purvoe's page with vows of endless gratitude towards the supposed fair author of such condescending goodness. This was more than enough for the prisoner at the bar; he saw that his device would succeed, and therefore took especial care, that one of the next of Bhasker's letters should gently insinuate the propriety of "gaining" (that was the purvoe's phrase, with whom gain was, no doubt, uppermost all through the business) a certain servant called John, who was held to be the Acrisian guard, on whom the "*Securm iter patens*" entirely depended. Mr. B. most willingly gave a gold mohur to be thus employed;

ployed; and the prisoner pretends he delivered the money; but it would be for the jury to believe him or not, as they thought proper. John was now in China, and Joseph might, therefore, think himself safe in taking credit for an act of pure generosity towards him; for as he confessed before the magistrate, that the correspondence was utterly unknown to the lady and her family, there was no occasion for "gaining" any one to carry it on, except the Complete Letter Writer, whose services were secured already.

Having succeeded so well in favour of John, an old woman, in another family, was the next object of the prisoner's indulgent consideration; but though he received the same sum to present to the duenna, he does not pretend that he was as mindful of the old lady, who has *not* gone to China, as he says he was of John; but has acknowledged, that the money never got beyond his own pocket, except in the way of traffic in the bazar. These several sums, and a ring of small value, which was inclosed in one of the letters, was fortunately the whole extent of the depredation of which Mr. B. had to complain; for the deceit being at last discovered, in consequence of an accidental interview with the family, the prisoner, who had absconded, was secured, and would now receive the judgment that was due to one of the most impudent pieces of swindling that had ever occurred in any country. The jury would remember, that the question was not whether they, or any particular person of their acquaintance, would have been deceived in similar circumstances; but whether Mr. B. was, and whether he parted with his money to the prisoner in consequence of false pretences employed to extort it? If they were satisfied of those facts, the offence was complete; for though the law did not protect men from the consequences of giving credit to a simple falsehood, if any letter, or other artifice, was employed to give currency to the lie, and to lull suspicion, it became a cognizable fraud, and the author of it was punishable as a swindler and a cheat.

The evidence for the crown compleatly corroborated every part of this statement. The following were the letters principally relied on, which the purvoe it appeared had written, chiefly from the dictation of the prisoner himself.

Dear Sir,

Having perused your letter expressing your desire to know my resolution regarding your desire as I have no time dear sir to say much on the subject of my heart which is not different from yours: in short I have to assure you that this heart will admit no other but yourself, who is the first person that will have and may doubtlessly expect preference. This declaration comes from the bottom of my heart. So you must be rest satisfied and easy as I fully promise you my hand lawfully.

Dear Sir, your beloved friend,

C. C.

No. 2.

My Dear Sir,

In answer to your very wished letter and in short I do promise you that this heart will never admit any change you shall be the person that will remain both in my heart and mind, and you shall have my hand lawfully. This you must be assured. *As for your seeing me it lays with John so him your to gain*, and you shall have free access to

one

one who have nothing so pleasing in the world as yourself.

Dear Sir,

Your Most Obedient & Beloved

C. C.

No. 3.

C. C. have to acquaint Mr. B. that until Sunday she cannot permit to see him: but on Sunday she will send to acquaint him and will see him at Mrs. W 's with the hour. *Sending something for the old woman at Mrs. W 's will please her.* Joe was detained for whole day yesterday. He is good boy.

Three were two other letters in the same strain.

The prisoner being put on his defence, called some native witnesses to speak to his character, but did not attempt to controvert the facts which had been sworn against him.

The honourable the recorder then observed, that if the only object of a charge from the bench was to guide a jury in a case of doubt, it would be quite superfluous for him to make a single remark on the present occasion. But there were circumstances in the case before the court, which made it proper that he should say a few words, for the sake of public example, and in justice to the parties whose names had been mentioned.

With respect to the offence itself, the jury could have very little to learn, which their own good sense would not inform them of; and the evidence by which it was brought home to the prisoner at the bar, was much too direct and clear to stand in need of any comment. The statute on which the indictment had been laid, was one of very antient date, and all that it required to constitute the crime, was proof of a false and counterfeit letter having been delivered, and that money had been obtained in consequence of the deception. Both these facts had been established in the present case, in a manner so convincing and satisfactory, that nothing but the most abominable spirit of detraction, which was often but too readily excited, where its object was of the weaker sex, could hereafter attach blame or suspicion of any kind to the conduct of the young lady, whose name had been, so innocently on her part, and so infamously on that of the prisoner, abused for the furtherance of a base deceit, which might have been productive of consequences infinitely more serious than those which resulted from it. In this respect it was extremely fortunate that the discussion had taken place. It had fixed the guilt of what had happened where alone it ought to rest, and put to silence all injurious reflections which nothing but the most determined malignity of heart and disposition, could henceforth presume to revive, or venture to circulate. The conduct of Mr. B. in commencing and prosecuting an investigation, which could not fail to be extremely distressing to him in every point of view, was likewise entitled to the highest commendation.

His regard for the young lady, having been the innocent cause of so much uneasiness to herself and a respectable family, he owed it to her and them to use his utmost efforts for the punishment of such an offender, and that his gross abuse of his master's confidence might appear in its true light before the public.

It was indeed to be regretted that Mr. B.'s suspicions were not sooner awakened, and that instant detection did not attend the first at-

tempt to practise such an impudent imposition upon him. It is to be wished that he had believed no English young lady capable of writing letters, as unworthy of a tolerable educated woman, by their vulgar forwardness, as by the gross ignorance which they displayed. But this, at the worst, was a very venial error. "His life is pure who wears no fouler stain." A little indiscreet credulity in the first effervescence of youthful passion could never be imputed to any one as a fault; and in the present case the error had been more than atoned for by the sacrifice which Mr. B. had made; a sacrifice of every personal consideration, to prevent the slightest blame from being ascribed to the young lady, whose name his servant had presumed to make so free with, for the furtherance of his own base and fraudulent purposes.

The jury, without retiring, immediately found the prisoner Guilty; and the court condemned him to three years imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be once exposed on the pillory, with labels, in the native language, descriptive of his offence.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Jack Smith and Peter de Cruz, against whom the grand jury had found a bill, for stealing in the dwelling-house of lieutenant J. Campbell, at Geergon, in the woods of Bombay, a treasury note for 400 rupees, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of lieutenant Taylor. The proof being satisfactory, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoners were ordered to be brought up to receive sentence on the last day of the sessions.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, the grand jury returned two bills against Abajee Gunness; one upon the Stat. 33 Geo. III. for receiving presents, while holding a situation under the honourable the East India Company, or their officers, in India; and the other, for a misdemeanor. Mr. Dowdeswell moved, that the trial might be postponed to next sessions; which, on the affidavit of the prisoner of the absence of a material witness, and on his finding sufficient bail for his appearance, was ordered by the court.

The grand Jury also found a true bill against Jacob Petruse, for perjury. On the motion of Mr. Dowdeswell, counsel for the prisoner, the trial was postponed till next sessions, in consequence of the absence of two material witnesses.

The different prisoners who had been convicted during the sessions, were then brought up, and received the following sentences:

Sayajee Ramjee and Suttoo Chawn, to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for the term of six years, and during all that time to be kept at hard labour.

Jack Smith and Peter de Cruz to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for the term of seven years, and during all that time to be kept at hard labour.

CEYLON

Occurrences for Jan.

Heavy Gales.

On the 7th January, at 11 p. m. a heavy gale of wind came on from the N. W. quarter, and blew in squalls with great violence until the 9th in the morning. During which time the Penman, American ship, was driven from her anchors and

and stood to sea, but narrowly escaped being wrecked in passing between the Drinking Sailor and the shore; and from the sea, both without and within the bank, breaking so high, several small square-rigged vessels, donies, and small boats, drove on shore, and some of them were totally destroyed; the names of the square-rigged vessels are, the brig Le Destine, French prize, schooner Cassino, sloop Tryal, brig Henry, snow Raggaman, and ketch Henrick.

We likewise hear from Barbary, that a vessel from Tillicherry was thrown on shore and totally lost in that neighbourhood.

The Gloriosa Root.

As the poisonous nature of the root of the Glorious Superba, Superb, Lilly, or Niagalla, of the Cingalese, is not generally known, we publish the particulars of a very fatal accident which lately took place at Caltura, from eating the roots of that plant.

A party of the pioneer corps, stationed at Caltura, and consisting chiefly of men from the Coromandel coast, when in search of the Monioc, or Cassado root, (Jatropha Manihot, of Linnæus) dug up by mistake a quantity of the Gloriosa roots, which, having roasted, they ate of freely.

The whole of these men, twelve in number, were almost immediately seized with violent pains in the stomach, vomiting of blood, and other distressing symptoms, and in the course of thirty hours, five of them died in a state of convulsion. The others were much debilitated by the effects of the poison, but are now recovered.—Mr. De Hoed, sub-assistant surgeon at Calcutta, who attended these people, supposes that each of them had eaten about one pound of the roasted root, five ounces of which, when given by him to a dog, produced similar effects on that animal.

The Gloriosa, which is common in this neighbourhood, and grows in the hedges, is a climbing plant, with long narrow leaves, terminating in a tendril, and bears a beautiful flame-coloured flower, with six reflected petals, six remarkably distinct chieves, and one pointal. In its general appearance, it certainly by no means resembles the Cassado, or Jatropha, which is a shrub growing to a considerable height, with broad palmated leaves. Neither is there much similarity between the two roots, that of the Gloriosa being tubernus, irregular in its shape, and comparatively small, like the common sweet potato of this country, while the Jatropha has a large conical root, generally thicker than the wrist, and in shape resembling a parsnip.

The Cassado, or Jatropha Manihot, is not an indigenous plant of this island, but was introduced here from the Isle of France in 1786 or 7, by governor Van de Graaf. It was at one time a good deal cultivated throughout the island, and used as an article of food; but the natives are at present prejudiced against it, most probably from some accidents which are said to have taken place from its being improperly prepared, as it is well known that this species of Jetropha is of a poisonous nature when eaten raw.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* FEBRUARY, 1805.

Capture of the Ship Eliza.

On the 9th instant, the ship Eliza, capt. Waters, bound from Pondicherry to Calcutta, and in latitude 14—40 North, fell in with and was captured by the French frigate, La Pysche, capt. Bergeret. Capt. Waters, with his officers, seven in number, were put on board a small schooner, under Burmah colours; a promise having been previously given by them to capt. Bergeret, that they would stand to the eastward for five days, and then proceed direct for Bengal. Bad weather, however, on the 15th, obliged them to make for the land, and on the 16th, in the evening, they landed at Sadras, after a narrow escape from foundering, owing to the schooner being leaky, and which was supposed to have arisen from her having been some time in tow of the frigate.

Capture of the Ship Pigeon.

Captain Barbor, late commander of the ship Pigeon, arrived in town from Vizagapatam, on the 3rd instant, having purchased a small vessel at that port, on which he embarked for Bengal. Captain Barbor was captured by captain Bergeret, in the Pysche French frigate, of 36 guns and 180 men, on the 20th of January, off Vizagapatam, and on board of which frigate, captain Barbor received every attention and politeness that could possibly be shewn to any person. The highly respectable character of captain Bergeret, is very generally known, and as highly esteemed amongst our countrymen; and his generosity and humanity has lately been exemplified in his permitting all small coasting vessels, belonging to natives, and laden with grain, to proceed to their destination. Captain Bergeret expected to be joined by two other French frigates, on his passage to Vizagapatam.

College of Fort William.

On the 9th ult. the public disputations were held; when his excelency the most noble the Visitor having taken his seat, with the usual solemnities, the disputations commenced in the following order:

First. *Hindûstanee.*

Position.—"The Oriental languages are studied with more success in India than in England; and with greater advantage to the public service.

Defended by Mr. Turnbull,
Chief opponent, Mr. Scott,
Second opponent, Mr. Christian,
Moderator, Captain Mouat.

Second. *Persian.*

Position.—"The Persian language is of more utility in the general administration of the British empire in India than the Hindûstanee."

Defended by Mr. Scott,
Chief opponent Mr. Turnbull,
Second opponent Mr. Littledale,
Moderator, M. Lumsden, esq.

Third. *Declamation.*

IN THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE; by Mr. Majoribanks.

Fourth. *Declamation.*

IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE; by Mr. Littledale.

Fifth. *Declamation.*

IN THE MAHRATTA LANGUAGE; by Mr. Trower.

At the conclusion of each disputation, an appropriate speech, in the language of the disputation, was

was delivered by the respective moderators.

When the disputations and declamations were concluded, his excellency signified to the officers of the college his directions, that the prizes and honorary rewards should be distributed in his presence, on Monday the 11th of Feb. his excellency also notified his intention to confer the degree of honour, established by the statutes, on certain students whom he had directed the council of the college to present to him for that purpose.

On Monday the 11th of Feb. his excellency the Visitor entered the room, at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the honourable the chief Justice, the Judges of the supreme court, the Members of the supreme council, the Members of the council of the college, and the officers of his excellency's suite.

As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the vice Provost proceeded to present to his excellency, those students who were intitled, under statute VIII. to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by his excellency. The vice Provost publickly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, his excellency the Visitor presented to each student the honourary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the Oriental character, purporting that the committee of public examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages as entitled him to a degree of honour in the same, his excellency was pleased to confer the said degree, in conformity to the statute.

The students now leaving college on whom his excellency was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were:

Mr. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Mr. Montague Henry Turnbull,
Mr. Joseph Littledale, and
Mr. James Marjoribanks.

After the degrees of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honourary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following students now leaving college:

Messrs. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Montague Henry Turnbull,
Joseph Littledale
James Marjoribanks,
William Fraser,
Henry Shakespear,
Hugh Hope,
Henry Alexander,
William Trower, and
Shearman Bird.

Honourary rewards were presented, at the same time, to the following junior students, remaining in college:

Messrs. Hugh George Christian,
Edward Parry,
Henry Newnham,
William Wilberforce Bird,
William Beckford Gordon,
Charles Chapman,
George John Siddons,
Walter Ewer, and
Edward Maxwell.

The particular prizes adjudged to each will be found in the annexed report.

After the prizes and honourary rewards had been distributed, his excellency the Visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Gentlemen of the College of
Fort William,

At the close of the public disputations of the last year, the delay which had protracted the period of your annual meeting, enabled me to signify my judgment with regard to the progress of the institution at an advanced period of the season.

On that occasion, having expressed to you my approbation of your general conduct, and having adverted to such objects as appeared to me to demand your particular attention, my duty on this day appears to be limited to the consideration of the state and condition of this institution, within the period of time which had elapsed since the conclusion of the last disputations.

The diminution of the total number of the students, by the separation of the gentlemen of the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay, has unavoidably affected the number and variety of the public exercises pronounced, and of the honours conferred on the present occasion.

The sphere of emulation and competition has been contracted by the necessary operation of the same cause; but I am happy to perceive, that you have persevered in the indefatigable exertion of your general zeal, industry, and spirit of study.

The students who have maintained arguments, at the public disputations on the present occasion, have not passed through a course of study equal in point of duration with that which enabled the students of former years to attain the honours attached to similar public exercises. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the gentlemen who have held disputations, on the present occasion, have successfully rivalled their most distinguished predecessors in correct language, fluent expression, and accurate pronunciation.

The degrees of honour conferred this day on

Messrs. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Montagu Hen. Turnbull,
Joseph Littledale, and
James Marjoribanks,

are the public and just rewards of merit, which has not been surpassed by any student of this college; and I entertain a confident hope, that the public services of these gentlemen will prove valuable to the interests of the Company, and of our country in India.

The students, distinguished by prizes and honourary rewards, are also entitled to commendation; and the principles of public justice demand my applause of the attainments of the greater proportion of those who now proceed to the public service.

It is satisfactory to be enabled to declare, that the general conduct and progress of the students, continue to merit the approbation of this government, and to reflect considerable honour to the character of the institution, and on the knowledge, talents, skill, and diligence of the professors in the discharge of their respective duties.

At the last disputation, I expressed my desire that a more general attention should be paid to the study of the vernacular language of Bengal. I observe, with pleasure, that a degree of honour has been merited and conferred, on this day, for high proficiency in that language, and that the study of that useful attainment is now prosecuted by many of the students with diligence and success.

In the Mahratta language, a progress has been made, which merits

merits approbation and encouragement. The declamation pronounced for the first time in that language is highly creditable to the gentleman who pronounced it, and the learned professor, under whose care the students in that department have manifested meritorious industry and application, attended by great success, within a limited period of time.

The compilation and publication of useful works, in the Oriental languages, have proceeded with unabated spirit, and with eminent public advantage, by affording additional facilities, throughout India, in the general attainment of the several languages requisite for the conduct of the service.

Amongst useful works of this description, a grammer of the Mahratta language has been compiled and printed, and a vocabulary of the same language is now in the press.

Since the last meeting, therefore, the promotion of Oriental knowledge, in the British service in India, has proceeded with increasing success, by the progress of the studies and labours of the gentlemen of this college.

The attention of the officers and students of the college, appears also to have been successfully directed to those important objects of discipline, regularity, and good order, which formed an essential part of my recent admonitions from this place. My most solemn and sacred duty demands, that I should enforce those admonitions on every seasonable occasion, and by every attainable sanction of reward, encouragement, and authority. I cannot therefore omit this public opportunity of expressing my particular satisfaction in the conduct of those students, who have manifested their qualification for the due discharge of the highest stations in this service, by an attentive observance, not merely of the latter, but of the true spirit of the statutes, which prescribed a strict attention to the maxims of regularity, economy, and good order.

The most eminent and brilliant success, in the highest objects of study, will prove an inadequate qualification for the service of the Company, and of our country in India, if the just application of those happy attainments be not secured, by a solid foundation of virtuous principles, and correct conduct. The whole system of the education which you have received at home, furnishes abundant explanation of the principles and objects of the statutes of this college, which ordain a due attention to the order and regularity of your private economy, and to those habits of life, calculated to protect you from future embarrassment and distress, in the exercise of your public duties; and the vital principles of this service, combined with the preservation of your most urgent interests, and of your most sacred honour in this country, requires me to inculcate and to enjoin the indispensible necessity of your strict conformity to these essential articles of the statutes.

In closing the proceedings of this day, I have the satisfaction to signify to you, that a considerable progress has been made in the arrangements, requisite to promote and to facilitate, in this college, the study of the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-general in council, for the government of the British territories, subject to the presidency of Bengal.

With the able assistance of the principal public officers of this government,

vernment, the commencement of a regular system of study, in that important branch, may be expected during the course of the present year.

To this system of study, it is my intention to add rewards and honours, calculated to distinguish the merits of those students who shall appear, at the examination, to have attained eminent knowledge of the laws and regulations which they are destined to administer, in their several stations, to the people of these extensive provinces.

In the original foundation of this college, it was my intention to have provided sufficient means of instruction for the students, in the principles of general jurisprudence, and of the law of nations, connecting that course of study with the principles of the Mohammedan and Hindû law, and with those of the wise and salutary code of laws, introduced by that great and worthy statesman, the marquis Cornwallis, for the administration of these provinces; and improved and extended by succeeding governments, with the aid of the talents, knowledge, and virtues of Sir George Barlow; whose merits and services towards his country and mankind, in the formation and subsequent improvement of that code, are to be traced in the increasing prosperity and happiness of every province of the empire to which it has been extended.

Unavoidable circumstances have prevented the institution of a regular course of lectures, in the general principles of jurisprudence, and of the law of nations. It is my duty, however, earnestly to recommend the study of the most approved elementary works in this branch, to all the students of the college. The knowledge of these general principles will prove of the utmost advantage in every department of this service. To those destined for the judicial department, the necessity of such a course of study is obvious and incontrovertible. But in every department of the service, the knowledge of the leading maxims of general law, will tend to secure a due observance, not only of the regulations of the government, but of the principles of universal justice and equity towards every class of our numerous and various subjects, and of all the native inhabitants of India.

The study of the Mohammedan and Hindû codes of law, will be facilitated by the works extant on those subjects; to which the attention of the students should be carefully directed. In the course of the present year, I trust, that a considerable progress may be made, with the aid of the learning and skill of the principal judicial officers of this government, in establishing a regular course of study in the Mohammedan and Hindû codes of law.

But the accurate study of the regulation and laws of this government, under the guidance of the respectable and learned professor in that department, will afford ample opportunity of advantages and distinction to those students who shall pursue such a course with diligence and attention.

In pursuing that course, the general objects of this system of laws and regulations, will be manifest in the due distribution of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the state, in the establishment of an impartial administration of justice, according to existing laws, and in the provision

of

of gradual means for the improvement of those laws.

It is not my intention, at this time, to investigate the principles which constitute the basis of this code, or to trace their connection with the general maxims of jurisprudence with the spirit of the British constitution, or with the doctrines of the Mohammedan and Hindû codes and customs, manners and habits, of our native subjects. Nor will I attempt, on this occasion, to describe the condition of these provinces with respect to the administration of justice, and to their internal civil constitution, either under the native government, or under the British power, previously to the introduction of the existing code of laws and regulations.

It is sufficient for me to direct your attention to the indispensable necessity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the existing laws and regulations, for the purpose of enabling you to discharge your duty to the Company, to your country, and to the people of these populous provinces.

In every station in which you can be placed, during the course of your public service, the due execution of these laws and regulations must, in a certain degree, depend upon your conduct. You must be either the instruments for the administration of the laws, or the direct objects of their salutary controul and restraint. In every instance, you will be subject to their general authority, and it will be your duty to conform to their spirit, to aid their operation, and to suggest every practicable improvement in their provisions and regulations: [illegible] such solemn obligations, I [illegible] a firm expectation that, [illegible] execution of the object of study now recommended to your attention, you will display the same zeal, industry, and success, which have marked the progress of the great body of the students of this college, in every department to which their studies have been directed.

Nor can this government direct your attention to any object more worthy to inspire honourable emulation, to excite the highest efforts of industry and genius, or to reward the most transcendant success of just and laudable ambition.

The due administration of just laws, within these flourishing and populous provinces, is not only the foundation of the happiness of millions of people, but the main pillar of the vast fabric of the British empire in Asia; the main spring of our empire is situated here; and it is supplied and guarded by the laws and regulations of this government. From the prosperity of these provinces are derived all the sources of our revenue and commerce, and public credit; and the origin and stability of that prosperity are to be found in the code of laws which you are now directed to study, and hereafter destined to administer, to expound, and to amend.

Subject to the common imperfection of every human institution, this system of laws is approved by practical experience, (the surest test of human legislation) and contains an active principle of continued revision, which affords the best security for progressive amendment. It is not the effusion of vain theory, issuing from speculative principles, and directed to visionary objects of impracticable perfection; but the solid work of plain, deliberate, practicable benevolence; the legitimate offspring of genuine wisdom

wisdom and pure virtue. The excellence of the genuine spirit of these laws is attested by the noblest proof of a just, wise, and honest government; by the restoration of happiness, tranquillity, and security, to an oppressed and suffering people; and by the revival of agriculture, commerce, manufacture, and general opulence, in a declining and impoverished country.

Contemplating these benevolent views, and animated by the prospect of the great and exalted duty to which you are called, I trust that you will derive, from this institution, the most effectual means of preserving and securing to the inhabitants of these prosperous regions, that primary object of all good government, the greatest blessing attainable by any people—an impartial administration of just law.

His excellency then returned to his apartments, attended by his suite.

In the evening of the 9th of February, a grand dinner was given to the officers and students of the college, by his excellency, at the government-house; at which were present the honourable the chief justice, the judges of the supreme court, the members of the supreme council, and all the principal civil and military officers of the presidency.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, *January* 18, 1805.

Fifth Examination, holden in Jan.

PERSIAN.

		Rups.	Date of admis.
1	Scott,	1500 and medal,	July, 1802
2	Turnbull,	1000 and medal,	July, 1802
3	Littledale,	500 and medal,	July, 1802
4	Christian,	medal,	July, 1803
5	Majoribanks,		July, 1802
6	Hope,		Aug. 1803
7	Shakespear,		Aug. 1802
8	Gardner, hon. E.		July, 1802
9	Fraser,		Feb. 1802
10	Alexander,		Oct. 1802
11	Ewer,		Dec. 1803
	Second Class.		
12	Dorin,		Dec. 1804
13	Gordon, F. D.		Dec. 1803
14	Monckton,		Sept. 1803
15	Newnham,		Sept. 1803
16	Bird, W. W.		Sept. 1803
	Third Class.		
17	Wright,		Feb. 1804
18	Ewing,		Feb. 1804
19	Lock,		Sept. 1803
20	Martin,		Aug. 1802
21	Gordon, W. B.		Sept. 1803
22	Roberdeau; Lowther and Lindsay, Ricketts, at sea.		April 1802 Absent from sickness.

ARABIC.

1	Littledale,	1500 and medal,	July, 1804
2	Turnbull,	1000 and medal,	July, 1802
3	Fraser,	medal,	Feb. 1802
4	Scott,		July, 1802
5	Hope,		Aug. 1803
6	Bird, W. W.		Sept. 1803
7	Ewer,		Dec. 1803

MAHRATTA.

1	Trower,	1000 and medal,	May, 1803
2	Chapman,	medal,	Aug. 1803
3	Moore,		Sept. 1802
4	Gardner,		July, 1802
5	Martin,		Aug. 1802

HINDUSTANEE.

1	Scott,	1500 and medal,	July, 1802
2	Turnbull,	1000 and medal,	July, 1802
3	Littledale,	500 and medal,	July, 1802
4	Shakespear,		

4 Shakespear, medal, Aug. 1802
5 Christian, July, 1803
6 Alexander, July, 1803
7 Hope, Aug. 1803

Second Class.

8 Bird, S. Aug. 1802
9 Gardiner, hon. E. July, 1802
10 Monckton, Sept. 1803
11 Newnham, Sept. 1803
12 Parry, July, 1803
13 Bird, W. W. Sept. 1803
14 Ewer, Dec. 1803

Third Class.

15 Siddons, Sept. 1803
16 Walpole, July, 1803
17 Martin, Aug. 1802
18 Chapman, Aug. 1803
19 Williams, Sept. 1803
20 Gordon, W. B. Sept. 1803
21 Loch, Sept. 1803
22 Tippet, Sept. 1803
23 Revely, July, 1803
24 Pakenham, Aug. 1803
25 Wright, Feb. 1804
26 Roberdeau, April, 1804

Fourth Class.

27 Hallhead, Sept. 1804
28 Dorin, Dec. 1804
29 Smyth, Oct. 1804
30 Clark, Sept. 1804
31 Savage, Oct. 1804
32 Eyre, Aug. 1804
33 Dawes, Aug. 1804
34 Gardiner, jun. Dec. 1804
35 Ward, Dec. 1804
36 Money, Dec. 1804
37 Hoppner, Dec. 1804
38 Sullivan, Dec. 1804
39 Shum, Aug. 1804
40 Berney, Aug. 1804
41 Oakley, Dec. 1804

Maxwell, absent from sickness.

BENGALEE.

1 Majoribanks, 1500 and medal, July, 1802
2 Parry, 1000 and medal, July, 1803
3 Fraser, medal, Feb. 1802
4 Bird, S. Aug. 1802
5 Moore, Sept. 1802
6 Gardiner, senior, July, 1802
7 Martin, Aug. 1802

Second Class.

8 Williams, Sept. 1803
9 Siddons, Sept. 1803
10 Gordon, W. B. Sept. 1803
11 Pakenham, Aug. 1803
12 Revely, July, 1803
13 Cary, Feb. 1803

BENGALEE WRITING.

1 Bird, S. 1000 and medal,
2 Majoribanks, medal,
3 Gordon, W. B.
4 Siddons,
5 Martin,
6 Gardiner.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1 Shakespear, 1000 and medal,
2 Christian, 500 and medal,
3 Gordon, W. B. medal,
4 Chapman, medal,
5 Loch,
6 Hope,
7 Gardiner, hon. E.
8 Ewer,
9 Ewing,
10 Wright,
11 Monckton,
12 Martin.

NAGREE WRITING.

1 Alexander, 1000 and medal,
2 Bird, W. W. 500 and medal,
3 Newnham, medal,
4 Gordon, W. B.
5 Wright,
6 Loch,
7 Tippet,
8 Pakenham,
9 Monckton,

A. Mackenzie, absent from the public examination.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Essay of first Term of 1804.

"On the study of Indian History."

Rups.
1 Saunders, medal & 1000
2 W. B. Gordon, medal.

Second

Second Term.

" On the rise and fall of the Portuguese Empire in India."

1 Trower, medal & 1000
2 Siddons, medal.

Third Term.

" On the establishment of the Dutch, and the decline of their power in India."

1 W. B. Gordon, medal and 1000
2 Maxwell, medal.

Fourth Term.

" On the progress of the English power in India, from the earliest Settlement to the Battle of Plassey."

1 Newnham, medal and 1000
2 Ewer, medal.

February 11, 1805. Degrees of Honour for high proficiency in the Oriental languages, were conferred on the following students now leaving college :

Mr. T. C. Scott, Persian and Hindûstanee,
Mr. M. H. Turnbull, Persian and Hindûstanee,
Mr. J. Littledale, Persian and Hindûstanee,
Mr. J. Majoribanks, Bengalee.

Honourary Reward of books adjudged to the following students, now leaving college, proficients in the Greek and Latin Classics, or in the French language :

CLASSICS.

1 Littledale,
2 Hope,
3 Gardiner, senior.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

1 Littledale,
2 Majoribanks,
3 Shakespear,
4 Hope,
5 Hon. E. Gardiner,
6 Trower,
7 M. H. Turnbull.

Medals of merit were presented to the following students :

To Mr. H. Hope, in Persian,
To Mr. W. Ewer, in Hindûstanee.

Students entering on the Public Service in February, 1805, Classed in the order of general Proficiency.

1 Mr. T. C. Scott, obtained a degree of honour in Persian.—Obtained a degree of honour in Hindûstanee.—Fourth place in Arabic.—Held a public disputation in Persian.—Held a public disputation in Hindûstanee.

2. Mr. M. H. Turnbull, obtained a degree of honour in Persian.—Obtained a degree of honour in Hindûstanee.—Held a public disputation in Persian.—Held a public disputation in Hindûstanee.—Obtained the second prize in Arabic.—Obtained the first prize in Persian writing.—Honourary reward in the French language.

3. Mr. J. Littledale, obtained a degree of honour in Persian.—Obtained a degree of honour in Hindûstanee.—Obtained the first prize in Arabic.—Held a public disputation in Persian.—Pronounced a declamation in Arabic.—Honourary reward in classics.—Honourary reward in the French language.

4. Mr. J. Majoribanks, obtained a degree of honour in the Bengalee language.—Pronounced a declamation in the Bengalee language.—Fifth place in Persian.—Obtained the second prize in Bengalee writing.—Honourary reward in the French language.

5. Mr. W. Frazer, obtained the third prize in Bengalee.—Obtained the third prize in Arabic.—Ninth place in the Persian language.

6. Mr. H. Shakespear, obtained the fourth prize in the Hindûstanee language.—Seventh place in the Persian

Persian language —Obtained the first prize in Persian writing. — Honourary reward in the French language.

7. Mr. H. Hope, sixth place in the Persian language. — Seventh place in the Hindûstanee.—Fifth place in the Arabic.—Honourary reward in Classics.—Honourary reward in the French language.

8. Mr. H. Alexander, Sixth place in the Hindûstanee.—Tenth in Persian. — Obtained the first prize in Nagree writing.

9. Honourable Mr. E. Gardiner, eighth place in Persian. — Ninth place in Hindûstanee.—Honourary reward in the French language.

10. Mr. S. Bird, fourth place in the Bengalee.—Eighth place in the Hindûstanee.—Obtained the first prize in Bengalee writing.

11. Mr. W. Trower, obtained the first prize in the Mahratta language.—Pronounced a declamation in the Mahratta language.—Eleventh in Persian, at a former examination.—Prize English essay. —Honourary reward in the French language.

12. Mr. C. R. Martin, seventh in the Bengalee.—Seventeenth in Hindûstanee.—Twenty-first in Persian.—Fifth in the Mahratta language.

13. Mr. St. John Moore, third in Mahratta.—Fifth in Bengalee.

14. Mr. C. W. Gardiner, sixth in Bengalee.—Fourth in Mahratta. —Honourary reward in Classics.

15. Mr. W. Tippet, twenty-second in Hindûstanee.

16. Mr. A. Mackenzie, thirtieth in Hindûstanee, former examination.

17. Mr. G. C. Cary, thirteenth in Bengalee.

Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. W. Cracroft, and Mr. A. Campbell, detached from college and appointed to assistantships in 1804.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, in the first class of Hindûstanee, at the examination in Jan. 1803, at which time he received a medal of merit.

General Orders.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council.

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1805.

His excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council, is pleased to publish, in general orders, the following extract from the London Gazette, Whitehall, Sept. 1st, 1804.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Gerard Lake, esq. general and commander of his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of baron Lake, of Delhi and Laswaree, and of Aston Clinton, in the county of Buckingham.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint major general the honourable Arthur Wellesley, to be one of the Nights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

L. Hook,
Sec. to the govt. mil. dept.

Sinking Fund.

Public Department, Jan. 23, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of February, is sicca rupees 200,000.

Of this sum, sicca rupees 100,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,512 to No. 4,548 both inclusive, on Monday the 25th of February, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief sec. to the govt.

BOMBAY
Occurrences for Feb.

The Shannon and Trimmer.

The following are the particulars regarding the unfortunate capture of the Shannon and Trimmer, by the pirates infesting the Gulph of Persia, communicated by captain Babcock of the former vessel, from Bussora, January 6th, 1805.

"It is with much regret I have to inform you of the melancholy and unfortunate circumstance that happened to me on board the Shannon, on the 1st day of December last, in my passage up the Gulph, near the island of Polior, after a short but pretty smart engagement with fifteen pirate dows and Botillas. At 3 in the afternoon they boarded the Shannon, with sword and spears in hand, and I am sorry to acquaint you that I had one man killed, and four more severely wounded, besides myself. You will be sorry to learn that I have had my left hand taken off by the the wrist, my left shoulder dislocated, and eight wounds in my head and different parts of my body. In this deplorable state, being stript quite naked, I lay eight days weltering in my gore, exposed to the weather, not being permitted to go below. I was fortunate in getting some biscuit and a few bottles of wine the next day, but the crew were not allowed any fire or food for three days.

"I am sorry to add that the Trimmer was taken on the same day, at about half-past 10 in the forenoon. The only person wounded was the officer who will, I believe, lose the use of his right hand. On the 11, they put me again in possession of the Shannon, with only two cables and anchors, a compass, two guns, a part of an old English ensign, and a frail of dates, bidding me go where I pleased; first having put me on board the Shannon, captain Cumming, and all the christians belonging to the Trimmer. On the 29th of December we arrived safe at Bussora, where we were kindly received by Mr. Manesty, whose attentions not a little contributed to the relief of our distresses."

New Launch.

A beautiful frigate, named the Pitt, the first ever built in India for his Majesty's service, has been launched from the dock-yard. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the appointed signal being given, she moved majestically into the water, amid the acclamation of a great concourse of spectators, and under a salute from the saluting battery. From the stillness of the night, and the ships being finely illuminated, the whole effect was uncommonly grand.

It may be remarked, as rather an amusing

amusing coincidence of circumstances, that captain Vashon, and the whole crew of the Fox frigate, which is now repairing in dock, has been transferred to the new frigate the Pitt.

CEYLON
Occurrences for Feb.

February 27, 1805.

The Candians, after hovering a long time on our frontiers, in all directions, have at last entered our country.

On the 8th of February they crossed the Kaymelle river, at Allagolla, and penetrated a small way into the Hina and Happitigam Corles, with the intention, as they gave out, of attacking the post of Moogorampille.

Ensign Boyd, of the Cafree corps, who commanded there, went out to disperse them, and with a small force of thirty natives drove them back into the Seven Corles.

Soon after this event, lieutenant Chamley, of the cavalry, who was stationed with his small troop at Hangwelle, having crossed the Calani Gunga with the cavalry and one subaltern, and fifty infantry, and passed by Poogodde along the limits of the Hina Corle, arrived at Moogorumpilly, and crossing the Kaymelle, destroyed many batteries, drove away all the Candians who were assembled in great numbers within a range of twelve miles from the place where he crossed the river, and having burned their magazines, returned with one man only wounded.

This irruption was followed on the 15th by one commanded by captain Blackall, who left Negombo with 30 Europeans and 50 natives, and being joined by the cavalry and 50 native infantry, at Moogorampilly, passed the Kaymelle at Giriooly; and detaching lieutenant Parker to the north-west, with one half of the detachment, marched to the eastward, with the intention of attacking the head quarters of the Candians, at Galgamowa, in the four Corles. He met with some resistance at Belligalle, but having overcome it, heard that the enemy had fled in all directions; and having destroyed their magazines, returned to Moogorampilly and thence to Negombo, with no casualty but two coolies wounded and two horses killed. He was soon after joined by lieutenant Parker, who had succeeded equally well in driving the enemy from the neighbourhood of our territories. Since these expeditions, the Candians have not appeared on our frontier, from Putland to Galle.

They however entered with a great force, at the same time, on the 18th of this month, into the Matura district, near Catoone, and into the Mahagampattoo.

In the latter district, captain Arthur Johnson, as soon as he heard of their approach, under the command of the dessavue of Oova, set out from Hambangtotte, with a force consisting of 20 sepoys, and about 50 invalid malays, at eight in the evening, and surprized one of their advanced parties after a march of eight miles. He found the enemy's camp, however, apprized of his intention, but attacking them immediately with his small force, defeated them and obliged them to fly, after a long resistance, and a considerable loss of lives. The dessavue of Oova was nearly taken: a brass one-pounder fell

into our hands, and had the age and fatigue of the brave malay veterans allowed it, the pursuit would have been more fatal to the Candians than the battle. Captain Johnson was himself nearly killed by a Candian, but saved by the spirited and timely succour of the sub-assistant, engineer Riley.

A reinforcement of Europeans, which has gone to Hambangtotte since this brilliant and decisive action, will, it is to be hoped, secure that valuable district.

The attack of the other branch of the Candian forces which entered the Matura district, under the command of the first adigar and relation of the king, was at first more successful.

They surprized the fort of Catoone, and took possession of it; but captain Bradish, who was proceeding from Matura to that place, with a detachment of forty-six Europeans and eighty-two natives, on hearing that unpleasant intelligence, hastened his march, and found the place evacuated on his arrival; but a cohorn with some ammunition, and eighty bags of rice, which had been lodged there, were carried off by the enemy.

He succeeded, however, in overtaking some parties of Candians in the neighbourhood, of whom many were killed by his detachment; and twenty-eight Madras artillery lascars, one Bengal volunteer, and eight Malays, of those taken at Candi, came over to him.

These successes, as well as the judicious measures taken by colonel Vincent, for the protection of the districts of Galle and Matura, have obliged the enemy to retire, in all directions, from the southern provinces, where they seem to have intended their principal attack.

They have also entered the Wanny, near Pannengamme; but a force has been sent from Jaffanapatnam, fully sufficient, with that already stationed at Mauar and Moletivo, to repel them; and the garrisons of Trincomalée and Batticalao being fully adequate to the defence of those districts, we may fairly hope, that this desperate effort of the Candian government will be frustrated, and only tend to increase the disgrace and calamity which it has brought upon itself.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* MARCH, 1805.

General Orders by his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, Captain-general and Commander in Chief of the Land Forces serving in the East Indies.

Fort William, March 7, 1805.

The Governor-general in Council, captain-general and commander in chief of the land forces serving in the East Indies, has the satisfaction to publish to the army, an extract of a letter from the right honourable the earl Camden, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Downing-street, Aug. 30, 1804.

My Lord,

Your lordship's letter of the 25th of December, 1803, has been laid before the king.

The brilliant and decisive success that has attended the progress of

of the armies which have been employed in the East Indies, under the command of general Lake and major-general Wellesley, is justly appreciated by his Majesty; and I have in consequence received his Majesty's commands to inform your lordship, that in consideration of the meritorious services and gallant conduct of general Lake, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to create him a peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that in consideration also of the eminent and brilliant services of major-general Wellesley, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, that the insignia of the most honourable order of the Bath should be transmitted to that officer; and that he may immediately evince his sense of major-general Wellesley's merits and services, his Majesty has further directed, that he shall be created an extra knight companion of that order, and that his creation and investiture shall not wait for a succession to a regular vacancy therein.

In transmitting to your lordship his Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of general Lake and major-general Wellesley, and in acquainting you that his Majesty has been pleased to bestow those marks of his royal favour upon the respective commanders of those armies which have so much distinguished themselves, it is my duty to state to your lordship, at the same time, the very high sense which his Majesty entertains of the able and useful co-operation afforded by lieutenant-general Stuart, in the arrangements necessary for carrying into execution the plans so judiciously formed by your lordship, for the operations of the last campaign; and I am commanded to inform your lordship of his Majesty's entire approbation of that officer's conduct.

Your lordship has received, by a former conveyance, the intimation of the distinguished manner in which his Majesty considers the enterprize, zeal, spirit, and good conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, employed under the respective orders of general Lake and major-general Wellesley. I cannot, however, close this dispatch, without repeating his Majesty's gracious approbation and admiration of that conduct, which has contributed so essentially to the happy and glorious termination of the late war in India.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and humble servant,
(Signed) CAMDEN.

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

The Governor-general in council, captain-general, and commander in chief, &c. &c. has also the satisfaction to publish to the army, the following resolutions of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, together with a letter from the right honourable Lord Eldon.

My Lord,

In obedience to the commands of the House of Lords, I have the honour to transmit to your lordship the several inclosed resolutions of that house, expressive of its high sense of the great and important services rendered to the empire, by the late illustrious operations in India.

I beg your lordship to be assured, that whilst I feel pride and satisfaction in being the instrument of conveying the gratitude of the

house to all those towards whom the house has been pleased to express that gratitude; I cannot but more especially rejoice, that I am repeatedly called upon to communicate to your lordship, those testimonies of your country's applause, which your lordship's great services have earned from its justice.

I have the honour to be,
with sincere attachment,
Your lordship's most faithful friend,
and obedient humble servant,
(Signed) ELDON, C.

The Marquis Wellesley.

Die Jovis, 3 Maii, 1804.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to the most honourable Richard, marquis Wellesley, Governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the zeal, energy, and ability, with which the military resources of the British empire in India have been recently applied, under his direction, in the prosecution of the war against the confederate forces of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar; and that this house doth eminently attribute the brilliant and glorious successes, which have crowned our arms in that quarter of the globe, to the vigourous and comprehensive system of measures pursued by the marquis Wellesley, for bringing the various armies with promptitude and effect into the field.

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE, *Cl. Par.*

Die Jovis, 3 Maii, 1804.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to Jonathan Duncan, esquire, Governor of Bombay, who, by his promptitude and activity in employing the resources and power of that presidency, has materially contributed to the glorious success of the British arms in India.

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE, *Cl. Par.*

Die Jovis, 3 Maii, 1804.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to general Gerard Lake, commander in chief of his Majesty's and of the Company's forces in India, for the eminent judgment, active spirit, and invincible intrepidity, manifested by him in the command of the army serving in Hindûstan, by which he has maintained the honour of the British nation, and reflected such additional lustre on the reputation of the British arms.

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE, *Cl. Par.*

Die Jovis, 3 Maii, 1804.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente,* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this house be given to major-general the honourable Frederick St. John, for his courage and steadiness in seconding the efforts of the commander in chief in Hindûstan; and also to major-general the honourable Arthur Wellesley, for the many important, brilliant, and memorable services, achieved by him in the command of the separate army within the Deccan; and also to the several officers of the army, both European and native, for their gallant conduct and meritorious exertions, during the arduous, honourable, and successful campaign in the East Indies.

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE, *Cl. Par.*

Resolved,

Die Jovis, 3 Maii, 1804.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente*, by the Lords Spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that this house doth highly approve and acknowledge the zeal, discipline, and bravery, uniformly displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and natives, employed against the enemy in the East Indies; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE, *Cl. Par.*

Die Jovis, 3 Maii, 1804.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lord Chancellor do transmit the said several resolutions to the most hon. Richard, marquis Wellesley, governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies; and that his lordship be desired to communicate them to the governors, generals, and other officers, referred to therein.

(Signed) GEORGE ROSE, *Cl. Par.*

Company's Paper.

Calcutta, March 8, 1805.

	Buy.	Sell.	
6 per cent.	6 0	—6 8	dis.
8 per cent. (old)	2 4	—2 12	do.
8 per cent. loans of 1800,	2 0	—2 8	do.
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804,	1 12	—2 4	do.
10 per cent. decenial,	5 8	—5 0	pr.
10 per cent. for two years,	0 4	—0 0	do.

Honourable Testimonial to the Merits of Captain Bosc.

To Captain Bosc.

SIR,

It is with much regret that the Hindûstanee class find themselves so soon called upon, by your departure from the garrison, to shew themselves not ungrateful or unmindful of the service you have rendered them by the essential assistance they have received from you in the study of the Hindûstance language; your zeal in the first formation of the class, and the attention and unwearied assiduity you have evinced since that period in bringing it forward, will continue long in the remembrance of every individual composing it. If they can flatter themselves with having made any progress in the attainment of this useful language, it must be looked for in the excellent method you have taken in imparting your instruction; should they hereafter, by attaining a knowledge of it, receive the advantages sometimes attending its possession, it is to you to whom they will consider themselves indebted; it is then expressing only what their feelings dictate, when they request you to accept the sincere acknowledgments of men, grateful for the service you have rendered them, and sensible of its importance; permit us then, on the eve of your departure, to offer you our best wishes for your health and happiness, and believe us to remain,

Sir,

Your obliged humble servants,

(Signed) Jas. Bailey, W. Biss, W. Chavasse, Jas. Garling, Wm. Hardy, Spottiswoode Lawson, C. K. Smart, John Stuart, Jas. Swinton, Alex. Tolloch, H. Walpole, Hugh Walker, John Pew.

Tripassore, 12th Nov. 1804.

To the Gentlemen Cadets, composing the Hindûstanee Class at Tripassore.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received with sentiments of respect and gratitude, the ex-

pressions of approbation of my conduct while superintending the Hindûstanee class, with which you have been pleased to honour me.

However sensible I am that the warmth of your generosity and regard has led you greatly to overrate the merit you ascribe to me, yet I should be deficient, in the duty I owe to myself, were I not to declare, that in sentiments of attachment and ardent wishes for the welfare and ultimate happiness of every young man committed to my care, I yield to no one; and allow me to express my conviction, that the proficiency you have attained in the Hindûstanee language, is to be considered as the result rather of your own generous emulation, persevering industry, and excellent talents, than the consequence of any extraordinary effort on my part.

Accept, I request of you, the same good wishes which you have so kindly offered for my prosperity, and be assured that I shall ever consider your welfare, through life, and every honourable distinction which may attend you in your military career, as intimately affecting my own personal happiness.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your sincere friend and
faithful humble servant,
(Signed) P. Bosc.

Tripassore, 12th Nov. 1804

Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday se'nnight, a coroner's inquest sat at Boituckana, on the body of a native child, about four years old, who, by some means or other, fell into a deep well, and was suffocated to death, before any aid could be afforded. The jury brought in their verdict of "accidental death"

Fire.

A fire, which at first excited considerable alarm, broke out on Saturday evening, in the neighbourhood of Fenwick's Bazar, Chouringhee. It originated, we here, from a Sheesty, who was piping sorrow away, with a chillum of Bang; and carelessly laid the contents, after he had done, against a hut: however, before it could be subdued, upwards of one hundred straw and other houses, were reduced to ashes.

Government Notification.

General Treasury, March 20, 1805

Notice is hereby given, that all powers of attorney to receive interest on government securities, to sell government securities, or to take up securities deposited at the treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 31st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1806, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information:—

Form of Power to receive Interest.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute, and appoint true and lawful attorney, for and in name, and on behalf, to demand and receive all such interest or dividends as may have become due, or may hereafter become due to from the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on securities of the said Company for any share in their public loans, or any of them, the interest whereof is or shall be payable from their treasury, at Fort William, in Bengal, and to sign a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby

hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us.

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses written against their names.

Form of Private Sale.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute, and appoint true and lawful attorney in name and on behalf to sell, indorse, and assign all or any securities of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for shares in their public loans; payable from their treasury, at Fort William, in Bengal,

[*When it is intended to limit the sum, the description of the notes, by their numbers and amounts, must be marked in this blank.*]

to which now or may be lawfully entitled; and to receive the consideration money, and give a receipt or receipts for the same; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us.

Current Value of Government Securities.

	Mar. 4, 1805.		March 11.		March 18.		March 25.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
6 per cent. discount,	6 0—6 8		6 0—6 8		6 0—6 8		6 8—7 0	
Old 8 per cents. ditto,	2 4—2 12		3 0—3 8		3 8—4 0		3 12—4 4	
8 per cent. loans of 1804,	2 0—2 8		2 8—3 0		3 0—3 8		3 0—3 8	
Ditto. ditto of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804,	1 12—2 4		2 0—2 8		2 8—3 0		2 8—3 0	
10 per cents. premium,	5 8—5 0		5 8—5 0		3 8—3 0		3 8—3 0	
Ditto, for two years,	0 4—par.		0 4—par.		0 4—par.		0 4—par.	

MADRAS *Occurrences for March*, 1805.

Grand Entertainment in honour of General Wellesley.

March 5, 1805.—On Saturday a grand dinner was given at the Pantheon, by the officers of his Majesty's and the honourable Company's service at the presidency, to major-general the honourable sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

The dinner was attended by the right honourable the Governor, and every person of distinction at the presidency.

After dinner the following song, composed for the occasion, was sung:

Begin the song of Triumph, resound the martial strain!
To Britain's shores returning, brave Wellesley quits the plain;

Where

Where Victory exalting, her conquering flag still rears,
That led to glory or to death her British grenadiers !—

Our Enemies reviving, rejoice in his return;
But soon shall fade the flattering hopes that in their bosoms burn;
For, from his great example, fresh heroes still shall rise,
Nor e'er the *Sun of Conquest set* in these unclouded skies.

We mourn the gallant Soldier, that for his country bleeds,
But to the painful sacrifice, a lasting calm succeeds;
And tho' the transient storm of war, obscure the rising day,
The *Star of Peace* shall brighter shine, that gilds it's evening ray.—

Then, Wellesley, tho' retiring from yon ensanguined field,
Where Mars, thy might extending, made Scindiah's legions yield;
Yet, shall a livelier joy be thine, when, with protecting care,
Plenty and Liberty have spread, their mingled blessings there.

Then sing the song of triumph, once more the martial strain
To Britan's shores returning, brave Wellesley quits the plain.
A little time, the conqueror, for all his toil repays,
It gives him all a soldier asks—his King's and Country's praise.

Naval Action.

St. Fiorenzo, Kedgeree,
Feb. 17, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival this day off the Sand Heads, after having proceeded to the southward, in consequence of a letter received the 8th instant, from the chief secretary of government, acquainting me of a suspicious vessel having appeared off Vizagapatam, supposed to be the national frigate Pysché, and requesting, in the name of his excellency the Governor-general in council, that I would either proceed towards that place, or otherwise, as I might consider most expedient to the advantage of the public service; I therefore thought that I should not be exceeding the limits of your orders by pursuing such a course as I conceived most probable of intercepting the said vessel, should she be bound to the northward and eastward.

On the 13th instant, at 6, a. m. in latitude 19° 35′ N. longitude 85° 25′ E. I had the satisfaction to discover three sail at anchor under the land, who shortly after weighed and made sail to the southward. I plainly observed that one was a frigate, and the other two apparently merchant ships. I continued the chase until half past 7, p. m. the following day, when coming up with the sternmost vessel, she proved to be the Thetis, country ship, prize to the French frigate La Pysché of thirty six guns, and two hundred and forty men, under the command of captain Bergeret, then a-head at a short distance; finding the enemy had abandoned the Thetis, I left a midshipman in charge, and continued the chase after the frigate, then making off under all sail; at ten minutes past eight, commenced close action at the distance of about half a cable's length, and continued so until half past 11, at which time finding all our

our running rigging very much cut up, hauled off to repair the same. At midnight, bore up to renew the conflict; but just as we were about to recommence our fire, an officer from the enemy came on board, to inform me that captain Bergeret, from humanity's sake for the remaining survivors, had struck, though he might have borne the contest longer. During the action, we were occasionally annoyed by the fire of L'Equivoque privateer, of ten guns and forty men, commanded by a lieutenant; she proved to be the late Pigeon, country ship, fitted out by captain Bergeret as a privateer, which vessel, from sailing very well, I am concerned to acquaint you, effected her escape in the course of the night.

I beg leave to observe, that the able support which I received during the action, from lieutenants Doyle, Dawson, Collier and Davies, Mr. Finlayson the master, and lieutenant Ashmore of the marines, as well as the rest of the ship's company, who displayed the most gallant and spirited conduct on the occasion, merits my warmest encomiums; I also feel it a duty incumbent on me, to recommend Mr. Doyle, my first lieut. to your attention, from his meritorious and exemplary behaviour throughout the contest; I am grieved to relate, that lieuteant Dawson is dangerously wounded in the breast, with a boarding pike, while in the act of boarding.

Enclosed I transmit a list of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's ship under my command, also of the late French national frigate La Pysché.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. LAMBERT.

To Peter Rainier, esq. vice-admiral of the red, and commander in chief, &c. &c.

A list of killed and wounded in his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo.

Mr. Christopher H. B. Lefeoy, midshipman, 8 seamen, 1 drummer, and 2 marines, killed—total 12.

Lieutenant Dawson, Mr. Finlayson, master, lieutenant Ashmore of the marines, Mr. Marsingale, midshipman, 30 seamen and 2 marines, wounded—total 36.

A return of the killed and wounded in the late French frigate La Pysché.

The second captain, 2 lieuts. 54 seamen and soldiers, killed—total 57.

Officers and seamen wounded 70.

N. B. Total number victualled on board the St. Fiorenzo the day of the action, 253, of which 3 were pilots.

Letter from his Majesty to the Nalob of the Carnatic.

A letter, addressed by his Majesty the King of Great Britain to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, having been conveyed to this presidency by lieutenant-general sir J. F. Craddock, K. B. the honourable the governor has, in communication with his highness the Nabob, fixed on Monday, the 18th instant, as the day on which his Majesty's letter shall be presented to his highness.

The officers and gentlemen of his Majesty's and of the honourable Company's service, are accordingly required to attend at the government-gardens, at half past seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 8th instant, for the purpose of accompanying the right honourable the governor to the palace of Chepauk, when his Majesty's letter will be received by his highness

highness the Nabob Azeem Ul Dowlat.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, Feb. 16, 1805.

Pursuant to the above order, the gentlemen of the settlement attended the right honourable the governor, at his gardens, yesterday morning; when the letter of his Majesty was placed on an elephant, for the purpose of being taken to the palace of his highness the Nabob.

His lordship followed immediately after, through a street composed of the troops in garrison, which reached from the government-gardens to the veranda of Chepauk-house.

On the arrival of his lordship, his highness came down to the steps of the veranda, and conducted him to the side of the musnud.

The same ceremony was repeated by the Nabob on the arrival of their excellencies sir John Craddock and vice-admiral Rainier, and the hon. sir Arthur Wellesley.

The letter of his Majesty, congratulatory of his highness's accession to the musnud, was then read by Mr. Buchan, chief secretary to government, under the usual discharge of artillery.

Address of the Officers present at the Head-quarters of that Division of the Army lately commanded by Major-general the Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B.

To Major-general the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

We, the officers present at the head-quarters of that division of the army which you have so long commanded, have heard, with unfeigned regret, of your intended embarkation for England.

Participating with the army at large, in admiration of those exalted talents and splendid achievements, which have been so recently distinguished by our gracious sovereign; we are desirous of offering to you the tribute of our particular respect and gratitude for that consideration and justice in command, which has made obedience a pleasure; and for that frank condescension in the private intercourse of life, which it is our pride individually to acknowledge.

With these sentiments of public reverence and individual attachment, deeply impressed on our minds, our regret on the occasion of your departure is mixed with an humble hope, that we are not to consider this important branch of the British empire to be finally deprived of your eminent qualifications.

But in whatever quarter of the globe farther honours and distinctions shall await you, our sincerest good wishes will constantly follow your career; and we now beg you to accept our most respectful, but most cordial, farewell.

Seringapatam, Feb. 27, 1805.

Answer.

To the Officers of the Garrison of Seringopatam.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 27th February, and am much flattered by the expression of your regret upon the occasion of my departure from this country.

The period which has elapsed since I was appointed in the command of Seringapatam, has been probably the most eventful of the history of the British nation in India, and that place has always been

been an important point in the military operations which have been carried on.

The discipline and good order of that garrison, and the efficiency of the public departments, must find it always has been an object of most anxious solicitude to my mind, and I am happy to have an opportunity of declaring, that the order and regularity of the troops which have been stationed there, have been exemplary; and that the efficiency and zeal of the public departments fixed at Seringapatam, have been the principal source and foundation of the successes which you have noticed.

In whatever situation his Majesty may think proper to employ my services, I shall always be interested in the welfare of officers, with whose conduct in their several public capacities I have so much reason to be pleased, and in whose private society I have enjoyed so much satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect & esteem,
Your most obedient and
faithful humble servant,
(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1805.

Address of the Native Inhabitants of Seringapatam.

To the Honourable Major-general Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. &c.

Sir,

We, the undersigned native inhabitants of Seringapatam, composed of independent soucars, and other persons in the honourable Company's service, attached to the several departments, beg leave, with due deference, to acquaint you of the deep regret we feel at hearing that you are so suddenly embarking for Europe.

Gratitude for the tranquillity, security, and happiness we have enjoyed under your auspicious protection, since this country was thrown by divine providence under the just and pacific waving banners of the honourable Company; respect for the brilliant exploits you have achieved, which strengthened the foundation of that tranquillity; and reverence for your benevolence and affability, glow all at once in our hearts with such force, that we are unable to find language sufficient to express our feelings and regret on the occasion of your departure.

We pray to God to grant you health, and a safe and pleasant voyage to Europe; but we earnestly hope, and look with anxiety, for the period of your speedy return to this country, once more to extend and uphold that protection over us, which your extensive local knowledge of our customs and manners is so capable of affording.

We have the honour to be,
with respect and esteem,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servants,
(Signed) Meer Hussain Frajie,—Mahomed Ebraham, and Mahomed Casim, sons to Binky Nobob,—Mahomed Hubboolah Cazy,—Syed Yakoob, Mufty,—Syed Goolam Mustafa, Moulavi,—Hafee J. Mahomed Chawn, Meer Eyem,—P. Ragavah Charry, Ramakistna Pundit,—Bauvajee, Potta Bale Chitty, Severam Chitty, Colagalem Verapayed Chitty, Rame Chitty, Jellcat Narso Chifty, Keer Chund, Soucars,—Anentiah Braminy,—B. Seetaramiah,—M. A. Narrain,—

rain, Ramasammy,——Ram Row,—N. Ragaviah,—P. Sahapetty,—N. Arnachellum,—Rangarow,—Sabpetty,—E. Appiah,—M. Soobary, Mootoo Kestna,——Custorie,——Appoopellar,——Alloor Rangarow,——Vencatachella Pilla,—Mahomed Gouse,—Syed Mahedden,—Azeej Ullah Shaha,—Senkeriah,—Reddy Row,—Satho Row, Nungapah,—Ramkistnah,——Serasta Narsiah,—Verdem Chitty,——Rutigapah,——Basavapah,——Lubbay Modeen Saib, Choudry,—Shack Mohomed, Ditto,—Baboo Saib,—Elliah,——Adecpata Anniah, Soobaanah Govenda Row, Mooto Verapellah, Gooroopah Naig,—Trepalrow,—P.Soobrov,—S. Vancataroyaloo,—Termaliah,—Sooby Chitty, Godaverty Nagy Chitty,—Somnty Naud,—Vencatachellum,—Condapen,—Sydapore Annaswamy.

To the Native Inhabitants of Seringapatam.

I have received your affectionate address upon the occasion of my departure for Europe; and I am much gratified by the proof which it affords, that my endeavours to extend to you the benefits to which the subjects of the honourable Company residing at Seringapatam are entitled, under the existing regulations, have been successful; and that you are fully impressed with the advantages of your situation.

I have had frequent opportunities of observing and reporting your loyalty to government; and I request you to be convinced, that I shall not cease to feel the most lively interest in every thing which concerns you.

(Signed) A. Wellesley.

Fort St. George, 4th March, 1805.

Head Quarters of the 33d Regiment, Vellore, Feb. 28, 1805

Sir,

On hearing that you are about to quit this country, the officers of the 33d regiment cannot allow you to depart without endeavouring to impress on you, how sensible they are of the very friendly and paternal attention you ever paid to the interests of the corps, while it had the honour of being under your immediate command, as well as of the unremitting manner in which you have continued your vigilance for its welfare since you have been removed to a higher station.

Although by the changes in the service, many of the officers have not individually experienced the peculiar advantages of having served under your personal superintendance, yet the benefits which have resulted to the whole corps, by having had you at its head, will long be felt; and it must ever remain a source of pride to the 33d regiment, that the person who has so eminently distinguished himself in every branch of the public service entrusted to him, and who has been so deservedly honoured by our most gracious sovereign, was the commanding officer of the 33d regiment.

In the absence of half the corps, whose signatures cannot be obtained, I am requested by the whole to convey to you these, their unanimous sentiments; and to add their most earnest wishes that you may long enjoy every honour, prosperity, and health, that your country can confer.

Allow

Allow me also to add the satisfaction it affords me to have this opportunity of subscribing myself, with much respect and esteem,

Sir,

Your very obedient and much attached humble servant,

ARTHUR GORE, *Lt.-col. 33d ft.*

Major-gen Sir A. Wellesley, K. B.

To Lieutenant-colonel Arthur Gore, commanding H. M. 33d Regiment.

Sir,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 28th of February.

Nearly twelve years have elapsed since his Majesty was pleased to appoint me lieutenant-colonel of the 33d regiment, and in the whole course of that period, during which I have been either in the exercise of the command of the regiment, or in constant communication with the actual commanding officer, I have had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct.

It has been my uniform object to maintain the system of discipline, subordination, and interior economy, which I found established in the regiment by the marquis Cornwallis, our colonel; and by the influence of this system, the foundation of which is vigilance on the part of the officers, to prevent the commission of military crimes; and by the support and assistance which I have uniformly received from colonel Sherbrook, lieutenant-colonel Eliott, and yourself, and the officers of the regiment, my duties, as lieutenant-colonel, have always been a pleasing occupation.

It is most gratifying to me to receive this mark of approbation, conveyed by your letter, from officers with whose conduct I have so much reason to be pleased, and with whom I have been so long and intimately acquainted. I beg that you will assure them, that I shall never forget their services, and that I shall always be happy to forward their views.

I have only to recommend to them to adhere to the system of discipline, subordination, and interior economy, which they have found established in the regiment; and above all, to cherish and encourage among themselves the spirit of gentlemen and of soldiers.

With the most anxious wishes for the prosperity of yourself and of the 33d regiment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servt.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1805.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* APRIL, 1805.

The Jowasme Arabs.

Extract of a letter from Bushire, dated the 11th March, 1805.

"The depredations committed in the gulph, by the Jowasme Arabs,* and their cruelties, excite universal indignation. These pirates are still in great force, and their successes have made them uncommonly insolent and daring; no merchant vessel can now pass in safety, and I should not be surprised to hear of their

* A tribe which has lately joined to the Wahabie.

their attempting the Mornington. The small cruizers are certainly not safe alone, and unless government adopt some active measures to annihilate these pirates, the gulph will, in a little time, be completely in their power. A letter from Kongoon,* received a few days ago, mentioned that 65 sail of the Jowasme boats were off that port. The Mornington had just convoyed the Rahimshah, and another small merchant brig, from Muscat to this place, and received the intelligence of this force before she weighed anchor to proceed down the gulph again, so that she would be prepared for them, in case she fell in with them. In addition to the Trimmer and Shannon, they have also captured a small brig, called the Zephry, and we have not yet received any good intelligence of what is become of the captain and crew. Poor Babcock, of the Shannon, was dreadfully wounded, and has lost his left hand at the wrist; he is now quite well, however, and in good spirits. Capt. Taylor has also fallen a sacrifice, but it is not at present quite certain, whether from the wanton cruelty of the Arabs, or from the bursting of a gun, with which they were defending themselves in a boat.

"The Wahabie is reported to be somewhere in the Desart, between Bagdad and Bussora, and the latter place is in great alarm, from apprehensions of his coming; all the villages for some miles along the bank of the river, have been called in to defend the town.

"Mahomed Nebee Khan, the Persian Ambassador, is now here, and in readiness to proceed to Bombay, as soon as a vessel arrives for him. It is generally conjectured here, that the Mornington will be ordered for this service."

Extract of a letter from Bagdad.

"Our pacha is again out on a campaign, with about 6000 people, but on this side of the Euphrates. I verily believe he is afraid to cross the river."

Progress of Vaccination in Persia. To Doctor James Anderson, Physician-general.

Fort St. George.

My Dear Sir,

I had last the pleasure of addressing you on the 19th instant, and now take the liberty of transmitting you an extract of a letter, received yesterday from Bushire, in order to afford you some information of the state of vaccination in Persia, and that those who yet remain insensible to the benignant and liberally humane principles, which characterise a British government, may have some knowledge of the proceedings of neighbouring states; wherein the arbitrary and iron hand of despotism yet continues to maintain its sway.

JOHN MILNE, *M. D.*

Goa, the 23d April, 1805.

Extract of a letter from Bushire, dated the 13th March, 1805.

"If I attempted to describe the charms of nature in the wild scenery which the mountains afforded, be assured it was the feelings of a moment, and not likely to engage any serious part of my attention, which could have been better employed in endeavouring to diffuse the blessing of vaccination. Be assured, I neglected no means in my power; but you do not know the Persians, if you suppose they would bestow a thought upon any

* A port on the coast of Persia.

any. thing, that is not connected with pleasure or with money; national good is a feeling unknown among them; nor could I, in the hasty manner in which we passed though the country, expect to be successful in diffusing vaccination. Hear what I have done, and how I have been rewarded. With equine virus sent from Vienna, since my return to Bushire, I produced an equine pustule, or to speak in common language, the cow-pock of the most distinct and regular kind. From this source I commenced inoculation, and my sanguine hopes led me to expect I should soon see it diffused throughout Persia. Having removed to my own house, which was completed, the people of the town flocked to me in great numbers daily, and the retirement I had sought, I found was a thousand times more interrupted than it had been in the factory. As, however, the women supplied me with abundance of children for vaccination, I objected not to their coming At length, however, fears and jealousies were excited in the town; and the Shaikh, in a very disrespectful manner, interposed his authority to prevent any more females approaching my house. I was suspected of a thousand things I never had been guilty of; and the only reward for the attention I had ever given to every complaint, that required my assistance, not only in Bushire, but to the whole country, was a very pointed insult offered to me, by the manner in which the shaikh interfered. Conscious of the rectitude of my own conduct, I could not but feel exceedingly hurt at it, and resolved to withdraw my assistance from either sex, till they should know better how to reward my services. I had inoculated about 100 children, and had plenty of volunteers. I had written a short history of the cow-pock in the Persian language, and distributed several copies here, and in Shirauze, to which place I sent virus. A Shirauz physician chanced at that time to be at Bushire. I invited him, and showed the pustules to him in every stage. I inoculated children in various ways, when he was present. I gave him copies of the little history I had written. I explained personally the the advantages of vaccination. In short, I did every thing I could to ensure its success in the country. The learned physician pretended to be much gratified, and told me he sent the virus to his friends in Shirauz. However this may be, I have yet had no intelligence of any attempts being made in Shirauz, either from the virus I sent, or that which the physician sent, and the interference of the Shaikh, I fear, has checked it completely. I endeavoured secretly, however, to keep up the cow-pock, by instructing women how to inoculate; but the shaikh's conduct had spread so much alarm throughout the town, that all were afraid of appearing to be concerned in distributing even a blessing, which had sprung from the impure hand of an unbeliever. The Shirauz physician appears insensible to all I have done and said, and takes not the smallest interest in diffusing it. I am convinced, I could alone have kept up the disease here for a considerable time, for I had plenty of volunteers, and had commenced inoculation in several villages near; but what can be done among a set of people, unjust, suspicious, inhuman, and every thing that is bad."

To Dr. James Anderson, &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

I humbly thank your honour for having the goodness to recommend

me to Mr. Dolton, who has, agreeable to my wishes, inoculated my children with cow-pock; and I am happy to inform you that they felt no trouble or hardship during the time of inoculation, as children do under the small-pox, as they were playing about the whole time and eating their usual victuals, as well as performing the usual ablutions of our cast. One of the children had much pain in the arm-pit, and the vesicles on them all had the same appearance as mentioned in Dr. Jenner's instructions, &c. which I have translated; I also observed, that since the children were inoculated with cow-pock, they have grown stouter, as before they were very lean; all these things I have noticed, and have the honour to address for your consideration.

I am, Sir, &c.

SHENEVASHIAH BRAMINY.

On Saturday last his Majesty's ship Culloden, captain Cole, with rear admiral Sir Edward Pellew's flag on board, weighed and wrought down below the middle ground; on weighing, the flag was saluted with the number of guns due to the commander in chief of his Majesty's squadron in India, which compliment was returned from the Culloden; soon after which, she again came to an anchor.

MADRAS
Occurrences for April.

Madras Fencible Infantry.

On Thursday morning the first regiment of Madras fencible infantry were reviewed by the commander in chief, on the ground near the race stand.—His excellency was pleased to express his approbation of the corps in the following terms:—

The commander in chief is anxious, at the earliest moment, to express the entire satisfaction he received upon the review of the Madras fencibles this morning.

Their appearance, steadiness under arms, and justness of manœuvre, in strict conformity to the regulations, would do credit to an old regiment, and cannot fail to impress the greatest respect to the commanding officer, lieutenant-colonel Taswell, by whose extraordinary exertions, supported by the united and zealous aid of the officers, this young corps has made so rapid a progress in discipline.

The commander in chief shall feel it his duty to submit, in the strongest terms, to the right hon. the governor, his high opinion of the merits of the Madras fencibles.

After the review, a public breakfast was given by colonel Taswell and the officers of the corps, at which lady Theodosia Cradock and the principal ladies and gentlemen of the settlement were present.

BOMBAY
Occurrences for April.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer.

On Monday last, the quarterly sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for Bombay, commenced before the hon. sir James Mackintosh, knt. recorder, and his associates Paul Shewcraft, esq. mayor, and Simon Halliday, esq. alderman.

The grand Jury being sworn in, the recorder observed, that he would not detain them a moment from their important duties. That although, on former occasions, he had

had addressed them on the subject of difficulties in the cases that were to come before them, or concerning important public considerations, he saw no necessity for doing so on the present occasion; and entertained no doubt that they would execute their high trust with judgment and zeal, qualities in which he had never found the grand juries of Bombay to be wanting.

The grand jury having returned different bills, the court proceeded to the trial of the following prisoners, who were successively put to the bar:

Eduljee Shapourjee Parsee, accused of stealing in the shop of Hyder Ali, Moosulman, shopkeeper, in Bombay, goods to the amount of 1l. 3s. 6d. sterling.

Lardgiah Rucknajee, Hindû, labourer, for stealing from the godown of captain Levi Philips, goods and chattles, to the amount of 1l. 5s. sterling; and Sallajee Meabhoy, labourer, of the Borah cast, for receiving the said goods, knowing them to be stolen.

Burjorjee Jogge, Parsee, labourer, for an assault and highway robbery, on the person of Mettah Nannah, from whom he took by force nine gold mohurs.

Nathowo Gulall, Hindû, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Luckmidass Gopaldass, situated within the town-walls of Bombay, joys and money, to the amount of 3000 rupees and upwards.

All of them were found guilty, and ordered to be brought up the last day of the sessions to receive sentence.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. came on the trial of Abbaje Gunnesh, alias Bhow, Custom-house purvoe, against whom our readers may remember an indictment was found at the last sessions, charging him with having received various sums of money, amounting in the whole to rupees 21,500, for procuring pass notes for grain, which the regulations of government prohibited to be exported, during the months of March, April, and May, 1804. The case was opened at great length, on the part of the crown, by Mr. Threipland, with a degree of perspicuity and order that could not be surpassed, and which enabled the court and jury clearly to follow a very complicated and mixed series of transactions; and, after a most full and patient investigation of a vast mass of written and oral evidence, which occupied the attention of the court for upwards of twelve hours, the honourable the recorder delivered one of the most luminous and impressive charges to the jury that we ever remember to have heard pronounced. His lordship, after paying several merited compliments to the officers of the crown, for the clearness and precision with which they had laid so arduous and complicated a case before the court, and to the hon. Company's counsel, for the manner in which he had opened and conducted the prosecution, proceeded to comment on the different parts of the evidence which had been adduced, on a review of which, he had no hesitation whatever in giving it as his decided and unequivocal opinion, to the jury and the public, that the guilt of the prisoner had been most satisfactorily established, and that he had been proved to have grossly abused the important trust reposed in him, from the most venal, base, and corrupt motives. With respect to his being a British subject, in the sense of the act 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, he would advise the jury to reserve that point, if they had no doubt of

the fact, for the future consideration and judgment of the court; but whatever might be the ultimate decision on this head, he entertained no doubt that a most heinous and flagrant offence had been committed by the prisoner, the exemplary punishment of which could unquestionably be attained on an indictment in another shape. The jury retired, and in less than half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty, reserving the question of law for the future determination of the court.

The prisoner having offered bail for his appearance, the same was accepted, himself in 100,000 rupees, and two sureties in 50,000 rupees each. The court adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

On Thursday, Jacob Petruse, Armenian merchant, was tried for perjury, on seven different counts. The trial lasted till a late hour, when the jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict finding him guilty. He is to be brought up to receive sentence this day.

Two bills have been returned by the grand jury, one against Girther Bhagwandas for perjury; and another against Hussen Abdullah, for illicit communication with the enemies of his Majesty, by trading with Batavia in time of war.

CEYLON
Occurrences for April.

Awful effects of Lightning.

On the 19th ultimo, about three o'clock, p. m. the government-house, occupied by the commander of the forces, was struck by lightning, which instantaneously demolished the upper part of the east front, and forced, with great violence, the walls through the roof of the adjoining house, belonging to K. Chandlers, esq. but occupied by brigade-major Colebrooke. The general, at the time of the accident, was sitting in a back verandah, but providentially received no other injury, than the effects of surprise of so tremendous a shock, from the thunder gust, which succeeded, produced.

His aid-de-camp, lieut. Wemyss, fortunately escaped unhurt, altho' sitting in the apartment which appears first to have been struck; over which were pieces of ornamental masonry, raised according to Dutch taste, considerably above the roof; and as lightning is known to strike the highest and most pointed objects in its way, it is presumable this masonry received and threw off the electric fluid to the adjoining house, where evident traces of its course were visible.

The roof falling in, filled the room with fragments of stone, beams, &c. and drove lieutenant Wemyss against a door with great violence, from the desk at which he was sitting.

A servant of brigade-major Colebrooke, who lay ill in an apartment, adjoining the general's house, (in which the ruins fell) miraculously escaped with slight bruises, although the bed was shattered to pieces.

We are happy to add, that no lives were lost; and no injury to any individual, except a boy of the general's, who was slightly hurt.

CIVIL

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

JUNE, 1804.

Colonel George Harcourt, and John Melville, esq. commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack.

Mr. Robert Keer, judge and magistrate, and collector for the northern division of the province of Cuttack, or Belasore.

Mr. George Hartwell, register to ditto.

Mr. Charles Grœme, judge and magistrate, and collector of the southern division of the province of Cuttack, or Juggernaut.

Mr. J. Hunter, register to ditto.

Mr. Joseph Thomas Browne, superintendent of commercial investment, and of the duties on salt and of customs.

SEPTEMBER.

Revenue Department.

Mr. F. A. Robson, collector of the zillah of Ganjam.

Judicial Department.

Mr. Peter Cherry, judge of the court of Adawlut of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. Samuel Boutflower, register of the court of Adawlut and assistant to the magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. John Riley, to the offices of judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Purneah.

Mr. Francis Pierard, to the offices of judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Etawah.

Mr. Richard Ahmuty, to the offices of judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Furruckabad.

Mr. W. Lycester, to officiate as judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Cawnpore.

Mr. W. E. Rees, to officiate as judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Agra.

Mr. J. Richardson, to officiate as judge and magistrate of the southern division of the Zillah of Saharunpore.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, to the offices of judge and magistrate of the northern division of the Zillah of Saharunpore.

Mr. W. Brodie, to the offices of judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Bundlecund.

Mr. E. Cuthbert, to the office of collector of the revenue of the Zillah of Allahabad.

Mr. J. D. Erskine, to the office of collector of the revenue of the Zillah of Bundlecund.

Mr. C. F. Fergusson, to the office of collector of the revenue of the Zillah of Moradabad.

Mr. C. Lloyd, to officiate as agent to the Governor-general at Furruckabad.

Mr. C. Dumbleton, to officiate as collector of the revenue of the Zillah of Cawnpore.

Mr. W. J. Sands, to officiate as register to the courts of appeal and circuit for the division of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Dumbleton, to the office of register to the Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of southern division of the Zillah of Saharunpore.

Mr. J. Digby, to the office of register to the Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the northern division of the Zillah of Saharunpore.

Mr. J. W. Sage, to officiate as register to the Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the Zillah of Agra.

Mr. R. J. Powell, to the office of register to the Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the Zillah of Bundlecund.

Mr. R. Grant, to the office of collector of the government customs at Cawnpore.

Mr. J. Edmiston, to the office of deputy collector of the government customs at Allahabad.

Mr. R. D. Brooke, to the office of deputy collector of the government customs at Etawah.

Mr. R. Bathurst, to the office of collec-

tor of the government customs at Furruckabad.

Mr. E. W. Blunt, to the office of deputy collector of the government customs at Agra.

Mr. W. Spedding, to the office of magistrate of the northern parts of Rohilcund.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Stephen Lapremaudaye, to be sheriff of Calcutta for the year 1805.

Judicial Appointment.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, register to the collector in the northern division of Canara.

Mr. George Gowan, register to the collector in the southern division of Canara.

FEBRUARY, 1805.

J. Fombelle, esq. to officiate as a judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. James Wintle, third judge of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. James Stuart, judge and magistrate of the city of Benares.

Mr. Courtney Smith, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Behar.

Mr. Andrew Gardiner, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Moorshedabad.

Mr. George Oswald, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Backergunge.

Mr. William Armstrong, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Bhangulpore.

Mr. James Bruce Laing, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Chittagong.

Mr. William Edward Rees, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Agra.

Mr. John Mitford Rees, assistant judge of the Zillah of Dacca.

Mr. Cudbert T. Sealy, assistant judge of the City of Patna.

Mr. Roger Martin, assistant judge of the City of Benares.

Mr. Charles Trower, assistant judge of the Zillah of Behar.

Mr. Arthur M. Willock, collector of Jessore.

Mr. John French, commissioner in Cooch Behar.

Mr. Edward Watson, collector of Shahabad.

Mr. Francis Balfour, collector of Tipperah.

Mr. J. W. Grant, register of the provincial court at Benares.

Mr. W. B. Bayley, deputy register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. J. Majoribanks, register of the Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

Mr. James Patton, register of the Zillah Court of Shahabad.

Mr. George Curtis, register of the Zillah Court at Purneah.

Mr. Henry Shakespear, register of the Zillah Court at Rajeshahye.

Mr. H. Puller, register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

The Hon. E. Gardner, register of the Zillah Court at Allyghur.

Mr. W. Trower, register of the Zillah Court at Behar.

Mr. R. Mitford, register of the Zillah Court at Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, register of the Zillah Court at Illahabad.

Mr. S. Bird, junior, register of the Zillah Court at Dacca.

Mr. S. Lidl, register of the City Court at Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. R. Martin, assistant to the magistrate and to the register at Hoogly.

Mr. C. Carey, assistant to the magistrate and to the register at Nuddeah.

Mr. A. Campbell, assistant to the magistrate and to the register at Rajeshahye.

Mr. John Moore, assistant to the magistrate and to the register at Beerbhoom.

Mr. C. W. Gardiner, assistant to the magistrate and to the register at Dacca Jelalpore.

Mr. W. H. Tippet, assistant to the magistrate and to the register at Tirhoot.

APRIL.

Mr. Thomas Parr, resident of Fort Marlborough.

MAY.

Mr. S. Macan, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. Sherburne, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Poorneah.

Sir F. Hamilton, collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. G. Ravenscroft, collector of Midnapore.

Mr. H. Somerville, register of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit for the division of Dacca.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, register of the Zillah Court of Rungpore, and assistant to the magistrate of that station.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, second assistant to the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr.

Mr. J. Hayes, register of the Zillah Court of Hooghly, and assistant to the magistrate at that station.
Mr. J. Digby, register of the Zillah Court of Ramghur, and assistant to the magistrate at that station.
Mr. R. Turner, register of the Zillah Court of Midnapore, and first assistant to the magistrate at that station.
Mr. W. Cracroft, assistant to the magistrate of Shahabad, and to the register of the Zillah Court at that station.
Mr. W. Trower, register of the Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore, and assistant to the magistrate of that station.
Mr. William Byham Martin, head assistant to the resident of Fort Marlborough.

Ceded and conquered Provinces.

Mr. Y. Burges, third judge of the courts of appeal and circuit for the division of Bareilly.
Mr. W. Leycester, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Cawnpore.
Mr. J. Richardson, judge and magistrate of the southern division of Saharanpore.
Mr. C. Dumbleton, collector of Cawnpore.
Mr. W. J. Sands, register of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the division of Bareilly.
Mr. J. W. Sage, register of the Zillah Court of Agra, and Assistant to the magistrate at that station.

MADRAS.

APRIL, 1805.

Mr. John Wallace, senior, commercial resident at Ingeram.
Mr. Robert Fullerton, general agent for the monopoly of salt.
Mr. Septimus Money, assistant to the secretary in the revenue and judicial department.
Mr. John Bird, assistant under the principal collector in Tanjore.

CEYLON.

NOVEMBER, 1804.

His excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint William Boyd, esq. to be president of the court of justice of the peace for the town, fort, and district of Columbo.
Captain William Pollock, to be vice-president, and the following gentlemen to be members of the said court:
The hon. G. Melville Leslie, Robert Boyd, esq. Thomas Christie, esq. the rev. James Cosmer, George Arbuthnot, esq. George Gregory, esq. Henry Powney, esq. T. A. Reeder, esq. James Gordon, esq. Thomas Fraser, esq. John Orr, esq. Anthony Bartolacci, esq. Michael Reynolds, esq. Richard King, esq.
Frederic Baron Mylius, to be sitting magistrate for the space between the Galle Gate and the Tamarind Tree, and Anthony Bartolacci, esq. to be sitting magistrate for the pettah and suburbs of Columbo, as far as the Grand Pass and Mutwall.
Alexander Cadell, esq. is appointed deputy-paymaster of the eastern district.
Richard Plasket, esq. first assistant in the chief secretary's office.

JANUARY, 1805.

Mr. E. H. Stevenson, master-attendant at the port of Porto Nova.
Mr. J. M. Alms, master-attendant at Malacca.
J. G. Kerby, esq. to be deputy-paymaster and garrison store-keeper at Trincomalee.
Alexander Johnston, esq. to be agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Trincomalee.
William Erskine Campbell, esq. to be agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Batticalac.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In His MAJESTY'S *Regiments.*

By the COMMANDER *in* CHIEF.

The under mentioned officers are to rank as colonels, from the date opposite their respective names.

Lieut col. S. Wood, 8th light dragoons, to rank as colonel from the 29th May, 1800.

Lieut. col. Mercer, 22d foot. do. do. 8th Jan 1801.

Hon. lieut. col. William Monson, 76th foot, do. do. 21st Feb. 1801.

Lieut. col. J. O. Vandeleur, 8th light dragoons, do. do. 21st Feb. 1801.

Lieut. col. R. Wood, 17th foot, do. do. 1st May, 1803.

Lieut. col. Richard Stovin, 17th foot, do. do. 1st May, 1803.

The above dates to be adjusted hereafter, as may appear necessary, with reference to a general list from the other presidencies.

CEYLON.

By HIS MAJESTY.

29th JANUARY, 1805.

Royal Engineers.—Henry Hobbs, gentleman. to be second lieut vice Conningham, promoted. John Hobbs, gentleman, to be second lieutenant, vice Nicholas, promoted. John Spencer, gentleman, to be second lieut. vice Figg, promoted. Gentleman cadet John Archer Williams, to be second lieutenant, vice Colby, promoted. Gentleman cadet Charles Boothby, to be second lieutenant, vice R. Smith, promoted. Gentleman cadet Edward Parker, to be second lieutenant, vice Lloyd, promoted. Gentleman cadet William Halloway, to be second lieut. vice Gould, promoted. Gentleman cadet Richard Boteber, to be second leutenant, vice C. F. Smith, promoted. Second lieutenant George Hamilton, to be first lieutenant, vice Lloyd, deceased.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Captain lieut. F. Napier, to be captain of a company, 2d March, 1804. First lieut. J. Cooper, to be captain-lieutenant, 1st May, 1804.

By the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES *during pleasure.*

His M.'s 66th Regt. foot.—Ensign Henry Blakeney, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Lyddon, resigned, 3d Sept. 1804.

His Majesty's 51st Regt. foot.—Lieutenant J. Keyt, to be captain of a company by purchase, vice Gibbons, resigned, 14th June, 1804. Lieutenant George Darley, from the half pay of 17th light dragoons, to be lieut. without purchase, vice O'Donnell, deceased, 25th Oct. 1805. A. Cadenski, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Fullarton, promoted, 1st Sept. 1804. J. Memys, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Smellie, promoted, 24th June, 1804.

His Majesty's 19th Regt. foot.—Brevet lieutenant-colonel Hunter, to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice Dalrymple, who retires, 9th Feb. 1804. Major William Vincent, to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase, vice Hunter, 22d February, 1802. Captain R. Honner, to be major by purchase, vice Vincent, 22d February, 1804. Lieutenant D. M'Donald, to be capt. of a company by purchase, vice Honner, 22d February, 1804. William Dribiery, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Jones, promoted, 1st September, 1804.

His

His Majesty's 19th Regt foot.—Ensign C. Douglass, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Johnston, promoted, 1st April, 1804. Ensign A. Saunders, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Jewell, promoted, 1st November, 1804 Ensign Richard Parsons, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Lawrence, promoted, 1st December, 1804. Ensign W Willey, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice McNabb, promoted, 2d December, 1804 Ensign H M. Jones, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Robertson, promoted 3d Dec 1804 Actin[illegible]ensign J. Mears, from the Trincomalee pioneer corps, to be ensign without purchase, vice Douglass, promoted, 1st Dec. 1804.

BENGAL.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

By the GOVERNOR-GENERAL *in Council.*

SEPTEMBER, 1803

The following military officers to return to their rank on this establishment. Major Lambert Loveday, captain Tho. Penson, lieutenant Charles Poole.

Third class of cadets, for the Bengal infantry, appointed in 1803

John Backhouse Pratt, Alexander Douglass, Watson Hudson, Thomas Uvedale Raban, William Fieulletrau Wilson, Thomas Maddock, Champain Hardwick, David Charles Levingstone, Thomas William Murrall, Charles Blisse Parke, Thomas Turner Murphy, Thomas Young, George Robins.

OCTOBER.

Cadets of Infantry.—Mr Charles Henry Raymond, 29th Dec 1803; Mr. Thomas Travers, 12th, Mr Richard Fortescue Purvis, 13th, Mr Thomas Remington, Mr. King Percival. 16th, Mr. George Holroyd Alley, 19th, Mr. Henry Edwin Page, Mr. Mark Carter Webber, 20th, Mr Cornthwaite Ommaney, 27th January, 1804; Mr. John Maunsell, 3d February, 1804; Mr. John Cuningham, 12th March, 1804

DECEMBER.

Cadets of Infantry.—Mr. Thomas William Murrall, 14th, Champion Hardwick, 16th February, 1804; Wm. Fieulletreau Wilson, 8th,. Watson Hudson, 8th, David Charles Levingstone, 9th, Alexander Douglass, 14th, George Robins, 15th, Thomas Maddock, [illegible]d, John Blackhouse Pratt, 28th John Charles Blisse Parke, 29th, Thomas Uvedale Raban, 29th March, 1804; Edward Durham Hall, 26th January, 1804.

Artillery, or Engineers.—John Rodber, 2d, William Samson Whish, 14th, William Streat Kent 16th, Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, 19th, William Lattine, 29th March, 1804

Assistant Surgeons.— William [illegible]s, 13th, Colin Campbell, 24th January, 1804; Walter Askell Venour, 14th February, 1804; Elijah Impey, 4th April, 1804.

Fifth class of cadets for the Bengal infantry and cavalry, appointed in the season 1803:

For the Infantry — Jeremiah Aubert, Adam Douglass, Alexander Dick, William Otto, William Broom Salmon, Anthony Denyer, John Elliott, John Nicholson, Thomas Carman Cowside, Charles Webster, John Henry Aspinwall, Peter Jeremie, John Du Cane, Thomas Salmon Oliver C. Dobbs, Thomas Dundas, John Fryer Goad, Thomas Walker J Macleod, Henry Pitt, William Henry Robin Bottisworth, S Watson W Hobkirk, J. Seppings, G M'intosh Munt, T. Palmer, William Deckanzau William, Hales, Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Phillip Case Gillman, John Fagan, G. W. Butticaz, John Archer, J Wright, G. Bryges Field Stephen O'Brien, Gardner Boyd, Robert Douglass Eyre, M. C. Dunbar, J. Shepley, J. Thomas, Joseph

Joseph Harris, Henry Holmes, C. Langdon, Duncan Presgrove, Robert Rayner Young, John Littledale Gale, Joseph Gardner, Edward Fitzgerald, J. Corry, T Black, Abraham Stardy.

For the Cavalry—George Arnold, E. Gattaker.

N. B The rank of Mr. Richard Atkinson, and Mr William Davidson Playfair, and Mr Andrew O'Sheel, will be ascertained hereafter.

The Governor-general in council is pleased to make the following promotions, in consequence of the orders for raising the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th regiments of native infantry The officers now promoted are to rank from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

Lieutenant-colonels John Gardiner, Henry De Castro, Bennet Marley, and William Burn, to be colonels from the 21st Sept 1804.

Majors James Hammond, Francis Rutledge, John Crowe, Peter Burrowes, James Powell, Thomas Turner Bassett, Lambert Loveday, William Sandays, Lewis Thomas, Richard Mabert, Robert Bowie, and Samuel Palmer, to be lieutenant-colonels from the 21st September, 1804

1st European Regiment. Capt. Lieut. Henry Blankenhagen, to be Capt. from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut Stephen Long, to be Capt. Lieut from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

1st Native Regiment. Capt. Thomas Salkeld, to be Major from the 21st Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Gregory Hickman, and Lieut. John Petrie Keble, to be Captains from the 21st September, 1804. Lieut. William Winch, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

2d Native Regiment. Captain Walter Hawkes, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Nathaniel Cumberlege, Lieutenants John Philip Aubery, and Joseph James Alldin, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. John Alexander Paul M'Gregor, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

3d Native Regiment. Capt James Alexander Irwin, and Andrew Young, to be Majors from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt Lieut. Dennis Herbert Dalton, Lieutenants Charles Frederick Paschaud, and Henry Carter, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. James Scott, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

4th Native Regiment Capt Lieut. James Nicol, and Lieut. William Casement, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut Colin Campbell, to be Capt Lieut. from the 12st Sept. 1804.

5th Native Regiment Captains James, Price, and Ambrose Brenan, to be Majors from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt Lieu. John Paton, Lieutenants Archibald Campbell, Robert Patton, and William Lamb, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804 Lieut. William Philip Price, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st Sept 1804

6th Native Regiment. Capt James Clarke, to be Major from the 21st Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Watson Hunter, and Lieut. William Gill, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Robert Pitman, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept 1804.

7th Native Regiment. Capt Thomas Morgan, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Taylor, to be Capt. from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Hastings Dare, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

8th Native Regiment. Capt. Robert Greene, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Robert James Latter, to be Capt. from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Henry Manley, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

9th Native Regiment. Captains John Harris, and Harry Huet, to be Majors from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut Malcolm M'Leod, and Lieut. Thomas Whithead, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept 1804. Lieut. William Joseph Mathews, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st Sept. 1804.

10th Native Regiment. Capt. John Withington Adams, to be Major from the 21st of Sept 1804. Capt. Lieut. Robert Spottiswood, Lieutenants William Hill Perkins, and Duncan M'Pherson, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut John Lindsay, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

11th Native Regiment Capt. Roderick Fraser, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Francis Drummond, and Lieut. Charles Butler, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. William Agnew, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st Sept. 1804.

12th Native Regiment. Capt. Henry Arthur O'Donnell, to be Major from the

the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Robert Stephenson, and Lieut John Shapland, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept 1804. Lieutenants Mathew Rundle Ford, and George Maxwell, to be Captain Lieutenants from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

13*th Native Regiment.* Capt. John de Courcy, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut James Irwin, and Lieut. William Richards, to be Captains from the 21st Sept. 1804 Lieutenants Francis Shaw, and Francis Edwards, to be Captain Lieutenants from the 21st Sept. 1804.

14*th Native Regiment.* Capt. W. Sneade, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Capt Lieut. Robert Graham Clarkson, and Lieut. Col. Simpson, to be Captains, from the 21st Sept. 1804. Lieut Thomas Martine, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st Sept. 1804.

15*th Native Regiment.* Capt Lieut. James Dalrymple to be Capt. from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Hadley Addison, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804

16*th Native Regiment.* Capt. William Charles Alston, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804 Capt Lieut. John Meller, and Lieut. John Worton, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Edward Pitches Wilson, and Edward Roughsedge, to be Captain Lieutenants from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

17*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Lieut. William Comyn, and Lieut. Christopher Baldock, to be Captains from the 21st of September, 1804. Lieut. Robert M'Pherson and Michael Keating, to be Captain Lieutenants from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

18*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Lieut. George Hickson Fagan, and Lieut. William Hamilton, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Joseph Hair, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

19*th Native Regiment.* Captain Dennis Maurice Falvey, to be Major from the 21st of Sept. 1804 Capt. Lieut. William Burke, and Lieut. Christopher Fagan, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. William Innes, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of September, 1804.

20*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Lieut. William Parry Cartwright, to be Captain from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Charles Porteous, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

21*th Native Regiment.* Captain Henry Worsley, to be a Major from the 21st Sept. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Macan, Lieut. Jeremiah Johnson, and John Robertson, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804.

22*d Native Regiment.* Capt Lieut Hugh Griffiths, to be Capt from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. Goodwin Warner, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of September, 1804.

23*d Native Regiment* Captain James Arkinson, to be Major, from the 21st of Sept 1804. Capt. Lieut. David Robertson, and Lieut William Croxton, to be Captains from the 21st of Sept. 1804. Lieut. George Munro Popham, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 21st of September, 1804.

Formation of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Native Regiments.

24th Regiment Native Regiment.

Major John Duff..... *From the*
W. C Alston.....
Capt. Thomas Martin...14th Nat. Regt.
Robert Broughton... 1st ditto,
Chas. Wall Lamborne. 11th ditto,
Martin White... ..... 2d ditto,
Richard Lambert..... 13th ditto,
Samuel Browne..... 4th ditto,
Joseph James Allin. 24 d tto,
Capt. Lieut. Geo Maxwell. 12th ditto,
Lieut. J Frederick Carr..... 11th ditto,
Edmund Cartwright. 5th ditto,
Henry Tanner..... 21st ditto,
Robert C. Garnham . 14th ditto,
T Gilbert Alder..... 8th ditto,
William Henley..... 6th ditto,
William Macpherson. 5th ditto,
Alex Hamilton. European Regt.
William Hill Jackson. 7th ditto.
Robert H Buchanan. 23th ditto,
Robert James..... 20th ditto,
W. C. Baddeley..... 5th ditto,
Geo D. Heathcate... 16th ditto,
Charles Walker..... 3d ditto,
Dumque L'Hardy.... 10th ditto,
Edmund Craigie..... 9th ditto,

25th Native Regiment.

Major Thomas Whinyates,
Andrew Young.
Capt. William Burton. 15th Nat. Regt.
W. G. Palmer... European Regt.
T. Featherston... 12th Nat Regt.
David Lyons..... 19th ditto,
Andrew Fraser..... 16th ditto,
George H. Fagan..... 18th ditto,
Henry Carter..... 3d ditto,

Capt.

Capt. Lieut. F. Edwards. 13th Nat. Regt.
Lieut. Mossom Boyd..... 23d ditto,
Richard Bent..... 7th ditto,
William De Waal ..... 22d ditto,
George E. Hartley... 15th ditto,
W. H. Carrington.... 10th ditto,
Thos. P. Smith...European Regt.
James George.... 7th Nat. Regt.
James Todd.. ..... 20th ditto,
Joseph Williamson... 23d ditto,
W. Henry Kemm..... 11th ditto,
E. B. Higgins... European Regt.
George C. Tudor..... 7th ditto,
John Wilkie..... 1st ditto,
Joseph Gill..... 19th ditto,
James Drysdale..... 12th ditto,
Brown Roberts..... 1st ditto,

26th Native Regiment.

Major James Radcliffe.
Henry Worsely
Capt. Richard Henry... 16th Nat. Regt.
William Cuppage... 21st ditto,
John Leathart..... 22d ditto,
Benj. Stewart..... 23d ditto,
W. E Leadbeater.... 18th ditto,
James Nicol..... 4th ditto,
William Lamb..... 5th ditto,
Capt. Lieut. E. Roughsedge. 16th ditto,
Lieut. George Money..... . 16th ditto,
Thomas Wilson..... 10th ditto,
Aug. T. Watson..... 23d ditto,
Alex. Todd..... 3d ditto,
Fras. Dickson..... ..... 14th ditto,
Fredk Haneam ..... 1st ditto,
Charles Whitfield..... 13th ditto,
Jas. A. Shadwell..... 19th ditto,
J. Merriman... European Regt.
Edward Day..... 23d Nat. Regt.
Ezekial Barton..... 7th ditto,
Thomas Holt..... 19th ditto,
Robert Cock..... .... 9th ditto,
Thomas Taylor..... 12th ditto,
Benjamin Burgess..... 4th ditto,
William Dunlop..... 19th ditto,

27th Native Regiment.

Major William Beddell.
Thomas Salkeld
Capt. W. S. Greene... 20th Nat. Regt.
Robert Morrell ..... 5th ditto,
Atty Henessy..... 15th ditto,
Thomas Penson..... 10th ditto,
Thomas Macan..... 21st ditto,
Watson Hunter..... 6th ditto,
Duncan Macpherson. 10th ditto,
Capt Lieut. Michl. Keating. 17th ditto,
Lieut. Hugh Boscawen... ... 17th ditto,
Charles Garley..... 13th ditto,
Alex. Abernethe..... 8th ditto,
Anthony Mexton, European Regt.
John Transcott... 17th Nat. Regt.
Samuel Arden..... 21st ditto.
George Warden..... 16th ditto,
Alex. Fortune.. ..... 7th ditto,
John Canning..... 22d ditto,
Thomas Dennis..... 17th ditto,
E. V. Dunsterville.... 22d ditto,
Mills Thomas..... 13th ditto,
Samuel Corbett, European Regt.
Henry F. Denty... 8d Nat Regt.
Samuel Tyson..... 6th ditto,
John Anderson..... 23d ditto,

The following Serjeants, to be conductors of Ordnance, from this date:

Henry Balanan..... Artillery.
Patrick Brannon.... do.
James Whale..... do.
Brien O'Laughlin... do.
James Ireland..... Baraset.
Robert Briggs ..... European Regt.
James Smart..... 2d Bat 5th N. R.
John Edward..... Serjt. Maj. Prince of Wales's Island.
James Hodgkinson.. 11th Native Regt.

Calcutta European Infantry Militia.

Capt. William Fairlie, to be Major from the 27th of Feb. 1804, vice Mure, on furlough. Major Richard Comyns Birch, to be Lieut. Col. from the 1st of June, 1804, vice Brooke, on furlough. Capt. John Herbert Harington, to be Major from the 1st of June, 1804, vice Birch, promoted. Lieut. William Egerton, to be Capt. from the 27th Feb. 1804, vice Fairlie, promoted. Lieut. Charles Rothman, to be Capt. from the 1st of June, 1803, vice Harington, promoted. Ensign James Augustus Simpson, to be Lieut. from the 15th of December, 1804, vice Parry on furlough. Ensign the Honourable Charles Andrew Bruce, to be Lieut. from the 27th of Dec. 1803, vice Gilchrist, on furlough.

The following Gentlemen to be Cadets, 18th July, 1804.

S. Lawson, R. Cooch, T. D. Burnet, Hugh Walker, H. C Blount, George Jolly, J. S. Spankie, W. Kennedy, A. Tulloch, W. Chavasse, J. W. Pew, John Stewart, J. C. Racster, Stewart Read, John Wilson, C. K. Smart, F. M. Goble, J. Ryan, J. Leighton, R. Newcome, J. M'Cormick, J Swinton, T. Prendergast, C. J. Rigaud, J. Delgairns, J. Bayley, W. Kelso, W. Milne, W. Gordon, G. W. Hollingworth, Robert Jenkins, A. Walker.

JANUARY, 1805.

To be Cadets of Infantry.

Mr. T. T. Murphy..... 22d Feb. 1804.
John Gordon..... 7th April,
Connolly Sterling.. 11th April,
Charles Langdon... 18th April,
John De Wall..... 19th April,
John Corry..... ... 21st April,
P. S. Van Swinden 26th April,
James Wright..... 5th May,
R. R. Young..... 9th May,
J. Littledale Gale, (Affidavit)... 24th May,
Abraham Hardy... 24th May,
W. B. Salmon..... 24th May,
William Hales..... 28th May,
John Thomas ..... 21st May,
William Hobkirk.. 30th May,
W. Henry Robins Bettesworth..... 31st May,
John Steppings..... 31st May,
Geo. Brydges Field 31st May,
M. C. Dunbar..... 6th June,
John Du Feu..... 7th June,
Carnan Cowstade. 7th June,
Peter Jeremie..... 7th June,
John Archer..... 8th June,
Thomas Walker... 8th June,
D. Pressgrove..... 11th June,
John Fagan..... 12th June,
Jeremiah Aubert.. 12th June,
G. W. Butticaz.... 13th June,
William Otto..... 13th June,
John M'Leod, (Affidavit)... 13th June,
T. Samuel Oliver.. 14th June,
Joseph Harris..... 14th June,
Alexander Dick.... 14th June,
Henry Holmes..... 14th June,
Joseph Garner..... 14th June,
John Elliot ..... 14th June,
Charles Dubbs..... 14th June,
Richard Atkinson. 15th June,
John Nicholson.... 18th June,
G. M Kintosh Munt 19th June,
John Shepley ..... 19th June,
J. H. Aspinswall... 21st June,
Thomas Palmer.... 21st June,
Stephen O'Brien... 22d June,
Henry Pitt..... 26th June,
Edward Fitzgerald 26th June,
Gardner Boyd..... 28th June,
Anthony Duyer.... 28th June,
Charles Webster .. 28th June,
Andrew O Shea.... 30th June,
Adam Douglas..... 2d July,
Thomas Black .... 3d July,
P. Case Gilman.... 4th July,
T. Kennedy Ramsay 4th July,
William Decluzeau 4th July,
Thomas Dundas... 5th July,
W. D. Playfair..... 6th July,

Artillery of Engineers.

Mr. Allen Graham..... 24th May,
J. A. Biggs..... 30th May,
William Morton... 14th June,
William M'Quhae. 2d July.

Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. George Gunning Gampbell... ..... 17th Feb.
Arch. Armstrong.. 13th Mar.

The above-mentioned Cadets of Artillery and Engineers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the corps of Artillery, and the Cadets of Infantry to the rank of Ensigns; the dates of rank to be adjudged hereafter.

The following Officers and Assistant Surgeons have returned to the service without prejudice to their rank, viz.

Major John Cunningham, Capt. Lieut. Andrew Fraser, Lieut. Charles William Murray, Lieut. William Willy Kitchen, Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Henderson, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Roger Keys, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Alexander Ogilvy.

Third Class of Cadets.

Mr. George Noble, between Mr. Joseph Smith and John Cooke.

Mr. James St. George Vance, between Mr. Frederick Hicks and Mr. John Sheriff.

Mr. Marcus Blackall, between Mr. Peter Kirk and Mr. Hervey Augustus Hervey.

Capt. William Franklin, to be Deputy Paymaster to the troops belonging to the station of Chunar, &c. in the room of Sir Frederick Hamilton, from this date.

FEBRUARY.

Artillery. Capt. Lieut. James Doddington Sherwood, to be Capt. of a company, vice Fleming, retired. Lieut. James Ahmuty, to be a Capt. Lieut. vice Sherwood, promoted. The date of those officers' rank to be adjudged hereafter. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Hill, to be Capt. of a company from the 29th Dec. 1804, vice Shipton, deceased. Lieut. William Parker, to be a Capt. Lieut. from the 29th Dec. 1804, vice Hill, promoted.

Infantry. 15th Native Regiment. Capt. Lieut. Hadly Addison, to be Capt. of a company from the 29th Oct. 1804, vice Dalrymple, deceased. Lieut. William Willy Kitchen, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 29th Oct. 1804, vice Addison,

Addison, promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. W. Kitchen, to be Capt. of a company from the 10th Jan. 1805, vice Wallace, deceased. Lieutenant John Greenstreet, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 10th Jan. 1805, vice Kitchen, promoted.

18*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Lieut. Joseph Hair, to be Capt. of a company from the 4th Nov. 1804, vice M'Grath, deceased. Lieut. John Williams, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 4th Nov. 1804, vice Hair, promoted.

Medical. Mr. Roger Keys, assistant Surgeon, to be a full Surgeon from the 31st August, 1804, vice Burgh, deceased. Messrs. Edward Eaglis, William Harper, James Hare, and Greeme Mercer, assistant Surgeons, to be full Surgeons, to complete the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th regiments.

Engineers. George Steel, to be a Lieut. from the 13th Nov. 1804, vice Gordon, deceased.

MARCH.

Capt. James Macpherson not having returned to his duty, his name is to be struck off the list.

The following Cadets of Infantry promoted to Ensigns:

Mr. Thomas Young and Mr. James Person.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Thomas Hawkeshaw, to be Col. from the 28th Sept. 1804, vice Scott, deceased. Major Robert Gregory, to be Lieut. Col. from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice Clayton, deceased. Major David Thomas Richardson, to be Lieut. Col. from 23d Sep. 1804. vice Edwards, deceased. Major John Hibbald Forster, to be Lieut. Col. from the 28th Sept. 1804, vice Hawkeshaw, promoted. Major Philip D'Auvergne, to be Lieut. Col. from the 19th Nov. 1804, vice Ralph, deceased.

12*th Native Regiment.* Capt. John Home, to be Major from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice Gregory, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Mathew Raidle Ford, to be Capt. of a company from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice Home, promoted. Lieut. George Frederick Harriott, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice Ford, promoted.

17*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Charles White, to be Major from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice Richardson, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Robert Macpherson, to be Capt. of a company from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice White, promoted. Lieut. Alexander Mall Rowland, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 23d Sep. 1804, vice Macpherson, promoted.

13*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Thomas Brougham, to be Major from the 28th Sep. 1804, vice Forster, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Francis Shaw, to be Capt. of a company from the 28th Sep. 1804, vice Brougham, promoted. Lieut. William Thomas, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 28th Sep. 1804, vice Shaw, promoted.

16*th Native Regiment.* Capt. John Stewart, to be Major from the 19th Nov. 1804, vice D'Auvergne, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Edward Pitches Wilson, to be Capt. of a company from the 19th Nov. 1804, vice Stewart, promoted. Lieut. John Gibbs, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 19th Nov. 1804, vice Wilson, promoted.

8*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Lieut. Henry Manley, to be Capt. of a company from the 27th Oct. 1804, vice Allison, deceased. Lieut. Stephen Nation, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 27th Oct. 1804, vice Manley, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Stephen Nation, to be Capt. of a company from the 25th Dec. 1804, vice Young, deceased. Lieut. John Owen, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 25th Dec. 1804, vice Nation, promoted.

1*st Native Regiment.* Capt. Lieut. William Winch, to be Capt. of a company from the 15th Dec. 1804, vice Macpherson, deceased. Lieut. William Midwinter, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 15th Dec. 1804, vice Winch, promoted. Major Joseph Wade, to be a Lieut. Col. from the 27th Feb. 1805, vice Hammond, deceased.

21*st Native Regiment.* Capt. Alexander Morrison, to be a Major from the 27th Feb. 1805, vice Wade, promoted. Capt. Lieut. James Sharpe, to be Capt. of a company from 27th Feb. 1805, vice Morrison, promoted. Lieut. James Cock, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 27th Feb. 1805, vice Sharpe, promoted.

26*th Native Regiment.* Capt. Richard Henry, to be Major from the 28th Feb. 1805, vice Radcliffe, deceased. Capt. Lieut. Edward Roughsedge, to be Capt of a company from the 28th Feb. 1805, vice Henry, promoted. Lieut. George Money, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 28th Feb. 1805, vice Roughsedge, promoted.

Lieut.

Lieut. George Thomas Wallace, of the 2d Battalion of Native Volunteers, has permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The conditional permission given to Lieut. Blake, of the 13th Native Regiment of Native Infantry, on the 21st ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed.

Capt. M. R. Ford, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on account of his health, on producing the prescribed certificates from the medical and pay departments.

Lieut. and Adj. William Complin Faithfull, of the 4th Native Regiment, is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

APRIL.

	To be Ensigns from 1804.	*To be Lieuts. from* 1804.
Mr. H. Casement,	2d Oct.	2d Oct.
Mr. R. Atkinson,	8th Oct,	8th Oct.
Mr. A. O'Shea,	8th do.	8th do.
Mr. W. Davidson,	3d Nov.	3d Nov.

Cadets of Infantry, 1804.

Mr. George Hawes, Mr. J. William Loder, Mr. Thomas Owen, Mr. Andrew M'Pherson, Mr. Frederick Buckley, Mr. George Bolton, Mr. John Craigie, Mr. John M'Gregor, Mr. George Hunter, Mr. James Machary, Mr. Charles Frye, Mr. Charles Dacie, Mr. John Home, Mr. Hugh Morrison, Mr. George Peter Wymer, Mr. James Browne, Mr. John Innis Gordon, Mr. Alexander Watson.

Of Cavalry. Mr. Charles Scott Waring, Mr. Charles Samler Eamer.

Of Artillery. Mr. James Fullerton Dundas, Mr. George Payne, Mr. Samuel Shaw, Mr. Cornelius Davidson, Mr. Alexander Lindsay.

Cadets of Artillery to be Lieutenants.

Cadets of Infantry, Ensigns.

Dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

SEPTEMBER.

By the GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL.

23d Regiment Native Infantry. Capt. J. E. Gabriel to be Captain of a company, vice Dillon transferred to the Pensioned Establishment; date of commission 5th Sept. 1804. Lieut. G. R. Grand to be Capt. Lieut. vice Gabriel promoted; and Ensign J. G. Guiness to be Lieut. vice Grand, date of commission, 5th Sept. 1804.

The following Gentlemen to be Cadets on this Establishment, from the 3d Sept 1804.

Cavalry. Messrs. James Keating, Clubley, and Michael Reddell.

Infantry. Messrs. James Bayley, William Milne, Henry Dumas, Andrew Walker, and William Kelso.

Native Cavalry. Messrs. James Keating Clubley, and Michael Riddle, to Cornets from the 18th July, 1804.

3d Regiment Native Infantry. Lieut. E. W. Dawson, to take rank as Lieut. from the 11th March, 1804, vice Armstrong deceased. Ensign Sweedland, to be Lieutenant, vice Knowles promoted; date of rank 1st of May, 1804.

Native Fencibles. Mr. Henry George Keine, to be Lieutenant from the 1st July, 1804, and to take rank next below Lieut. Lushington, vice Vans Agnew, whose commission is cancelled. Messrs. John Forbes and John Bird, to be Lieutenants; date of rank to be fixed hereafter. Mr. Surgeon Mudie, to afford medical attendance to the Zillah Court at Salem, and Mr. Surgeon Maxwell Thompson, to afford medical attendance to the Zillah Court

Court of Guntoor. Capt. Macleane, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to be Agent for the supply of Military Stores under this Presidency. Lieut Arthur Desvaux, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, transferred to the Pension List, on the subsistence of his rank.

6th Regiment Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. R. Gregson, to be Captain of a company, vice Chambers deceased. Lieutenant Andrew Rockhead, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Gregson promoted. Ensign J. Louther, to be Lieutenant, vice Rockhead promoted. Captain Hayes, (Brevet Major) of Artillery, returned to this Presidency without prejudice to his rank.

OCTOBER.

Artillery. Lieut. S. Cleaveland, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Craigie deceased; date of rank 12th Sept. 1804.

Native Infantry 9th Regiment. Capt. Lieut. T. Stewart, to be Captain of a company, vice Hazard deceased. Lieut. J. Price, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Stewart promoted; and Ensign T. Marett, to be Lieutenant, vice Price; date of commissions the 17th Sept. 1804.

11th Regiment. Ensign R. Edmonds, to be Lieutenant, vice Chitty deceased; date of rank, the 12th of Sept. 1804.

16th Regiment. Ensign F. D Saunders, to be Lieutenant, vice Desvoux, transferred to the Pension List; date of rank the 26th of Sept. 1804.

Artillery. Lieut. Col. Robert Bell, to be Colonel, vice Carlisle, deceased.—Major Richard Howley, to be Lieut. Col. vice Bell. Capt. J. Arthur Tanner, to be Major, vice Howley.—Capt. Lieut. D. Ross, to be Captain of a Company, vice Tanner, and Lieut. W. G. Pearse, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Ross; date of rank the 4th of April, 1804. Capt. Lieut. Webb Stone, to be Captain of a company, vice Burke deceased; and Lieut. Major H. Court, to be Captain Lieut. vice Stone; date of rank, 17th of Aug. 1804.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, having been permitted, by the honourable Court of Directors, to resume his rank of Surgeon on this Establishment, the Governor in Council re-admits him with that rank.

3d Regiment of Native Cavalry. Capt. Lieut. James Russell, to be Captain of a troop, vice Dallas, retired from the service. Lieut. Mark West, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Russell promoted; and Cornet M. Plenderleath, to be Lieutenant, vice West; date of rank the 22d Sept. 1803. Cornet F. Leonard, to be Lieutenant; vice Kennedy resigned; date of rank the 25th April, 1804. Capt. James Rowles, to be Major, vice Deas promoted; Capt. Lieut. M. West, to be Captain of a troop, vice Rowles; Lieut. Robert Ormsby, to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice West; and Cornet W. M. Kelson, to be Lieutenant, vice Ormsby; date of rank 1st of May, 1804. Cornet Wm. Blackwood, to be Lieut. vice Kelson, deceased, date of rank, May 21, 1804. Lieut. F. P. Stewart, to be adjutant of the 2d bat. of the 14th regiment native infantry, vice Wakefield permitted to resign. Major John Munro, to be Persian Interpreter, at head-quarters, vice Leith. Capt. Josiah Marshall, to be secretary to the military board, vice Macleane. Lieut. W. Morrison, of the artillery, to be deputy secretary to the military board, vice Marshall.

The name of Major William Davison, be struck off the effective list of the army, and placed on the non-effective list, until the decision of the honourable Court of Directors shall have been received, relative to that officer.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry. Ensign James Erskine, to be Lieut. vice Shaw, permitted to resign; date of commission the 3d Oct. 1804.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry. Ensign G. H. Braune, to be Lieut. vice Howden deceased; date of rank the 16th Aug. 1804. Lieut. Frederick Bowes, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the 1st battalion of pioneers, and directed to relieve Capt. Lieut. M'Kenzie, in charge of the pioneer detachment, with the subsidiary force, serving with his highness the Nizam. Cornet Savery, (of the 2d regiment native cavalry, now doing duty with the 8th) will join his corps. Captain W. Godfrey, of invalids, is removed from the 12th to the 9th company of native invalids, and directed to join the part of that company at Ongole. Serjeant Freeborn, of invalids, to join the 2d company of European invalids at Ganjam.

Madras European Regiment. Lieutenant Thomas Macleane, to be adjutant, vice Nixon removed to the 22d regiment. Lieut. Gilbert Maitland, to be quartermaster, vice Waugh promoted.

1st

1*st Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. P. D. Marett, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Agnew promoted.

2*d Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. Alexander Cummings, to be adjutant of the 2d bat. vice Burn, promoted.

3*d Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. Thomas Stevenson, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Baxter, removed to the 22d regiment.

4*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. Benjamin Baker, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Birch, removed to the 3d regiment, and Lieut. Arthur Stock, to be adjutant to the 2d battalion, vice Webster promoted.

5*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. A. R. Hughes, to be Adjutant of the 1st bat. vice Dickson promoted.

6*th regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieutenant Richard Creive, to be Adjutant to the 1st battalion, vice Moodie, promoted.

7*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieutenant P. Balmain, to be Adjutant to the 1st battalion, vice Trewman, removed to the 20th regiment; and Lieut. P. Wood, to be Adjutant to the 2d bat. vice Heath promoted.

8*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. F. Johnson, to be Adjutant of the 2d bat. vice Vicq, promoted.

9*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. James Wight, to be Adjutant to the 1st bat. vice Dymock promoted.

10*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. H. G. A. Taylor, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Gibson, promoted; and Lieut. James Kirwan, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Hawes removed to the 21st regiment.

11*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. W. Smith, to be Adjutant to the 1st battalion, vice Winfield promoted; and Lieut. S. Lutwidge, to be Adjutant to the 2d battalion, vice Brodie, removed to the 21st regiment.

13*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. W. Moore, to be Adjutant of the 1st bat. vice Lambert, promoted.

14*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. E. M. Forster, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Yates, removed to the 20th regiment.

15*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. Briggs, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Limond, promoted.

16*th Regiment Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. Edmonds, to be Adjutant to the 1st battalion, vice Clarke promoted; and Lieut. T. Jenkins, to be Adjutant to the 2d bat. vice Chitty promoted.

19*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. C. Hurdis, (from the 1st battalion), to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Kelley, promoted; and Lieut. Montgomery Coane, to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Hurdis.

20*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. T. Trewman, to be Adjutant to the 1st battalion; and Lieut. R. H. Yates, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion.

21*st Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. J. M. Coombs, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion, and lieutenant R. H. Hawes, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion.

22*d Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. G. L. Nixon, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion, and Lieut. J. Baxter, to be Adjutant to the 2d bat.

23*d Regiment of Native Infantry.* Lieut. T. Birch, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion; and Lieut. H. Y. Kent, to be Adjutant to the 2d bat.

Tanjore Provincial Battalion. Lieut. Richard West, of the 13th native regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Wood, appointed Adjutant in the 7th regiment.

1*st Extra Battalion.* Captain N. M. Smith, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to be commandant. Lieut. Lieut. George Cadell, of the 12th regiment, to be Adjutant.

2*d Extra Battalion.* Captain James Wilson, of the 2d regiment native infantry, to be commandant. Lieut. John Remington, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant.

3*d Extra Battalion.* Capt. A. Grant, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to be commandant. Lieut. James Shaw, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant.

4*th Extra Battalion.* Capt. J. Brown, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to be commandant. Lieut. Peregrine Davie, of the 22d regiment native infantry, to be adjutant.

5*th Extra Battalion.* Captain C. Armstrong, of the 16th regiment native infantry, to be commandant.—Lieut. N. Henry Hatherly, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant.

6*th Extra Battalion.* Capt. C. Farren, of the 14th regiment native infantry, to be commandant. Lieut. C. Hall, of

of the 16th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant. Lieut. William Tytler, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to be Fort Adjutant of Vellore, vice Longan promoted.—Lieut. T. F. Duggan, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate in the northern division of the army, vice Bryce promoted. Capt. Charles Rand, of the 21st regiment, to be town major of Seringapatam, vice Alexander Grant removed to the command of the 3d extra battalion.

NOVEMBER.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that an augmentation shall take effect from this date, and hereby orders the formation of the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d regiments, and six extra battalions of native infantry accordingly.

The following promotions of officers, arranged with as much attention to seniority in line as is consistent with the rule of regimental succession are therefore ordered; casualties of whatever date, which have not been reported at the Adjutant General's office, will be considered as affecting only the succession of officers in the regiments to which they are attached by this arrangement, without reference to their former corps.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. Col. John Haliburton, Patrick A. Agnew, Rob. Mackay, Hect. M'Lean.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major W. Macleod, Peter Dallas, R. Mealey, Edw. O'Reilly, J. A. Kirkpatrick, H. Webber, Alex. Greenhill, John English, Geo. Bowness, T. Green, Jer. Simon, S. W. Ogg.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. B. Harris, to be Major, vice Macleod promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Price, to be Captain of a company, vice Harris. Lieut. J. C. Stokoe, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Price. Ensign E. Bertier, to be Lieutenant, vice Stokoe.

1st Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. R. Ridge, to be Major, vice Dallas promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Hawkins, to be Captain of a company, vice Ridge. Lieut. J. Hay, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Hawkins. Ensign W. R. Chambers, to be Lieut. vice Hay.

18th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. P. Bruce, to be Major, vice Mealey promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Heming, to be Captain of a company, vice Bruce. Lieut. E. F. Davis, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Heming. Ensign T. Youngson, to be Lieut. vice Davis.

8th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. W. Dowse, to be Major, vice O'Reilly promoted. Capt. Lieut. S. Johnston, to be Captain of a company, vice Dowse. Lieut. J. Vicq to be Captain Lieut. vice Johnston. Ensign Elias Collings, to be Lieut. vice Vicq.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Sir D Ogilby, to be Major, vice Kirkpatrick promoted. Captain Lieutenant J. C. Stokoe, to be Captain of a company, vice Ogilby. Lieut. J. Dymock, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Stokoe. Ensign J. Reid, to be Lieut. vice Dymock.

Madras European Regiment. Capt. Frederick Pierce, to be Major, vice Webber promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. G. Waugh, to be Captain of a company, vice Pierce. Lieut. L. W. Hall, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Waugh. Ensign W. Davenant, to be Lieut. vice Hall.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. R. Fletcher, to be Major, vice Davison. Capt. Lieut. E. P. Stevenson to be captain of a company, vice Fletcher. Lieut. A. Jones, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Stevenson.

7th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. P. Joyes, to be Major, vice Greenhill promoted. Capt. Lieut. T. F. Wright to be captain of a company, vice Joyes. Lieut. G. Keates, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Wright. Ensign J. L'Oste to be Lieut. vice Keates.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Robert Shaw to be Major, vice English. Capt. Lieut. J. Hay, to be Captain of a company, vice Shaw. Lieut. R. Podmore, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Hay. Ensign E. Richardson, to be lieut. vice Podmore.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. W. H. Hewitt, to be Major, vice Bowness. Capt. Lieut. A. Jones, to be Captain of a company, vice Hewitt. Lieut. R. Mears, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Jones.

6th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Mark Wilks, to be Major, vice Green. Capt. Lieut. A. Rochead to be Captain of a company, vice Wilks

Wilks. Lieut. J. Moodie, to be Capt. Lieut, vice Rochead. Ensign R Crewe, to be Lieutenant, vice Moodie.

11*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. S Barclay, to be Major, vice Simons Capt. Lieut. C Macleod, to be Captain of a company, vice Barclay. Lieut. J. Winfield, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Macleod.

13*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. G. Hamilton, to be Major, vice Ogg Capt. Lieut. S. Smith, to be Captain of a company, vice Hamilton. Lieut. J. M'Bean, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Smith. Senior second Major N. Forbes, from the 19th regiment, to be first Major in the 20th regiment.

19*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. J. Walker, to be Major, vice Forbes. Capt Lieut. R. W. Davis, to be Captain of a company, vice Walker. Lieut. C. T. Bishop, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Davis. Ensign T. L. H. Delamain, to be Lieutenant, vice Bishop. Senior second Major J. G. Graham, from the 2d regiment, to be first major in the 21st regiment.

2*d Regiment of Native Infantry.* Captain H. Hall, to be Major, vice Graham. Capt. Lieut. A. Monin, to be Captain of a company, vice Hall. Lieut. R. Burn, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Monin. Ensign J. S. Douglas, to be Lieut. vice Burn. Senior second Major H. Buchan, from the 12th regiment, to be the first Major in the 2nd regiment.

12*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. A. Bryce, to be Major, vice Buchan. Capt. Lieut. G. R. Grand to be Captain of a company, vice Bryce. Lieut. J Campbell, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Grand. Ensign J. M. Donald, to be lieutenant, vice Campbell. Senior second major T. Marriot, from the 1st regiment, to be first major in the 23d regiment.

1*st Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. R. Bryce, to be Major, vice Marriot. Capt. Lieut. D. Millar, to be Capt. of a company, vice Bryce. Lieutenant J. J. Miller, to be Capt. Lieut. vice D. Millar. Ensign J. M'Donald to be lieutenant, vice J. J. Miller. Senior first Capt. in line R. Munro, from the 4th regiment, to be second Major in the 20th regiment.

4*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. J. Moore, to be Captain of a company, vice Munro. Lieutenant W. Clapham, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Moore. Senior first Capt. in line J. Leith, from the 16th regiment, to be second major in the 21st regiment.

16*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. R. Burn, to be Capt. of a company, vice Kingston. Lieut. J. Cranston, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Burn. Senior first captain in line C. Trotter, from the 3d regiment, to be second Major in the 23d regiment.

3*d Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. J. Knowles, to be Capt. of a company, vice Trotter. Lieut. C. Lister, to be Capt. Lieut. of a company, vice Knowles. Ensign R. Rolleston, to be Lieutenant, vice Lister. Senior second capt. H. Evans, from the 6th regiment, to be first captain in the 20th regiment.

6*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. J. Moodie, to be Capt. of a company, vice Evans Lieut. W. C. Oliver, to be Capt. Lieut vice Moodie Senior second captain W. Blackburne, from the 8th regiment, to be first captain in the 21st regiment.

8*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. J. Vicq, to be Captain of a company, vice Blackburne. Lieut. T. A. S. Ahmuty, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Vicq. Senior second Captain James Wilson, from the 4th regiment, to be first Captain in the 22d regiment.

4*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. W. Clapham, to be Captain of a company, vice Wilson. Lieut. T. Webster, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Clapham. Senior second Captain A. M'Dowall, from the 15th regiment, to be first Captain in the 23d regiment.

15*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. Garnet Warburton, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mac Dowall Lieut. A. Limond, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Warburton. Ensign W. Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice Limond. Senior third captain Alexander Marshall, from the 7th regiment, to be 2d Captain in the 20th regiment.

7*th Regiment of Native Infantry.* Capt. Lieut. G. Keates, to be Captain of a company, vice Marshall. Lieut C. Heath, to be Capt.-Lieut. vice Keates. Ensign F. L. Burman, to be Lieut. vice Heath. Senior third Capt. N.

M. Smyth, from the 14th regiment, to be second Captain in the 21st regiment.

14th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. J. Wright, to be Captain of a company, vice Smyth. Lieut. H. W. Wakefield, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Wright. Ensign P. Penoulhet, to be Lieut. vice Wakefield. Senior third captain Josiah Marshall, from the second regiment, to be second Captain in the 22d regiment.

22d Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt Lieut. H. Cranston, to be Captain of a company, vice Marshall. Lieut. C. Addison, to be Capt. Lieut vice Cranston. Senior third Captain G. Wahab, from the 8th regiment, to be Captain in the 23d regiment.

8th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. T. A. S. Ahmuty, to be Capt. of a company, vice Wahab. Lieut. E. Edwards, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Ahmuty. Senior fourth Captain C. Aldridge from the 3d regiment, to be Captain in the 20th regiment.

3d Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. C. Lister, to be Captain of a company, vice Aldridge. Lieut. G. Wilson, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Lister. Senior fourth Captain T. Baynes, from the 18th regiment, to be the third Captain in the 21st regiment.

18th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. E. F. Davis, to be Captain of a company, vice Baynes. Lieut C. H. Powell, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Davis. Senior fourth Captain John Fitzpatrick, from the 9th regiment, to be third Captain in the 22d regiment.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt Lieut. J Dymock, to be Captain of a company, vice Fitzpatrick. Lieut. M. Campbell, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Dymock. Ensign H. Massey, to be Lieut. vice Campbell. Senior fourth Capt. J. Stonard, from the 15th regiment, to be third Captain in the 23d regiment.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. A. Limond, to be Captain of a company, vice Stonard. Lieut. J. Turner, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Limond. Senior fifth Capt H. S. Scott, from the 7th regiment, to be fourth Captain in the 20th regiment.

7th Regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. C. Heath, to be Captain of a company, vice Scott. Lieut. C. Pasley, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Heath. Ensign J. Forbes, to be Lieut. vice Pasley. Senior fifth Capt. T. Seton from the 10th regiment, to be fourth Captain in the 21st regiment.

10th regiment of Native Infantry. Capt-Lieutenant R Podmore, to be Captain of a Company, vice Seton; Lieutenant R. Stanley, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Podmore; Ensign E. F. Davenport, to be Lieutenant, vice Stanley; Senior fifth Captain G. Custance, from the Madras European regiment, to be fourth Captain in the 22d regiment.

Madras European Regiment. Capt. Lieut. L. W. Hall, to be Captain of a company, vice Custance. Lieut G. Waugh, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Hall. Ensign D. Leggatt, to be Lieutenant, vice Waugh. Senior fifth Captain D. C. Kenny, from the 19th regiment, to be fourth Captain in the 23d regiment.

19th regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. C. T. G. Bishop, to be Captain of a company, vice Kenny. Lieut. H. M. Kelly, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Bishop; Ensign C. M. Bishop, to be Lieutenant, vice Kelly. Senior sixth Capt. J. Patterson, from the 11th regiment, to be fifth Captain in the 20th regiment.

11th regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. J. P. Winfield, to be Capt. of a company, vice Patterson. Lieut. M. L. M. Pereira, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Winfield. Senior sixth Capt. C. Rand, from the 16th regiment, to be 5th Capt. in the 21st regiment.

16th regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. E. Chitty, to be Capt. of a company, vice Rand. Lieut. C. P. Clarke, to be Captain Lieut. vice Chitty. Senior sixth Captain R. W. Davis, from the 19th regiment, to be fifth captain in the 22d regiment.

19th regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieutenant H. M. Kelly, to be Captain of a company, vice Davis; Lieutenant G. Hare, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Kelly; Senior sixth Captain J. Gennys, from the fifth regiment, to be fifth Captain in the 23d regiment.

5th regiment of Native Infantry. Capt. Lieutenant H. Durand, to be Captain of a company, vice Gennys; Lieutenant Thomas Dickson, to be Captain

tain Lieutenant, vice Durand; Senior seventh Captain D Millar, from the first regiment, to be sixth Captain in the 20th regiment

1st regiment of Native Infantry. Captain Lieutenant J. J. Miller, to be Captain of a company, vice D. Millar. Lieutenant P Vans Agnew, to be Captain Lieutenant vice J J Miller; senior seventh Captain S Smith, from the 13th regiment, to be sixth Captain in the 21st regiment.

13th regiment of Native Infantry. Captain Lieutenant M'Bean, to be Captain of a company, vice Smith Lieutenant J. L. Lambert, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice M Bean; senior seventh Captain J. Wright, from the 11th regiment, to be sixth Captain in the 22d regiment

11th regiment of Native Infantry. Captain Lieutenant H Wakefield, to be Captain of a company, vice Wright; Lieutenant T Longman, to be Captain Lieutenant vice Wakefield. Senior seventh Captain H. Durand, from the 5th regiment, to be sixth Captain in the 23d regiment.

5th regiment of Native Infantry. Captain Lieutenant T Dickson, to be Captain of a company, vice Durand; Lieutenant T.C Gordon, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Dickson; Senior Captain Lieutenant R. Stanley, from the 10th regiment, to be seventh Captain in the 20th regiment

10th regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant G. M. Gibson, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Stanley; senior seventh Captain R. Mears, from the 17th regiment, to be seventh Captain in the 21st regiment

17th regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant J. Falconer, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Mears. Senior Captain Lieutenant T. Longman, from the 14th regiment, to be seventh Captain in the 22d regiment.

14th regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant J, Walker, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Longman. Senior Captain Lieutenant C. H. Powell, from the 18th regiment, to be seventh Captain in the 22d regiment.

18th Regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant S. M'Dowall, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Powell. Senior Lieutenant J. M'Kenzie, from the 7th regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

7th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior Lieutenant J. Brodie, from the 12th regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

12th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior Lieutenant D Mackay, from the 14th regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

14th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior Lieutenant J. Lindsay, from the 15th regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry. Senior second Lieutenant T. H. Smith, from the 9th regiment, to be first Lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

6th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior second Lieutenant J. Young, from the 6th regiment, to be first Lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

9th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior second Lieutenant W. C. Fraser, from the 12th regiment, to be first Lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry. Senior second Lieutenant H. J. Maddison, from the 11th regiment, to be first Lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

11th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior third Lieutenant T. Bicket, from the Madras European regiment, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

Madras European Regiment. Senior third Lieutenant C. T. Hatton, from the 17th regiment, to be second Lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

17th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior third Lieutenant A. J. Clason, from the 16th regiment, to be second Lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

16th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior third Lieutenant George Birch, from the 4th regiment, to be second Lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

4th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior fourth Lieutenant R. H. Yates, from the 14th regiment, to be third Lieutenant in the 20th regiment,

14th regiment of Native Infantry. Senior fourth Lieutenant P. N. Cuffley, from the 16th regiment, to be third Lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

16th Regiment of Native Infantry. Senior fourth Lieutenant C. Stewart, from the 15th regiment, to be third Lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry. Senior fourth Lieutenant W. F. Blackmore, from the 18th regiment, to be third Lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

18*th regiment of Native Infantry*—Senior 5th lieutenant J. Pearson, from the 7th regiment, to be 3d lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

7*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior fifth lieutenant C. H. Hawes, from the 10th regiment, to be fourth lieutenant in the 21st regiment

10*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior fifth lieutenant G. L. Nixon, from the Madras European regiment, to be fourth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

Madras European regt.—Senior fifth lieut. H. Y Kent, from the 15th regiment, to be fourth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

15*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior sixth lieutenant J. T. Trewman, from the 7th regiment, to be fifth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

7*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior sixth lieutenant J. Lea, from the 5th regiment, to be fifth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

5*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior sixth lieutenant G. L. Charlesworth, from the 1st regiment, to be fifth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

1*st regiment Native Infantry*,—Senior sixth lieutenant J. S. Fraser, from the 18th regiment, to be fifth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

18*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior seventh lieutenant G. E. Gepp, from the 7th regiment, to be sixth lieutenant in the 20th regiment,

7*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior seventh lieutenant J. M. Coombes, from the 1st regiment, to be sixth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

1*st regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior seventh lieutenant F. Davie, from the 8th regiment, to be sixth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

8*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior seventh lieutenant J. Lucas, from the 17th regiment, to be sixth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

17*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior eighth lieutenant C Bowen, from the 5th regiment, to be seventh lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

5*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior eighth lieutenant H A. Purchase, from the eighth regiment, to be seventh lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

8*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior eighth lieutenant T. Hick, from the 9th regiment, to be seventh lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

9*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior eighth lieutenant J. Hampton, from the seventh regiment, to be seventh lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

7*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior ninth lieutenant C F. Tolirey, from the 1st regiment, to be eighth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

1*st regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior ninth lieutenant T. E. Huntley, from the 1st regiment, to be 8th lieutenant in 21st regiment.

1*st regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior ninth lieutenant G Rose, from the 9th regimen , to be eighth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

9*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior ninth lieutenant C. F Smith, from the 12th regiment, to be eighth lieutenant in the 23d regiment

12*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior tenth lieutenant H. S. Lee, from the 18th regiment, to be ninth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

18*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior tenth lieutenant C. Dering, from the 18th regiment, to be ninth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

18*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior tenth lieutenant W Oliver, from the 2d regiment, to be ninth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

2*d regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior tenth lieutenant W. Bryan, from the Madras European regiment, to be ninth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

Madras European regiment—Senior eleventh lieutenant W. Stone, from the 1st regiment, to be tenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment,

1*st regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior eleventh lieutenant S S. Gummer, from the 9th regiment, to be tenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

9*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior eleventh lieutenant H. Vincent, from the 13th regiment, to be tenth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

13*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior eleventh lieutenant H. Hervey, from the 12th regiment, to be tenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

12*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior twelfth lieutenant W. A Ashe, from the 9th regiment, to be eleventh lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

9*th regiment Native Infantry*—Senior twelfth lieutenant J. U. Hume, from the 11th regiment, to be eleventh lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

11*th regiment Native Infantry*.—Senior twelfth lieutenant J. Chauval, from the

the 5th regiment, to be eleventh lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

5th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior twelfth lieutenant J. T. Gibson, from the Madras European regiment, to be eleventh lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

Madras European regiment — Senior thirteenth lieutenant W. Seton, from the 14th regiment, to be twelfth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

14th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior thirteenth lieutenant J. Grut, from the Madras European regiment, to be twelfth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

Madras European regiment.— Senior thirteenth lieutenant E. Blackman, from the 2d regiment, to be twelfth lieutenant in the 22d regiment

2d regiment Native Infantry.— Senior thirteenth lieutenant C Kingdom, from the 3d regiment, to be twelfth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

3d regiment Native Infantry.—Senior fourteenth lieutenant J. W. Oliver, from the 6th regiment, to be thirteenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

6th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior fourteenth lieutenant W. Tyler, from the 6th regiment, to be thirteenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

6th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior fourteenth lieutenant J. Baxter, from the 3d regiment, to be thirteenth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

3d regiment Native Infantry.—Senior fourteenth lieutenant W. Kultzleben, from the Madras European regiment, to be thirteenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

Madras European regiment.— Senior fifteenth lieutenant G. Jackeon, from the 16th regiment, to be fourteenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

16th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior fifteenth lieutenant B. White, from the 16th regiment, to be fourteenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

16th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior fifteenth lieutenant W. Varty, from the 3d regiment, to be fourteenth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

3d regiment Native Infantry.— Senior fifteenth lieutenant T. Saunders, from the 2d regiment, to be fourteenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

2d regiment Native Infantry.—Senior sixteenth lieutenant C. C. Johnston, from the 19th regiment, to be fifteenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

19th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior sixteenth H. Ross, from the 4th regiment, to be fifteenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

4th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior sixteenth lieutenant D. D. Hamilton, from the 13th regiment, to be fifteenth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

13th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior sixteenth lieutenant A. Hay, from the 19th regiment, to be fifteenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

19th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior seventeenth lieutenant C. D. Smith, from the 19th regiment, to be sixteenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

19th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior seventeenth lieutenant A. Sweedland, from the 3d regiment, to sixteenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

3d regiment Native Infantry.—Senior seventeenth lieutenant R. Jobson, from the 8th regiment, to be sixteenth lieutenant in the 22d regiment.

8th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior seventeenth lieutenant R. J. Tabois, from the 12th regiment, to be sixteenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

12th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior eighteenth lieut. W. S. Myers, from the 13th regiment, to be seventeenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

13th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior eighteenth lieutenant J. Lowther, from the 6th regiment, to be seventeenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

6th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior eighteenth lieutenant J. Erskine, from the 4th regiment, to be seventeenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

4th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior nineteenth lieutenant G. Leggett, from the Madras European regiment, to be eighteenth lieutenant in the 20th regiment.

Madras European regiment.— Senior nineteenth lieutenant E. O. Davenport, from the 10th regiment, to be eighteenth lieutenant in the 21st regiment.

10th regiment Native Infantry.—Senior nineteenth lieutenant J. Watson, from the 16th regiment, to be eighteenth lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

16th regiment Native Infantry.—The 20th regiment to be formed from the 1st extra battalion, the Madras volunteer battalion, and such non-commissioned and privates of the Tanjore provincial battalion, as are willing to serve in a regular regiment. The 21st regiment to be composed of the 2d and 4th extra battalions. The 22d regiment

giment to consist of the 3d and 6th extra battalions. The 2d regiment to be formed of the 5th and 7th extra battalions. The six extra battalions to be formed of the following stations; to be of the same strength and establishment as the present extra corps, and to be supplied with native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, on a similar principle, under detailed orders from the commander in chief. 1st extra battalion at Seringapatam; 2d extra battalion at Bengalore; 3d extra battalion at Cuddapah; 4th extra battalion at Erode; 5th extra battalion at Tanjore; 6th extra battalion at Sankernarcoil.

The general orders of the 14th of October last, appointing officers to the staff in connection with the G. O. of the 6th of October last, are hereby cancelled; and the following appointments are ordered of the same date.

Madras European regiment.— Lieutenant Gilbert Maitland, to be quarter master, vice Waugh, promoted.

1st regiment of Native Infantry —1st battalion, lieut. P D. Marett, to be adjutant, vice Agnew, promoted.

2d regiment of Native Infantry.—2d battalion, Lieutenant A. Cumming, to be adjutant, vice Burn, promoted.

2d regiment of Native Infantry.—2d battalion, Lieutenant Thomas Stevenson, to be adjutant, vice Baxter, removed to the 21st regiment.

4th regiment of Native Infantry.— 2d battalion, Lieutenant B. Baker, to be adjutant, vice Webster, promoted.

5th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant A R. Hughes, to be adjutant, vice Dickson, promoted.

6th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant W. Tytler, to be adjutant, vice Moodie promoted. 2d battalion, Lieutenant N H. Hatherly, to be adj vice Townsend, promoted.

7th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant A. Balman, to be adjutant, vice Trewman, removed. 2d battalion, Lieutenant P. Wood, to be adjutant, vice Heath, promoted.

8th regiment of Native Infantry.—2d battalion, Lieutenant P. Davie, to be adjutant, vice Vicq, promoted.

9th regiment of Native Infantry. 1st battalion, W. Griffenhoofe, to be adjutant, vice Dymock, promoted. 2d battalion, Lieutenant A. Macleod, to be adjutant, vice Wilson, promoted.

10th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant H G. A. Taylor, to be adjutant, vice Gibson, promoted.

11th regiment of Native Infantry —1st battalion, Lieutenant J. W Smith, to be adjutant, vice Winfield, promoted. 2d battalion, Lieutenant S. Lutwidge, to be adjutant, vice Brodie, promoted.

13th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant W. Moore, to be adjutant vice Lambert, promoted.

14th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant E. M. Forster, to be adjutant, vice Yates.

15th regiment of Native Infantry.—2d battalion, Lieutenant H. Y. Kent, to be adjutant, vice Limond, promoted.

16th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant J. Edmonds, to be adjutant, vice Clarke, promoted. 2d battalion, Lieutenant Charles Hall, to be adjutant, vice Chitty, promoted.

19th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant M. Comie, to be adjutant, vice Hurdis. 2d battalion, lieutenant J. C. Hurdis, to be adjutant, vice Kelly, promoted.

20th regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, R. W. Yates, to be adjutant. 2d battalion, Lieutenant H. Hervey, to be adjutant.

21st regiment of Native Infantry.— 1st battalion, Lieutenant J. Wight, to be adjutant. 2d battalion, lieutenant J. Baxter to be adjutant.

22d regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant J. B. Scouler, to be adjutant. 2d battalion, J. B. Trewman, to be adjutant.

23d regiment of Native Infantry.—1st battalion, Lieutenant Richard Crewe, to be adjutant. 2d battalion, lieut. J. M. Coombs, to be adjutant.

Smyth, of the 14th regiment, to be commandant. Lieutenant J. Remington, of the 5th regiment, to be adjutant

2d Extra Battalion —Captain J. Wilson, of the 4th regiment, to be commandant. Lieutenant G. Cadell, of the 12th regiment, to be adjutant.

3d Extra Battalion.—Captain A. Grant, of the 1st regiment, to be commandant. Lieutenant J. Shaw, of the 17th regiment, to be adjutant.

4th Extra Battalion.—Captain P. Bose, of the 14th regiment, to be commandant,

dant. Lieutenant J. Kirwan, of the 19th regiment, to be adjutant.

5th Extra Battalion.—Captain C. Armstrong, of the 10th regiment, to be commandant. Lieutenant J. Bogues, of the 15th, to be adjutant.

6th Extra Battalion.—Lieutenant C Farran, of the 14th, to be commandant. Lieutenant Thomas M'Leod, of the Madras European regiment, to be adjutant.

Lieutenant T. Duggan of the 4th regiment, to be deputy judge-advocate in the northern division of the army, vice Bryce, promoted.

Captain C. Read, of the 20th regiment, to be town-major of Seringapatam, vice Grant, appointed to command the 3d extra battalion.

Medical Department.— Assistant surgeons A. Inverarity, B. Humpage, C. Rogers, T. H. Davies to be surgeons, date of commission 21st September, 1804. Mr. surgeon Davies to continue to attend the sick officers resident at St. Thome.

7th regiment Native Infantry.—Captain lieutenant C. Pasley, to be captain of a company, vice Brown, deceased; date of rank the 9th of October. Lieutenant W. Woodhouse, to be captain lieutenant, vice Pasley, promoted; date of rank the 9th of October, 1804.

15th regiment Native Infantry.—Captain lieutenant Limond, to be captain of a company, vice Stonard, deceased, date of rank the 20th of October, 1804. Lieutenant J Turner, to be captain lieutenant, vice Limond, promoted, date of rank the 20th of October, 1804.

22d regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J Lindsay, to be captain lieutenant, vice Falconer, deceased, date of rank the 29th October 1804. Messrs. J. Grehan, and R. Bell, cadets of infantry, to be ensigns from the 18th July, 1804; and lieutenants from the 21st of September, 1804. Major Lennon, to be superintending engineer, at Seringapatam.

22d Native regiment.—Captain Alexander Orme, to be a major, vice Ralph, promoted. Captain lieutenant Henry Jaques, to be captain of a company, vice Orme promoted. Lieutenant Hugh Griffith, to be captain lieutenant, vice Jaques, promoted. Ensign James Meyrick, to be lieutenant, vice Griffith, promoted.

The rank of the officers above promoted will be adjusted hereafter.

4th Native regiment.—Ensign William Costley, to be a lieutenant, from the 25th August, 1804, vice Snelder, deceased

11th Native regiment.—Ensign William Rattray, to be a lieutenant, from the 10th September, 1804, vice Friell, deceased. Ensign Harry Nicholson, to be a lieutenant, from the 17th September, 1804 vice Oliphant, deceased.

10th Native regiment.—Captain Henry Lennon, to be a major, from the 15th January, 1804, vice Rhind, retired. Captain lieutenant William Mitchell Watson, to be captain of a company, from the 15th of January, 1804, vice Lennon, promoted. Lieutenant George Hickson Fagan, to be captain lieutenant, from the 15th January, 1804, vice Watson, promoted. Ensign Lewis Shawe, to be a lieutenant, from the 3d June, 1804, vice Fagan, promoted. Ensign Walter Alexander Yates, to be lieutenant, from the 13th September, 1804, vice Creaghe, deceased.

2d Native Regiment.— Captain James Plumer, to be major from the 25th August, 1804, vice Sinclair, deceased. Captain-lieutenant Frederick Rodolph Muller, to be captain of a company from the 25th August, 1804, vice Plumer, promoted. Lieutenant and brevet-captain Nathaniel Cumberlege, to be captain lieutenant from the 25th August, 1804, vice Muller, promoted Ensigns John Duncan, William Gordon Mackenzie, Thomas Wheeller Broadbent, and James Bowyer, to be lieutenants from the 25th August, 1804, vice Cumberlege, promoted, and Parr, Fulton, and Walker, deceased.

9th Native Regiment.—Captain lieutenant Mathew Macnamara, to be captain of a company from the 25th of Aug. 1804, vice Crokatt, deceased lieut. and brevet-captain Malcolm Macleod, to be captain-lieutenant from the 25th August, 1804, vice Macnamara, promoted Ensigns William Kennedy, and Frederick St Clare, to be lieutenants from the 25th August, 1804, vice Macleod, promoted, and Maillard, deceased

14th Native Regiment.—Ensign Richard Boycot Jenkins, to be lieutenant from the 21st August, 1804, vice Harris, deceased.

12th Native Regiment — Ensign Robert Meiler, to be lieutenant from the 11th July,

July, 1804, vice Lloyd, deceased. Ensign Frederick Young, to be lieutenant from the 17th July, 1804, vice Dalton, deceased.

8th Native Regiment.—Ensign Alexander Black, to be a lieutenant from the 23th August, 1804, vice Williams, deceased.

21st Native Regiment.—Ensign James Hales, to lieutenant from the 25th August, 1804, vice Nixon, deceased.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Charles Sealy, to be a captain lieutenant from the 25th August, 1804, vice Winbolt, deceased.

Infantry.—Major Richard Ralph, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Grant, retired.

The rank of lieutenant-colonel Ralph will be adjusted hereafter.

DECEMBER.

Ensign Blackiston, of engineers, is to do duty under the superintending engineer at the presidency. Mr. assistant surgeon Alexander, is posted to the 2d battalion, 22d regiment, native infantry. Mr. assistant surgeon A. Johnston, is posted to the 4th regiment native cavalry. Mr. assistant surgeon G Anderson, is posted to the 2d battalion, 2d regiment. native infantry. Mr assistant surgeon B. T. Longdill, will afford medical aid to the 5th extra battalion Mr. assistant surgeon Williamson, from Guntoor, is appointed to the 5d extra battalion at Cuddapah.

Major Thomas Martiott, to be paymaster of stipends at Vellore. Lieut. colonel Gore, to command at Vellore. Captain Bagshaw, to command the 1st battalion of pioneers. Captain Herbert Compton, of the 1st regiment of native fencibles, to proceed on furlough to Europe. Captain A. Frith, to proceed to England on furlough, for three years.

Cadets of Infantry to be Lieutenants.—John Inglis, G. Wiltshire, J. W Baker, W. Pukering, W. Isaack, A. French, J. J. O'Donoghoe, J. Alsop, W. F Ellis, S. G. Marshall, J. Wynne, G J. Blair, H. A. Miller, J. J. Utterson, G. Dunmore, M W. Byam, J J. Ekkarsal, P. Winship, Robert Rolleston, T. C. Cutcliffe, H Walpole, C Weddell. J. Duff, G. Drew, W. Hardy, M. J. Harris, J. Garling, J Stewart, Henry Dixon, T. A. Chambers, William Biss, J. A. Say, R Gore, W. Williams, J. S. Trotter, S. Lawson, R. Gooch, T. D. Burnet, Hugh Walker, H. C. Blount, George Jolly, J. S. Spankie, W. Kennedy, A. Tulloch, W. Chavasse, J W. Pew, John Stewart, J. C. Raester, Stewart Read, John Wilson, C. K. Smart, F. M. Goble, J Ryan, J. Leighton, Robert Newcome, J M'Cormick, J. Swinton, T. Prendergast, C. J Rigaud, J. Delgairns, J. Bayley, W. Kelso, William Milne, W. Gordon, G. W. Hollingworth, Robert Jenkins, and A. Walker,

The following military officers to return to their rank on this establishment, viz.

Major Thomas Hayes; captains John Blair, and Thomas Sydenham; lieutenants William Lewis and Thomas A. S. Ahmuty, major Henry Nash.

Cornet Harry Wright, to be lieutenant in the 2d regiment of native cavalry, vice Saunders, deceased; date of rank, 28th October, 1804. Lieut. D. C. Buchan, to be adjutant, vice Saunders. Captain-lieutenant W. G. Pearse, of artillery, to be major of brigade to major-general Smith, vice Wilson, appointed to command the 2d extra battalion. Lieutenant John Rimington, from the 2d extra battalion, to be adjutant to the 1st extra battalion, and lieutenant G. Cadell, from the 1st, to be adjutant to the 2d extra battalion. Captain Paul Bosc, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, to command the 4th extra battalion, vice Browne, deceased. Captain Thomas Pollock, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to command the company of gentlemen cadets, and the garrison of Tripassore. Lieutenant H. S. Wilkinson, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to be assistant to the officer commanding the cadet company. Lieutenant John Hall, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, to be fort adjutant of Bellary, vice Falconar, deceased. Lieutenant Anderson, fort adjutant of Tellicherry, to proceed to Bombay, and to remain at that presidency until further orders. Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Macleod, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to command the forces in Malabar and Canara, under the orders of the officer commanding the forces in Mysore. Captain Adam Brown, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, transferred to the non-effective establishment, in conformity to his request.

Infantry.—Major John Malcolm, from the

the 19th regiment of native infantry, and major John Hilly Symons, from the second regiment of native infantry, to be lieutenant-colonels, vice D Carey, and J English, invalid, date of rank, 12th December, 1804.

2d Regiment of Native Infantry.—Captain P Richardson, to be major, vice Symons, promoted; captain lieutenant C Addison, to be captain of a company, vice Richardson, and lieutenant G J Pepper to be captain-lieutenant, vice Addison; date of commission, 12th December, 1804

19th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Captain Thomas Whitlie, to be major, vice Malcolm, promoted. Captain lieutenant H. M. Kelley, to be captain of a company, vice Whitlie; and lieutenant George Hare, to be captain lieutenant, vice Kelley; date of commissions, 12th of December, 1804. Mr. John James, to be garrison surgeon at Tanjore.

JANUARY, 1805.

Messrs R W Dulfin, and James Smith, cadets of cavalry, to be cornets from the 18th of July, 1804. Lieutenant D. D. Hamilton, of the 13th regiment of native infantry. Captain J Milward, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to be major of brigade to the officer commanding in Malabar and Canara. Mr surgeon Inglis, to be superintending surgeon in Canara. Lieutenant C. Wilson, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to be fort adjutant of Tellicherry, and lieut. J. M'Donald, of that corps, to be fort adjutant of Cananore. Lieutenant C. I Hatton, of the 17th regt. of native infantry, to be fort adjutant of Masulipatam. Lieutenant Cooper, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant of the Black Town.

7th Regiment of Native Cavalry.—Commissions to bear date the 19th December, 1804. Captain-lieutenant William Woodhouse, to be captain of a company, vice Brown, transferred to the non-effective establishment; and lieutenant Brooke Drydges Parlby, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Woodhouse, promoted.

20th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Commissions to bear date the 15th December, 1804 Captain-lieutenant T. Longan, to be captain of a company, vice Ahier, deceased, and lieutenant J. M'Kenzie, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Longan, promoted.

Cadets of infantry to be ensigns and lieutenants with rank according to the dates of commissions annexed to their respective names.

Names.	*As Ensign.*	*As Lieut.*
	1803.	1803.
John Inglis,	27th April.	17th Nov. 1804.
G Wiltshire,	do.	21st Sept.
W. J. Baker,	do 1804.	do.
W. Puckering,	18th July.	do.
W Isaack,	do.	do.
A. French,	do.	do.
I. J. O. Donoghoe,	do.	do.
J Alsop,	do.	do.
W F. Ellis,	do.	do.
S. G. Marshall,	do.	do.
J Winne,	do.	11th Sept.
G. J. Blair,	do.	21th Sept.
H. A, Miller,	do.	do.
J. J. Utterson,	do.	do.
G Dunmore,	18th July.	21st Sept.
M W. Byam,	do.	do.
J. J. Ekkarsal,	do.	do.
P. Winship,	do.	do.
Robert Rolleston,	do.	do.
T. C. Cutcliffe,	do.	do.
H Walpole,	do.	do.
C Weddell,	do.	do.
J. Duff,	do.	do.
G. Drew,	do.	do.
W. Hardy,	do.	do.
M. J. Harris,	do.	do.
J. Garling,	do.	do.
J Stewart,	do.	do.
Henry Dixon,	do.	do.
T. A. Chambers,	do.	do.
William Biss,	do.	do.
J. A. Say,	do.	do.
R Gore,	do.	do.
W. Williams,	do.	do.
J. S. Trotter,	do.	do.

FEBRUARY.

The 6th Class of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry, appointed in the Season 1803.

For the Infantry.—Abraham Roberts 28th July 1801. Alexander Mc Leod 28th August 1801. Henry Phillips, April 1803. R. Rich, 8th July 1803. James Mc Donagh, 1st August 1803. Philip Brewer, Hugh Davidson, William Turner, Thomas Robinsoh, Thomas Frederick Hutchinson, William James, Broadfield Sissmore, Thomas Thackeray, William Percy Cooke Joh. Frederick Sandford, Hugh Massey Whee-

ler, Edwin Saudys Lechmere, Joseph Green, James Duncan, Robert Emlyn Loff, Edward Olphuts, Thomas Fiddes William Pickersgill, Hugh O'Donel, Cornwallis Campbell, Samuel Houlton, Edward Howell, George Highmore, William Lockhart, George Banks Bell, Thomas John Anquetil, Samuel Swinhoe, William Jameson, Robert Wedderburn Pagson, Steele Hawthorne, James Nesbitt Jackson, Henry Tepper Smith, St John Heard, Henry Lewis White, William Bertram, Hamilton Maxwell, George Casement, Robert Hornby, James Veitch, William Henry Hornidge, George Spellissy, John Maddock, Kennett Mackenzie, Thomas Griffith, John Small, John Godfrey, John Grant Ramkin, Robert Mc Kerrell, Thomas James Baldwin, Thomas Pottinger, Llewillin Conray, Æneas Murray.

Lieutenant Hall, of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, to be Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Hall, of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, Major Reynell, of His Majesty's 40th Regiment, and Ensign St. George, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, to be Aids de Camp to the Commander in Chief on this Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel Roger Warne of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council permits that Officer to retire from the service of the Honourable Company on the full Pay of his Rank, from the 28th Instant.

Senior Major of Infantry Nathaniel Forbes, from the 20th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Powis deceased; date of Commission 5th February 1805.

2d Regiment of Native Infantry Captain C. D. Bruce, to be Major, vice Forbes, promoted; Captain Lieutenant J. A. Cassen, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Mc Kenzie, date of Commission 5th February, 1805.

1st Regiment of Native Infantry Captain Joseph Haslewood, to be Major, vice Crewe deceased; Captain Lieutenant P. V. Agnew, to be Captain of a Company, vice Haslewood; and Lieutenant P. D Marett, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Agnew, date of Commission 9th February, 1805.

The following Cadets posted:

European Regiment. Mr. Alexander Forbes.

1st Native Regiment. Mr. Edward Marriott.

2d Native Regiment—Mr. John Cooke Ensign Frederick Hicks, Mr. James St. George Vance.

3d Native Regiment.—Mr. James Cruikshanks, Ensign Robert Campbell, (1st) Mr. Robert Taylor.

4th Native Regiment.—David Wilson, Mr. John Shirreff.

5th Native Regiment—Ensign Alexander Hoskings, Ensign Richard W. Fleming, Mr. Peter Kirk.

6th Native Regiment.—Mr. James Snodgrass, Mr. Henry Herbert Cook, Ensign Marcus Blackall

7th Native Regiment.—Ensign Evan Davis, Ensign Henry Kelson Elderton, Mr. Harvey Augustus Harvey.

8th Native Regiment.—Mr. Ronald Mc Donald, Mr. John Snodgrass, Ensign Joseph Smith, Ensign Beresford Ambrose.

9th Native Regiment—Mr. Walter Berlase Moseley, Mr. John Allan Montgomery.

Marine Battalion.—Mr. George Noble, Mr. Robert Campbell, (2d)

MAY.

Colonel John Haliburton, to take rank as Colonel, from the 19th of May, 1801, vice Read deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel John Darley, to take Rank as Lieutenant Colonel, from the 19th May, 1801, vice Haliburton, promoted.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Major James Nagle, Captain David Newall, Captain Lieutenant James Moore, and Lieutenant H. Conway, to take Rank from the 9th May, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Irton to take Rank from the 16th May, 1804, vice Ferguson retired.

5th Native Regiment. Major Alexander Macfarlane, Captain J. Jennays, and Captain Lieutenant Charles Marriott, to take Rank from the 26th May, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robertson, to take Rank from the 6th June, 1804, vice Aiskell, transferred to non-effective List.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry. Major Alexander Maitland, Captain John Vernon, Captain Lieutenant John Mc Dougal, and Lieutenant Charles

De

De Casteret, to take Rank from the 6th June, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel William Mc Leod, to take Rank from the 4th of July, 1804, vice Griffin deceased.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry. Major Benjamin Harris, Captain J. Price, Captain Lieutenant J. C. Stokoe, and Lieutenant E. Bertier, to take Rank from the 4th July, 1804.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, Gabriel Doveton, to be Colonel on the augmentation of the establishment; date of Rank 21st September, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel John Malcolm, to take Rank from the 21st September, 1804, vice Doveton promoted.

19th Regiment of Native Infantry. Major Thomas Whitlie, Captain H. M. Kelly, and Captain Lieutenant George Hard, to take Rank from the 21st September, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel William Berkely, to take Rank from the 12th of December, 1804, vice English Invalided.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Major H. W. Radcliffe, Captain J. Turner, and Captain Lieut. E. W. Smythies, to take Rank from the 21st of December, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Forbes, to take Rank from the 24th of January, 1805, vice Deane, deceased.

20th Regiment of Native Infantry—Major C. D. Bruce, Captain J. Mackenzie, and Captain Lieutenant J. Clason, to take Rank from the 24th of January, 1805.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Grant, to take Rank from the 5th February, 1805, vice Powis deceased.

16th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Major Charles Armstrong, Captain C. P. Clark, and Captain Lieutenant J. H. Baber, to take Rank from the 5th February, 1805.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Graham, to take Rank from the 1st of March, 1805, vice Warne, permitted to retire from the service.

21st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Major E. Batchelor, Captain C. H. Powell, and Captain Lieutenant D. Mackay, to take Rank from the 1st March, 1805.

Senior Major of Infantry Alexander Allan, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Green, transferred to the Invalid List, date of rank the 13th March, 1805.

2d Regiment of Native Infantry.—Captain Thos. Boles, to be Major, vice Allan, Captain Lieutenant George Wilson, to be Captain of a Company, vice Boles, and Lieutenant H. H. Pepper, to Captain Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted; date of Commissions the 13th of March, 1805.

Colonel Fancourt to command at Vellore.

Lieutenant A. Stock, to be Assistant under the Secretary of the Military board.

4th Native Regiment—Captain Lieutenant Colin Campbell, to be Captain of a Company, vice Macpherson struck off.

Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice C. Campbell promoted. Dates of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

2d Native Regiment—Captain Lieutenant George Munro Popham, to be Captain of a Company, from 26th February, 1805, vice Bullock, deceased.

Lieutenant Alfred Richards, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 26th February, 1805, vice D. Woodburn, deceased.

Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Holland, to be Colonel from the 26th of July, 1804, vice D. Woodburn, deceased.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Glass, to be a Lieutenant Colonel from 26th of July, 1804, vice Holland, promoted.

Captain Thomas Hardwick, to be Major from the 26th of July, 1804, vice Glass, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant George Fuller, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hardwick, promoted.

Lieutenant Marmaduke William Browne to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Fuller, promoted. Dates of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant Mathew Blakiston, of the 5th native regiment, is appointed to the 1st battalions of pioneers

Lieutenant Thomas Smithwaite, of the 19th native regiment, appointed to the 2d battalion of pioneers.

Mr. assistant surgeon Napier, is removed from the 1st battalion 1st, to the 1st battalion 5th native regiment.

Mr. assistant surgeon John Jones, is appointed

pointed to the 1st battalion 1st native regiment.

Mr assistant surgeon A. Mc Caskill, is appointed to the 2d batttalion 21st native regiment.

Lieutenant colonel Darley, will appoint an officer to act and draw allowances as adjutant in the 2d battalion, 4th regiment of native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant and adjutant Stock, on duty with the 1st regiment of Madras Fencibles.

Messrs. B. Blake and J. Little, to be Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment.

Messrs. William Bruce, William Storey, J. W. Parsons, and Isaac Manders, Cadets of Infantry, to be Ensigns from the 18th July, 1804, and to the rank of Lieutenants of Infantry, from the 9th October, 1804.

General Orders by Major General CAMPBELL.

The following officers are posted to Corps.

1*st Native Regiment*—Captain P. V. Agnew, to the 2d battalion.

2*d Native Regiment*—Captain Alexander Mc Intosh, to the 1st battalion.

3*d Native Regiment*.—Captain Lieutenant G Wilson, to the 1st battalion.

Lieutenant J. W. Dawson, to the 2d battalion.

4*th Native Regiment*—Lieutenant B. Baker, to the 1st battalion.

5*th Native Regiment*—Major Mc Farlane, Captain Lieutenant T. C. Gordon, to the 1st battalion. Major Martin, to the 2d battation.

6*th Native Regiment*.—Captain W. Heitland, to the 2d battalion. Lieutenant J. Bushby, to the 1st battalion.

7*th Native Regiment*—Major P. Joyes, to the 2d battalion. Lieutenant P. Wood, ditto.

9*th Native regiment*.—Captain J. Price, to the 1st battalion. Captain lieutenant M. Campbell, to the 2d battalion.

10*th Native regiment*—Lieutenant J. Kirwan, to the 2d battalion.

11*th Native regiment*.—Major Robert Barclay, to the 1st battalion. Captain lieutenant M. L. Pereira, to the 2d battalion.

12*th Native regiment*.—Captain lieutenant J. Campbell, to the 1st battalion. Major, Crane, to the 2d battalion. Lieutenant G. Cadell, 2d do. C. Langion, 2d do.

13*th Native regiment*.—Captain T. Sydenham, to the 2d battalion.

14*th Native regiment*.—Captain C. Ferren, to the 1st battalion. W Davis, do. do. John Walker, do. do. Lieutenant A. M. Foster, do. do. Captain P. Bosc, to the 2d battalion.

17*th Native regiment*.—Major Hewitt, to the 1st battalion. Captain B. Newsome, to the 2d battalion.

18*th Native regiment*.—Major P. Bruce, to the 2d battalion.

19*th Native regiment*.—Lieutenant J. C. Hurdis, to the 2d battalion.

20*th Native regiment*.—Captain H. Evans, to the 1st battalion. C. Aldridge, do. do. J. Patterson, do. do. Lieutenant J. Pearson, do. do. H. S. Lee, do. do. W. H. Ashe, do. do. J. W. Oliver, do. do. Captain Alexander Marshall, to the 2d battalion. H. S Scott, do. do. Captain lieutenant J. M'Kenzie, do. do. Lieutenant J. G. Gepp, do. do. George Jackson, do.

21*st Native regiment*.—Major J. G. Graham, to the 1st battalion. Captain W. Blackburn, do. do. T. Baynes, do. do. C. Rand, do. do. Lieutenant John Young, do. do. J. U. Hume, do. W. Tytler, to the 1st battalion. J. Lowther, do. do. Major J. Leith, to the 2d battalion. Captain N. M. Smith, do. do. T. Scton, do. do. Captain lieu. J. Brodie, do. do. Lieutenant A. Sweedland, do. do.

22*d Native regiment*.—Major Kingston to the 1st battalion. Captain J. Marshall, do. do. Lieutenant G. L. Nixon, do. do. P. Davie, do. do. W. Oliver, do. do. Captain J. Wilson, 2d battalion. J. Fitzpatrick, do. do. Lieutenant G. Rose, 2d battalion, J. Blackman, do. do. J. Baxter, do. do. W. Varty, do. do.

23*d Native regiment*.—Major Marriott, to the 1st battalion. Captain C. H. Powell, do. do. W. F. Blackmore, do. do. H. Hervey, do. do. W. Kutzleben, do. do. J. Watson, do. do. Major Trotter, to the 2d battalion, Captain lieutenant J. Lindsay, do. do. Lieutenant H. J. Maddison, do. do. C. Kingdom, do. do. T. Saunders, do. do. Lieutenant W. Bruce, late promotion, is posted to the 4th native regiment, and to join the 2d battalion. Lieutenant J. W. Parsons, late promotion, is posted to the 8th native regiment, and to join the 2d battalion.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant I. Manders, late promotion, is posted to the 10th native regiment, and to join the 2d battalion. Lieutenant W. Storey, late promotion, is posted to the 18th native regiment, and to join the 1st battalion.

The following medical arrangements are ordered.

Mr. surgeon Humpage, is posted to the 2d native regiment. Mr. surgeon Inverarity, is posted to the 3d native regiment. Mr. surgeon Rodgers, is posted to the 7th native regiment. Mr. surgeon Fallowfield, is posted to the 10th native regiment.

20th Native regiment.—Mr. surgeon Macmorris, to be surgeon. Mr. assistant surgeon Balmain, 1st battalion. do. Longdill, 2d do.

21st Native regiment.— Mr. surgeon Bulman, to be surgeon. Mr. assistant surgeon Strachan, 1st battalion.

22d Native regiment.— Mr. surgeon Thackeray, to be surgeon. Mr. assistant surgeon Wylie, 1st battalion.

23d Native regiment.—Mr. assistant surgeon M'Kenzie 1st battalion. Do. Dean, 2d do.

NOVEMBER.

The following appointments and removals to take place.

Major Hamilton Hall, of the 2d native regiment, is appointed to the 1st battalion

4th Native Regiment — Captain James Wilson, and lieutenant Benjamin Baker, are removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

5th Native Regiment.—Captain Horace Durand, is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

6th Native Regiment.— Captain Henry Evans, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion. and lieutenant N. H. Hatherly from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

7th Native Regiment.—Captain Alexander Marshall, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion.

8th Native Regiment.—Captain Thomas A. S. Ahmuty, is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion, and captain Edwards from the 2d to the 1st battalion.

10th Native Regiment.—Captain Joseph Hay, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion.

12th Native Regiment.—Captain W. H. Vaughan, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion, and captain John Campbell, from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

15th Native Regiment.— Captain Garnet Warburton, and lieutenant H. Y. Kent, are removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

16th Native Regiment — Lieut. Charles Hall, is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

17th Native Regiment —Captain Mathew Stewart, is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion.

19th Native Regiment.—Captain H. M. Kelly, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion.

Officers are posted to the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d native regiments, and to the battalions of these regiments as follows:

20th Native Regt.—Colonel J. Haliburton. Lieutenant-colonels G Doveton, 1st, J. Brunton, 2d battalion. Majors, N Forbes, 1st battalion, to join immediately; R. Munro 2d battalion. Captains, C. D. Bruce, 1st battalion, to join immediately; W. M'Cally, 2d battalion, to join immediately; J. Aheir, 1st battalion. to join immediately; P. Baynes, 1st, C. Custance, 2d battalion, to join immediately; C. Rand, 2d, D. Millar, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Captain-lieutenant T. Longan, 2d battalion. Lieutenants, J. M'Kenzie, 1st, H J. Maddison, 2d, A. J Classon, 1st battalion, to join immediately; R. H. Yates, 1st battalion, to join immediately; L. S. Smith, 2d battalion, to join immediately; E. M. Gepp, 2d, T. Vincent, 1st battalion, to join immediately; H J. Waters, 2d battalion, to join immediately; B. W. Lee, 1st, C. Brooke, 2d battalion, to join immediately; H. Hervey, 2d battalion, to join immediately; J U. Hume, 1st, A. De Voeux, 1st battalion, pen. Sept. 25th, and struck off; T. Hunter, 2d battalion, to join immediately; B. White, 1st battalion, to join immediately; H. Scott, 2d battalion, to join immediately; A. Sweedland, 1st, W. S Myers, 2d battalion, to join immediately.

21st Native Regiment.—Colonel, P. A. Agnew. Lieutenant-colonels. A. Taylor, 2d battalion, has joined; A. Irton, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Majors, J. G. Graham, 1st, J. Leith, 2d battalion. Captains, F. Bachelor, 1st, C. Farren, 2d, G. Wahab,

hab, 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. Fitzpatrick, 2d, A. Fair, 1st, C. Macleod, 2d, J. Wright, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Captain lieutenant, C. H. Powell, 2d battalion, to join immediately. Lieutenants, D. M'Kay, 1st, H. Bowdler, 2d battalion, to join immediately; J. Remington, 1st adj. 4th extra battalion; C. Stewart, 2d battalion, to join immediately; A. Pentland, 1st battalion, in Europe; J. Lea, 2d battalion, to join immediately; W. Fair, 1st, J. Wight, 1st battalion, to join immediately; H. S. Lee, 1st, Frind Cregee, 2d battalion, to join immediately; W. B Spry. 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. S. Chauval, 2d battalion, to join immediately; C. Kingdom, 1st, J. Baxter, 2d battalion, to join immediately; W. Varty, 2d, H. Ross, 2d battalion, to join immediately; A S. Douglas, 1st, G. Leggatt, 2d battalion, to join immediately.

22*d Native regiment.*— Colonel, Robert Mackay. Lieutenant colonels, W. S. Limerick, 2d, H. Webber, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Majors, H. Buchan, 2d battalion, has joined; S. Kingston, 1st battalion. Captains, W. P. Heitland, 2d, J. De Mergan, 1st battalion, to join immediately: A. Mackintosh, 2d, J. Fortune, 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. Wisset, 2d battalion, to join immediately; R. E. Langford, 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. Dymock, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Captain-lieutenant, J. Falconar, 2d battalion, dead. Lieutenants, J. Lindsay, 2d battalion, to join immediately; W. Hankins, 1st battalion, to join immediately; C. Ferrier, 2d battalion, to join immediately; R. M'Creith, 1st, J. T. Teruman, 2d battalion, to join immediately; T. Hodeson, 1st battalion, to join immediately; C. Bowen, 2d battalion, to join immediately; T. E. Huntley, 1st battalion, to join immediately; W. Oliver, 2d, J. Beard, 1st battalion, to join immediately; W. H. Ashe, 2d, C. Creacroft, 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. B. Scouler, 1st battalion, to join immediately; W. Kutzleben, 2d, Thomas Saunders, 2d, A. Hay, 1st battalion, to join immediately; E. H. Leith, 2d battalion, to join immediately; E. O. Davenport, 1st battalion, to join immediately.

23*d Native regiment.*—Colonel, Hector M'Lean. Lieut. Colonels, J. M'Kerras, 2d battalion, to join immediately; G. Bowness, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Majors, T. Marriott, 1st, C. Trotter, 2d battalion. Captains, T. Gurnell, 1st, H. Nail, 2d, C. Aldridge, 1st, E. B. Bagshaw, 2d, J. Hawkins, 1st, E. P. Stevenson, 2d, battalion, to join immediately; R. Stanley, 1st battalion, to join immediately. Captain-lieutenant, D. Wilson, 2d battalion, to join immediately. Lieutenants, T. Shute. 1st battalion, to join immediately; T. Becket, 2d battalion, to join immediately; J. Greensill, 1st bat to join immediately; J. Pearson, 2d, R. Davis, 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. M. Coombs, 2d battalion, to join immediately; H. A. Purchas, 1st battalion, to join immediately; J. T. Palmer, 2d battalion, to join immediately; P. Carnegie, 1st, S. S. Gummer, 2d battalion, to join immediately; P. Henderson, 1st battalion, to join immediately; W. Seton, 2d battalion, to join immediately; J. W. Oliver, 1st battalion, to join immediately; G. Sydenham, 2d, Duncan Stewart, 1st, J. Dunn, 2d battalion, to join immediately; W. Godley, 1st battalion, to join immediately; R. Crewe, 1st battalion, to join immediately.

Officers not directed to join immediately, will continue to do duty in their present stations, or with the corps they are now serving, until further orders.

DECEMBER.

Major Ridge is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion, as is major Shawe, from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment native infantry. Ensign Blackiston, of engineers, is to do duty under the superintending engineer at the presidency. Mr. assistant surgeon Alexander, from the 4th regiment native cavalry, is posted to the 2d battalion, 22d regiment native infantry. Mr. assistant surgeon A. Johnston, from the presidency general hospital, is posted to the 4th regiment native cavalry. Mr. assistant surgeon G. Anderson, is posted to the 2d battalion 2d regiment native infantry. Mr. assistant surgeon B. P. Longdill, will afford medical aid to the 5th extra battalion. Mr. assistant surgeon Williamson, from Guntoor, is appointed to the 3d extra battalion

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at Cuddapah. Messrs. R. W. Duffin, and James Smith, cadets of cavalry, to proceed to Arcot, and to do duty with the 8th regiment native cavalry, until further orders. Messrs. T. Birt, and E. S. Munro, cadets of artillery, to proceed to the mount, to be instructed in artillery duty. Mr. W. Dynely, cadet of infantry, to join the cadet company at Trippassore. Mr. assistant surgeon T. Hendry, to do duty at the presidency general hospital. Mr. assistant surgeon C. Macdonald is posted to the 3d regiment of cavalry. Lieutenant Tabois, of the 12th, and lieutenant Watson, 16th regiment, now doing duty with the 1st battalion, 23d regiment, are to join their corps without delay. Mr. assistant surgeon J. L. Smith, of the 1st battalion, 18th regiment, is to afford medical aid to the 4th extra battalion at Errode.

JANUARY, 1805.

Madras European regiment.—Lieutenants J. J. Utterson, James Duff, J. S. Spankie.

1st Native regiment.—Lieutenants S. G. Marshall, T. C. Cutcliffe, 1st battalion; C. K. Smart, Robert Jenkins, 2d battalion.

2d Native regiment.—Lieutenants William Gordon, 1st battalion; G. Wiltshire, T. A. Chambers, S. Reid, 2d battalion.

3d Native regiment.—Lieutenants R. Gore, F. M. Goble, 2d battalion.

4th Native regiment.—Lieutenant W. Williams, A. Walker, 1st battalion.

5th Native regiment.—Lieuts. A. French, J. S. Trotter, 2d battalion.

6th Native regiment.—Lieutenants M. W. Byan, M. J. Harris, 1st battalion; W. Chavasse, 2d battalion.

7th Native regiment.—Lieutenant W. Hardy, A. Tulloh, 2d battalion.

8th Native regiment.—Lieutenant H. A. Miller, 1st battalion.

9th Native regiment.—Lieutenants T. D. Burnett, 2d battalion; J. M. Cormick, 1st battalion; T. Prendergast, 2d battalion.

10th Native regiment.—Lieutenants J. Inglis, 2d battalion; H. Walker, 1st battalion.

11th Native regiment—Lieutenants J. Alsop, 2d battalion; J. J. Ekhersal, J. Garling, 1st battalion; J. Bayley, 2d battalion.

12th Native regiment—Lieutenants J. Wynne, R. Cook, 2d battalion; R. Newcome, 1st battalion.

13th Native regiment.—Lieutenants William Isaack, Joseph Stewart, 1st battalion; John Stewart, William Kelso, 2d battalion.

14th Native regiment.—Lieutenants L. Lawson, J. Leighton, 2d battalion.

15th Native regiment.—Lieutenants R. Rolleston, 2d battalion; J. Wilson, 1st battalion.

16th Native regiment—Lieutenants J. A. Say, G. W. Hollingsworth, 1st battalion.

17th Native regiment.—Lieutenants William Pickering, 1st battalion; J. J. O'Donoghoe, 2st battalion; G. Drew, W. Kennedy, 1st battalion.

18th Native regiment.—Lieutenant G. J. Blair, 2d battalion; H. C. Blount, 1st battalion; J. Swinton, 2d battalion.

19th Native regiment.—Lieutenants H. Dixon, 2d battalion; J. C. Racster, W. Milne, 1st battalion.

20th Native regiment.—Lieutenant W. J. Baker, H. Walpole, J. W. Pew, 1st battalion.

21st Native regiment.—Lieutenants W. F. Ellis, 2d battalion; C. Waddell, J. Ryan, 1st battalion.

22d Native regiment.—Lieutenants G. Dunmore, W. Biss, C. J. Rigaut, 2d battalion.

23d Native regiment.—Lieutenant P. Winship, G. Jolly, 2d battalion.

Captain lieutenant J. Lindsay, of the 22d regiment native infantry, is attached to the 2d battalion of pioneers. Lieutenant W. Biss, of the 5th regiment, native infantry, is posted to the 1st battalion.

APRIL.

Capt. Knowles, from the 1st to the 2d battalion, of the 2d regt. native infantry. Lieutenant Carnac, from the 1st to the 2d battalion, of the 5th regiment native infantry. Captain Woodhouse, from the 2d to the 1st battalion, of the 7th regiment native infantry. Captain Kelly, from the 2d to the 1st battalion, of the 19th regiment native infantry. Lieutenant colonel Green, of invalids, has permission to reside and draw pay at Cuddalore. Mr. assistant surgeon W. Scott, is appointed to the medical charge of the artillery of the subsidiary force, serving his highness the Nizam, vice David Scott, promoted, and posted to the 7th cavalry regiment.

BOMBAY.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

DECEMBER, 1804.

By the GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL.

5th regiment Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. James Martin, to be Capt. of a company, vice Wood, deceased; date of rank 28th Nov. 1804. Lieut. William Gilbert, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Martin, promoted, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Marine Battalion. Lieutenant George Elphinston, to be Captain of a company, vice Matheson, deceased; date of rank, 9th Dec. 1804. Ensign Francis Farquharson, to be Lieutenant, vice Elphinstone, promoted; ditto, ditto, ditto.

9th regiment. Captain-lieutenant Alexander Campbell, to be Captain of a company, vice Bailey, deceased; date of rank 4th December, 1804. Lieutenant Henry Sterling, to be Captain-lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted; ditto, ditto, ditto Ensign Andrew Anderson, to be Lieutenant, vice Sterling, promoted; ditto, ditto, ditto.

Artillery. Lieutenant-fireworker Edmund Hardy, to be Lieutenant, vice Leighton, promoted; date of rank 27th May, 1804. Lieutenant-fireworker Lechmere C. Russel, to be Lieutenant, vice Bond, promoted; date of rank, ditto. Lieutenant-fireworker William Henry Sealy, to be Lieutenant, to fill a vacancy; date of rank, ditto. Lieutenant-fireworker Andrew Campbell, to be Lieutenant, to fill a vacancy; date of rank, ditto.

Mr. Assistant-surgeon Geraurd, to the Medical duties of the Residency at Cambay.

Lieutenant R. Bayer Otto, of the 1st regiment of Native Cavalry, to join his corps, without prejudice to his appointment of Adjutant to the Body Guard.

Eldest Major of Cavalry John Doverton, from the 1st regiment, to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Pogson, retired; date of commission, the 15th October, 1804.

1st regiment Native Cavalry. Captain G. Neal, to be Major, vice Doveton. Captain lieutenant V. Blacker to be Captain of a troop, vice Neale. Lieutenant C. Hamilton, to be Captain-lieutenant, vice Blacker. Cornet J Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton.—Date of commission, the 15th October, 1804.

Infantry. Lieutenant H. W. Sale, to be Adjutant to the 2d battalion of the 11th regiment, vice Lutwidge, promoted. Lieutenant H. Scott, to be Adjutant to the 2d battalion of the 20th regiment, vice Hervey, resigned.

FEBRUARY, 1805.

8th regiment Native Infantry. Captain-lieutenant Preedy, to be Captain of a company, vice James Gordon, promoted; date of rank, 1st May, 1804. Lieutenant F. Edwards, to be Captain-lieutenant; vice Preedy, promoted; date of rank, ditto. Ensign Thomas Proctor, to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards, promoted; date of rank, ditto. Captain-lieutenant Edward F. Edwards, to be Captain of a company, vice Gastineau, deceased: date of rank, 10th July, 1804. Lieutenant Anthony Jordison, to be Captain-lieutenant, vice Edwards, promoted; date of rank, ditto. Captain Scarlet B. Bell, to come on the strength of the regiment, as Junior Captain of a company, vice Young, promoted from the day he arrived in India, as directed by the Minutes of Council, under date the 21st of September, 1804; date of rank, 14th September, 1804.

MARCH.

The following Cadets to be Ensigns from 1st March, 1804:

Mr. Arthur Pyne.....	4th Nat. Inf
William Gilchrist.....	6th ditto,
Charles Derylass.....	5th ditto,
T. H. Whitehill.....	6th ditto,
George Layburn.....	8th ditto,
John J. Bomford.....	1st ditto,
James Hughes.....	2d ditto,
William Hellis.....	4th ditto.

4th regiment Native Infantry. Ensign Arthur Pyne, to be Lieutenant, vice Levvne,

Levayne, deceased, from 10th January, 1805.

5th regiment Native Infantry. Ensign Charles Darylass, to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert, promoted, 29th November, 1804.

6th regiment Native Infantry. Ensign William Gilchrist, to be Lieutenant, vice Tydd, deceased, 28th October, 1804. Ensign Thomas W. Whitehill, to be Lieutenant, vice Knight, deceased, 13th January, 1805.

8th regiment Native Infantry. Ensign George Layburn, to be Lieutenant, vice Jordison, promoted, 27th November, 1804.

CEYLON MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

SEPTEMBER, 1804.

G. O. *Head Quarters, Trincomalee.*

By the Commander of the forces, during pleasure.

Mr. Surgeon Reynolds, of H. M. Malay regiment, is appointed Medical Storekeeper at Trincomalee, vice Symons, deceased; this appointment to take place from this date. Serjeant Major W. Websker, from His Majesty's 66th regiment, to be Ensign in the Pioneer corps at Trincomalee, vice Wilson deceased—this appointment to commence from the 1st instant. P. Molloy, from His Majesty's 19th regiment of foot, is appointed Serjeant to the Pioneer corps at Trincomalee, vice Rumsby promoted; this to take effect from this date.

G. O. *Head Quarters, Jaffnapatam.*

His Majesty's Ceylon regt. Ensign John Spence, to be Adjutant, vice Parker resigned, 1st September, 1804.

Caffre Corps. Garrison Serjeant Major J. Boyd, to be Ensign, vice Riddle deceased, 1st September, 1804. Serjeant Major Roberts, of the Royal Artillery, to be Ensign of the Jaffnapatam Independent Company, vice Spence, 1st September, 1804. Lieut. Ellicombe, of the Royal Engineers, is appointed Draughtsman to the Ordnance Department at Columbo, to commence from the 1st Oct. 1804.

His Majesty's Malay regt. Ensign F. Grey, from his Majesty's 66th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Young deceased, 15th September, 1804. Lieutenant B. Vincent, of his Majesty's 19th Regiment, is appointed Fort Adjutant of Galle, vice Macdonald; this appointment to take effect from the 1st of next month

DECEMBER.

Caffre Corps. Mr. Surgeon A. High, from the half pay of the 24th regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, 1st November, 1804. Lieut. G. Nixon, from H. M. 19th foot, to be Captain of a Company, 15th Nov. 1804. Lieutenant F. J. Macdonell, from H. M. 51st foot, to be Captain of a Company, 16th November, 1804. Lieutenant W. Thwaits, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, 17th November, 1804. Lieutenant J. Bayly, from the half pay of His Majesty's 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant, 15th November, 1804. Thomas Taylor, gent. to be Quarter-master, 15th November, 1804. Quarter-master Serjeant William Macpherson, from the Royal Artillery, to be Ensign, 15th Nov. 1804. Serjeant-Major M. Wake, from the 51st Foot, to be Ensign, 16th November, 1804. Lieut. Colonel Bridges, of the Royal Engineers, to be Commandant of Fort Ostenburgh, and Lieutenant Colonel Vincent, of H. M. 19th Foot, to be Commandant of Point de Galle, vice Pollock.—The above appointments to commence from the 1st January, 1805. Captain L. A. Denoe, of H. M. Ceylon regt. is appointed Captain of Guides, from the 15th instant. Lieutenant J. T. Wemyss, of H. M. 19th Foot, to be Aid de Camp, to the Commander of the Forces from the 25th instant, vice M'Leane deceased.

JANUARY, 1805

Captain Robert Blackall, of H. M. 51st Foot, to be Town Major of Trincomalee, vice Napper deceased.

Captain C W. Mercer, of H. M. 51st Foot, to be Commander of Negombo, vice Blackall removed.

Captain W. Thwaites, of the Caffre Corps, to be Commandant of Manaar, vice Evans deceased.

Lieut M. Prager, of H. M. Malay regiment, Commandant of Moellitivoe, from the first instant till further orders, Vice Virgo.

FEBRUARY.

Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg having been appointed deputy Adjutant General to the Forces on Ceylon, all reports to be made in future to that officer.

Captain Moubray will deliver over all the papers and public documents belonging to the office, to-morrow morning, to Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg.

Captain Arthur Johnston of the Caffre Corps, Commandant of Hambangtotte, from the 1st instant till further orders, vice Pendergast.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

In His MAJESTY'S *Service.*

By his His Excellence Vice Admiral RAINIER.

Captain Christian, of the Arrogant, appointed to the Victor.

Captain Dobbie, Governor of His Majesty's Naval Hospital, to the Arrogant.

Lieutenant Montague, of the Trident, a Commander, and to command the Dasher.

Captain Cochrane, posted into the Wilhelmina.

Captain Peter Rainier, appointed to the Caroline

Mr. Cole and Mr. Lewis, Midshipmen of the Trident, appointed Lieutenants of H. M frigate Wilhelmina

Mr. Selhall, Surgeon's mate of the Trident, appointed Surgeon of the Arrogant.

Captain Page, of the Caroline, to the Trident.

Lieutenant Spinks, of the Trident, appointed Lieutenant of the Caroline.

Mr. Arnold, Purser of the Dasher sloop, appointed Purser of the Wilhelmina frigate, vice Webb invalided.

Lieutenant Christian, of the Trident, Captain of the Victor.

Captain Dobbie, of the Naval Hospital, appointed Captain of the Arrogant.

Mr. Haydon, of the Trident, Purser of the Dasher, vice Arnold promoted

Mr. Johnson, Admiral's deputy Secretary, Purser of the Concord frigate.

Mr. Grimes, Purser of the Concorde, to the Grampus

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AUGUST, 1804.—At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Templeton, Esq. of a daughter On Sunday, the 9th inst. Lady Barlow, of a son. On Sunday morning, the lady of J. N. Sealy, Esq. of a daughter. At Berhampore, on the 5th instant, the lady of James Paton, Esq. of a daughter. At Bombay, the

the lady of the right honourable Lord George Stuart, of a daughter. On Sunday last, the lady of A. Wilson, Esq. of a son. At the Mount, on the 7th instant, the lady of Captain C. J. Johnson, of his Majesty's ship Victor, of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.—At Jaffnapatam, on the 22d August, the honourable Mrs. Turnour, of a son. At Vellore, on the 11th instant, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Darley, of a son. At Madras, the lady of Captain James Grant, Commandant of the right honourable the Governor's body guard, of a son. At the same place, the lady of Alexander Cockburn, Esq. of a son. At ditto, the lady of Daniel Neale, Esq. of a son. At Manapar, on the 15th October, the lady of C. V. Albricht, Esq. of a son. At Pondicherry, on the 30th ultimo, the lady of Eugene Pernon, Esq. Master Attendant, of a son. At Columbo, on the 9th ultimo, Lady Carrington, of a daughter. At Futty Ghur, the lady of Major Samuel Wood, of a son. On Tuesday morning, the 30th ultimo, Mrs C. McLean, of a son. On the 12th instant, Mrs. C. Brightman, of a son.

OCTOBER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. W. B Greenway, of a daughter. At Bankipoor, on the 4th instant, the lady of W. E. Rees, Esq. assistant judge of Dewanny Adawlut, of the city of Patna, of a daughter. At Berhampoor, on the 3d instant, the lady of J. O. Oldham, Esq. of a son. On the 10th instant, the lady of the Reverend D Brown, of a daughter. On the same day, the lady of Samuel Jones, Esq late of the General Post Office, of a daughter. On Saturday, the 17th instant, the lady of Christopher Oldfield, Esq of a son. On the 3d instant, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Orr, of a son. On the 26th instant, at the house of Captain Churchill, the lady of Doctor A. Haig, of a daughter. On the 3d instant, at Baroach, the lady of Lieutenant Thatcher, of the Native Infantry, of a son. At the same place, on the 16th instant, the lady of Lieut. J. Lawrence, of the Honourable Company's Marine, of a son.

NOVEMBER.—At Cuttack, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Dighton, of a son.

DECEMBER.—At Calcutta, on the 25th ultimo, the lady of Thomas Parr, Esq of a daughter. At Cawnpore, on the 8th ultimo, the lady of Lieutenant Thomas Newton, of a son. On the 18th ultimo, the lady of Charles Bayley, Esq. of a daughter. On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Metcalf, of a daughter. On the 24th January, the lady of T L. N. Stuart, Esq. of a son. At Calcapore, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Forbes, of a daughter. On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Hodgkinson, of a son. On Thursday, the 7th instant, Mrs. Masters, of a daughter. On the 9th instant, Mrs. J. Williams, of a daughter. On the same day, Mrs. E. M. Sandford, of Burdwan, of a son. On the 6th instant, at Sultanpore, the lady of Captain James Delamain, of a daughter. On the 24th instant, Mrs C. M. Hollingberry, of a daughter. On the 14th instant, at the house of F. Horsley. Esq. the lady of J Cheap, Esq. commercial resident of Sorool, of a daughter. At Bombay, the lady of Captain Thomas Hardie, of a son At the same place, the lady of Lieutenant T. Anderson, of a son. At Baroda, the lady of Captain Fallon, of a son. At Calcutta, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Franks, of a daughter. On the 26th ultimo, the lady of James Colvin. Esq of a daughter. On the 29th ultimo, Mrs Bygballee, of a daughter. On the 1st December, the lady of George Tyler, Esq. of a son. On the 3d instant, Mrs. E. Muckerjies, of a daughter On the 4th instant, at Balna Ghaut, near Benares, the lady of William Scott, Esq. of a daughter. On the 10th instant, at Jessore, Mrs. J de Courcy, of a daughter. In the Fort of Agra, on the 23d ultimo. the lady of Captain Cumberledge, of a daughter. On the 24th instant, the lady of G. A Simpson. Esq. of a son At Barrackpore, on the 15th instant, the lady, of Captain Charles Perteens, of a daughter. On the 19th ultimo, at Dinapore, the lady of Captain J. Brooks, Major of Brigade, of a daughter. At Broach, on the 17th ultimo, the lady of Lieutenant, Rebenack, of the Eng. was safely delivered of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Samuel Bourchier, Esq of a son At the same place, on the 27th ultimo, the lady of James Stevens,

Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

JANUARY, 1805.—On the 20th ultimo, at Benares, Lady Hamilton of a son. On Tuesday, the 8th instant, Mrs. Woollaston, of a daughter. On Saturday, Mr. E. Sandford, Burdwan, of a son. At Madras, the 17th ultimo, the lady of Seth Sam, Esq. of a daughter At the same place, on the 11th instant, the lady of J. Goldingham, Esq of a son. At Intally, on the 7th ultimo, the lady of A. W. H. Bambridge, Esq of a daughter. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Hickman, of a daughter.

FEBRUARY.—At Calcutta, on the 14th instant, at the house of F. Horsley, Esq. the lady of J. Cheap. Esq. commercial resident of Soorool, of a daughter. On Sunday, the 17th instant, the lady of Henry Thomas Travers, Esq. of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Captain Thomas. Hardie, of a son. At the same place, the lady of Lieutenant T Anderson, of a son At Baroda, the lady of Captain Fallon, of a son. On Saturday last, Mrs C. M Hollingberry, of a daughter. On the 17th February, Mrs. James Robertson, of a daughter. On the 15th February, at Culwar, in the zillah, of Shahabad, the lady of R. J. Powell, esq of the Honourable Company's civil service, of a son On the 17th February, at Capt. Delamain's, Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Lieutenant James Kennedy, of the 5th regiment cavalry, of a daughter. At Mozufferpore, Mrs Higgins, of a daughter. On the 12th February, at Tipperrah, Mrs. A. Pinto, of a daughter. On the 2d of February, in the Camp near Hyderabad, the lady of Captain Dalrymple, of the Artilery, was safely delivered of a daughter.

MARCH.—On the 4th instant, the lady of J. F. Bacon, Esq. of a daughter. On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Harton, of a son. At Moorshedabad, on the 24th February, at the house of T. Pattle, Esq. Mrs. Gardner, of a son. On the 17th instant, Mrs. James Robertson, of a daughter. On the 23d instant, Mrs. Gouldhawk of a daughter. On the 22d instant, the lady of James Wintle, Esq. of a son. Lately at Columbo, Mrs Laughton, of a daughter. At St. Sebastians, the lady of Captain Hook, of a daughter. At Columbo, the lady of the Honourable and Reverend J. T. Twisleton, of a son. At Penang, the lady of Mr. Scott, Esq. of a son. Mrs. Hartin of a son. The lady of J. F. Bacon. of a daughter.

APRIL.—On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Walter. Smyth, of a son. On the 18th instant, Mrs. Peternoster, of a son. At Rungpore, on the 14th ultimo, at her father's house, Mrs. Lewis Peters, of a daughter. On the 5th instant, at Gauzeepore, Mrs. Lane, of a son. On the 25th instant, the lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AUGUST.—Lately, at the house of Major General Fraser, at Cawnpore, Capt. James Menzies, of H M. 22d regiment, and Brigade Major to General Fraser, to Mrs. Story, widow of the late Captain Story, of H M. 8th Light Dragoons. At Madras, Walter Scott, Esq of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Miss Sarah Sowle. On the 24th of July, at Goa, Lieutenant Logie, 1st Batt. of the 5th Nat. Inf. to Miss James Lately by the Reverend W Lewis, at the house of Thomas Pattle, Esq. senior Judge of the Moorshedabad Courts of Appeal and Circuit,

Robert

Robert Mitford, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Eliza Anne Pattle.

OCTOBER.—On the 2d instant, by the Revd. P. Limrick, Mr. C. H. Myles, to Miss Sophia Maschman On the 9th instant, Captain Andrew Stone, to Miss Margaret Clease. Same day, Mr. John Thomas Feneton, to Miss Maria Council.—On the 10th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Paul Limrick, Mr. J. Andrews, to Miss Ann Francis, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Francis. On the 11th instant, Mr. John Ellis, to Miss Louisa Elizabeth. On the 17th instant, Mr. Henry Gomis, to Mis. M. Marcilinos. On the 18th instant, Mr. William Blanchard, to Miss Catharine Love. On the 20th instant, Mr. Thomas Sutman, to Miss Mary Watkins. On the 24th ditto, Mr. Thomas Rodway, to Miss Elizabeth Bellie. Lately, at Chunar, by the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Edward Hall, Head Assistant in the Office of the Collector of Benares, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Robinson, Conductor of Ordnance. At Samuloottah, on the 24th ultimo, Captain C. Mandeville, of the Honourable Company's service, to Miss A. M. Rose, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Rose, of Juggunautpooram. On Sunday, the 24th instant, by the Reverend Fre Manoel de Rozario, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Joseph Perrao, Esq. brother to Mrs. Joseph Barretto, to Miss Tereisa Peteira.

NOVEMBER.—At Bombay, Lieutenant William P. Backer, of the Honourable Company's Bombay Military establishment, to Miss Mary Bowler, daughter of the late William Bowler, Esq of the Honourable Company's civil service under that presidency At Penang, Peter Chiene, Esq. to Miss E. Breemer. On the 16th ult. at Trichinopoly, by the Reverend Doctor Ball, J. Hay, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras establishment, to Miss Gowdie, daughter of Colonel Gowdie. At Columbo, Mr. Robinson, Surgeon of the Honourable Company's ship Walthamstow, to Miss Martha Hyde.

DECEMBER.—At Bengal, on the 2. th ultimo, Mr. Robert Deane, to Miss Mary Edwin. On the 1st instant, Mr. Peters, to Miss Leonora Swarris. On the 9th instant, at Chandernagore, by the Reverend Father Benjamin, C. A. M. De Framond, Esq. to Miss Lucy Carlier. Same day, Mr. John De Rozario, to Miss Oslo Christobo. On the 10th instant, Mr. John Stevenson to Mrs. Philippina Strange. On the 9th instant, Mr. Joseph Simson, Architect, to Miss Sarah Hincksman.

JANUARY, 1805.—At Bengal, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. W. Gorham, to Miss Francis Num. On the 2d instant, Mr John Le Clere, to Miss Moran On Monday last, Mr. Patrick Sutherland, to Miss Ann Balfore, daughter of Walter Balfour, Esq. of Madras. On the 6th instant. Mr. Frederick Harman, Indigo Planter, to Miss Eleanor M'Can. On the same day, Mr. Francis Gomiz, to Miss Mary Rodrigues. On Monday, Mr. R. Foley, to Miss M. Smith. On Thursday was married, by the Rev. P. Limrick, P Carter, Esq. to Miss Sophia Louisa Dent, daughter of W. Dent, Esq. late of this establishment On the 9th instant, Mr. John Gill, to Miss Mary Rich.

FEBRUARY.—On the 17th instant, S. Carrapit, Esq to Miss Sarah Catcheek Arrakel, fifth daughter of the late Catcheek Arrakel, Esq. On the 13th instant, Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq. to Miss Harriet Smith. On the 16th instant, Major Thomas Morgan to Miss Watson. On the same day, Mr. T. Asken. to Miss Margaret Graham. At Chandernagore, on Thurday the 14th instant, by the Reverend Nathaniel Forsyth, Mr. Maurice Anselme Escrot, to Miss Isabella Gabriel Manuel, of that place. On Saturday, the 19th ultimo, at Bombay, by the Reverend Arnold Burrowes, William Kennedy, Esq. to Miss D Ballmer, youngest daughter of Major Ballmer, late of Lymington. On the 21st February, Lieut. Lewis Wiggens. to Miss Maria M'Arthur. On the same day, Mr. John Buller, to Mrs Ann Palmer. On the 23d Feb. Mr. Ace Gabriell, to Miss Joanna Bland. At Jaffnapatam, Lieut French Grey, of H M. Malay regt. to Miss Ursula Theodora Petronella Mayaart At Columbo, P Barlow, Esq Assistant Surgeon to the Caffre regiment, to Miss J A Aeupner.

MARCH.—On the 4th instant, Mr. A. Bruce, to Miss H. Pote. On the 27th ultimo Mr Malachi Lyons to Miss Lane. On the 28th ultimo, by the

Reverend P. Limerick, Lieut. Charles Redish, to Miss B. C. Manning. On the 6th instant, by the Reverend, T. F. Hartwell, Walter Furquhar, Esq of the Civil Service, to Miss Dyley. On the 9th instant, George Boyd, Esq. to Miss Mary Light. On the 10th instant, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, to Miss Elizabeth Goodall. On the same day, Mr. George Smith, to Miss Mary Frances On the 3d instant, at Chinsurah, J. D. Heyning, Esq. to Miss Theodora Christina Holst, only daughter of H. J. Holst, Esq. of Calcapore. On the 14th instant, Mr. J. Johnson, Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Rheta D'Rozario. On the 21st instant, by the Reverend T. F. Hartwell, Archibald Kello, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Macharg. On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr Shepherd, Mr. William Hyde, Riding-master at Futty Ghur, to Miss Fanny Entweer. On the 23d instant, Mr. J Dumoulia, to Miss Elizabeth Garbrand. On the 7th instant, at Pondicherry, Captain Josiah Marshall, Secretary to the Military Board, to Mrs. Prescott. On Monday, the 11th instant, Mr. Keene R. Bunkall, to Miss Charlotte Herbert. At Bombay, Thomas Gray Esq. to Miss Juliana Blackford. At Negapatam, Lieutenant Colonel, J. English, to Miss A. E. Barber. On the 25th instant, James Law, Esq of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Anne Thomson. On Thursday the 24th instant, Mr. John Turner, to Miss Elizabeth Blaney.

APRIL.—On the 2d instant, Adam Gibbons, Esq. to Miss Eliza Dubois, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Dubois. On the 1st instant, Lieutenant P. T. Comyn, to Miss Jane Harris D'Courcy. On the same day, Lawrence Peter, to Miss Anna Williams. On the 1st instant, at the New Church, Captain John Williams, of the General Lake, to Miss Frances Howard. On the 3d instant, lieutenant Taylor, of the Caffree regiment, to Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson. On the 4th instant, Major Patrick Ross, of his majesty's 22d light dragoons, to Miss Sydenham, daughter of the late major-general Sydenham. On the 28th ultimo, Thomas Ley, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips. On the 5th instant, Mr. John Sawyer, to Miss Mary Hume. On the same day, Mr. Matthew Cranenburg, junior, to Miss Amelia Cantopher. On the same day, Mr. M. Marcos, to Miss Isabella Hudson. On the 6th instant, Mr. John Hettson, to Miss Ann Candler. On the 18th instant, John Harvey, esq. to Miss Isabella Bolton. On the 15th instant, by the rev. Mr. Limerick, Mr. Christopher Mayer, to Miss Rose Robertson. On the 12th instant, Mr. Thomas Cromer, to Miss Isabella Gomez. On the 18th instant, Mr. Benjamin Dowdswell, to Miss Martha Sykes. On the 25th instant, Mr. Robert Suttley, to Miss Elizabeth Webber. At Madras, on the 22d ult. Captain Alms, master-attendant of Malacca, to Miss Pye. Lately, at St. Helena, major Smith, of Artillery, to Mrs. Scholoman. At Columbo, on Thursday the 28th ult. lieut. Chambley, of the Ceylon cavalry, to Miss Elizabeth Paul. At Point de Galle, Mr. sub-assistant surgeon Dirk Schaap, to Miss Adriana Henrietta Fretz.

DEATHS.

AUGUST, 1804.—The lady of captain R. Hughes, very sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. B. L. Hughes, esq. foreman of the H C.'s mint, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. At Bombay, the lady of Wm. Dowdeswell, esq barrister at law. Lately, in Malabar, captain Charles Gastineau, of the 8th regiment native infantry. Miss Grace Depestill, daughter of Mr. Depestell, of the pilot service. On the 27th ultimo, Miss Ann Potter, aged 16. On the 21st ultimo, Mr. Christian Frederick Thomas, a most honest worthy man, and greatly regretted by all his friends and neighbours. On board the H. C.'s ship, Lord Duncan, at sea, on his passage to Europe, captain Brisco Morland, of H. M.'s 79th regiment. At the naval hospital, lieut. Wise, of his majesty's sloop, Rattlesnake. Lately at Madras, Lieutenant William Clark, of his majesty's 65th regiment. At Goa, Mrs. Wedgborough, of the marine, who died on the preceding day.

OCTOBER.— Mrs. Susanna Weldone. Miss Caroline Matilda Woodhouse. Mr. Patrick Achmuty. In camp, lieutenant colonel Ferrier, of his majesty's 94th regiment. Near Jaulnah, lieutenant Miller, same regiment. Miss Olivia Lockart. At sea, Miss Burn. G. A. Plowden, esq. the lady of M. Roxburgh, esq. M. F. Mandy, at Gowickpore. Lieutenant Sir James Richardson, bart. at Bellary. Captain John Falconar, in the Sunderbunds, in his way to Chittagong, for the recovery of his health. Mr. S. M. Lowder, late examiner and French translater in the secret, foreign, and political department, and secretary to the Native Hospital. On the 27th ultimo, at the presidency, lieut. Erasmus Saunders, of the 2d regiment native cavalry. At Brodera, lieutenant Thomas Moore, adjutant of the 7th regiment Bombay native infantry. In the upper provinces, on the 12th September, lieutenant William B. Creaghe, of the 18th native regiment. At do. on the 16th September last, Lieutenant James Oliphant, of the 11th native regiment. On the 1st instant, at Delhi, Lieut. William Douglas Creighton, of his Majesty's 76th regiment. At Patna, on the 4th instant, Miss Severina de Abreo, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis de Abreo, of Dinapore. Lately, in Guzerat, Captain Moore, and Lieut. Thomson, both of his Majes y's 65th regiment.

NOVEMBER.—At Penang, Captain Delaphons, of H. M.'s sloop Dasher. Same place, Mr. Cragy, a writer on the Bombay establishment. Lately, in Malabar, Captain John Brady, of the Bombay European regt. On the 30th October, at Tripassore, in the 20th year of his age, Michael Boyle, Gent. Cadet on the Madras establishment. At Madras, on the 19th ultimo, Capt. J. Stonard, of the 1st bat. 23d regt. native infantry. Lately, at Bombay, the lady of Captain George Powell, of the H. C. Service, under that presidency. On the 4th October, in Camp, of the Poonah Subsidiary Force, Cornet Edward Peard, of 7th regt. native cavalry. On the 2d instant, Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Marine Service. On the 1st instant, Mr. R. H. Loving, late Assistant in the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawluts, aged 39. On the 29th ult. Mr. S. Pelfrey, aged 35 years. Same day, Mr. Samuel Shaw, late teacher of the Free School. On the 31st ultimo, J. Reeves, Esq. late chief officer of an American ship. In camp, at Bellore, on the 10th October, Lieutenant J. Smith, of the European regiment.—— At Columbo, on the 3d instant, Capt J'ans, of the royal engineers; by whose death the service has lost an invaluable officer, and society one of its brightest ornaments. In paying this tribute to his memory, (with those who knew, and could appreciate his merit,) it is but justice to say that, to the pre-eminent qualifications of an officer, he united the accomplishments of the finished Gentleman: with talents equal to any professional undertaking, he was an upright, zealous man, and in private life the sincere and distinguished friend, whose loss will long

be felt by those who have shared, and been enlivened by his society.

DECEMBER.—On the 7th Nov. at Trincomallee, lieut. L. Rogers, of the 2d Bengal volunteer battalion, of a fever, caught in Candia, a few days after his return from that country, with the Battuealao detachment. At Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales's Island, on the 12th of November last, in the 29th year of his age, Sir John Gordon, bart. of the corps of engineers on this establishment; deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, to whom his amiable qualities had long endeared him. He is succeeded by his only surviving brother, now Sir Orford Gordon, bart. At Madras, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. John Irish, watchmaker and jeweller, late of the Cape of Good Hope. On board the ship Thomas, the 24th ult. on his passage to Bombay, Lieut. Davidson. At Bombay, on the 20th instant, Mr. Warner, a gentleman cadet of the Versovah establishment. At the same place, Captain Ahier, of the Madras military establishment. At Bombay, on the 12th October, ensign Alexander Munro, of the honourable Company's military service on that establishment, and son to general sir Hector Munro, K.B. Lately, at Baroach, Mrs. Lawrence, the lady of lieut. John Lawrence, of the honourable Company's marine; a lady, whose many amiable virtues renders her very universally and deservedly regretted. The lady of James Ede, esq. On the 1st instant, at Delhi, lieut. W. Douglas Creighton, of his majesty's 76th regiment; in the words of his commanding officer—"Uni-"versally beloved by all who knew "him; a most correct amiable young "man, and a very promising offi-"cer." On the 16th September, at Gwalior, lieutenant James Oliphant, of the 2d battalion, 11th regiment native infantry, much regretted by all his friends, as a most promising young officer. Lately, on her way from Hyderabad to the presidency, Miss Phœbe Scott. Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, in apparent good health, John St. Paul, esq. one of the magistrates of Pondicherry A gentleman whose urbanity of manners, and principles of the nicest integrity, claim the tears of sympathy from all who knew him,—not only from his loss as a valuable member of society, but for the peculiar salvation of an amiable widow and five lovely children. At Madras, Major T. Kender Crewe, of the 1st battalion 1st regiment native infantry. Near Poonah, on his way to the sea coast, on the 23d Jan lieut. col. P. C. Desse, of the 2d regiment of native infantry. In camp, with col. Hamilton's detachment, on the 25th November, lieut. John Pearson, of the 2d battalion 23d regiment native infantry. By the premature dissolution of this promising young officer, his employers lose a good soldier, his intimates a sincere friend, and society at large, a worthy member. At Barrybatty, in Cuttack, Duncan M'Gibbon, Esq. surgeon, Madras European regiment; universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. On his way to Hyderabad, on the 26th of November, lieutenant H. A. P. Williams, of the 2d regt. of native infantry. In camp, on the 28th of December, lieutenant J. U. Hume, of the 20th regiment native infantry. At Trincomallee, on the 21st ultimo, captain Napier, of his majesty's 51st regt. of foot, and town-major of Trincomallee. He had honourably and zealously served his king and country 24 years, and died respected and lamented by the officers of his corps, and by every one who knew him.

JANUARY, 1805.—Lately, to the northward, capt. George Baillie, of the 1st battalion 9th regt. At Bombay, on the 5th ultimo, Framjee Monackjee, master builder, in the honourable Company's marine yard, at Bombay; a man of very considerable talent in the line of his profession, added to a very amiable and obliging disposition. In camp, near Galnah, on the 2d of November, lieutenant Nicholas Graham, of the 1st battalion 8th regt. native infantry. At Negapatam, on the 13th ultimo, lieut. James Meulh, of the pension establishment. At Ganjam, on the 6th ultimo, lieut. J. C. Collins, 19th regt. native infantry. At Tillecherry, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. James Johnston, assistant surgeon. At the Presidency, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. William Stuart, town adjutant. At Pondicherry, on Thursday, the 19th ultimo, Peter Violette,

Violette, esq. The honourable Mrs. Murry, lady of the honourable Keith Murray, collector in the Vizagapatam district. On Tuesday last, George Williamson, Esq. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Skinner. On the 31st Dec. 1804, at Jaffnapatam, Brevet Major Evans, of his Majesty's 19th Foot. At Bombay, on the 9th instant, Lieut. Mathew Broadley, of the 2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. Yesterday, Mr. Henry Goring, musician.

FEBRUARY ——On the 21st instant, the infant son of Thomas Henry Travers, Esq At Madras, on the 8th instant, major T. Kender Crewo, of the 1st Bat. 1st Regt. N. I.

MARCH.—On the 23d of last month, at Dinapore, the infant son of the Rev. Dr. Stacey. On the 2d instant, Mr. John De Silva. On the 27th ultimo, Mr. John Tool, pensioner on the Marine Service. In camp, before Bhurtpoor, on the 23d of February, in consequence of a wound, Lieutenant Moore, of the H. C.'s European Regt. an officer of undaunted courage and distinguished abilities. Suddenly, on the 11th instant, Mr. George Riley, a Mate in the pilot service. On the 4th instant, William Morriot, Esq. of the Honourable Company's civil service, on the Madras establishment. At Jellal Ghur, in the district of Purneah, on the 27th ultimo, Robert Jarret, Esq. sincerely regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances. In December last, was killed in the trenches of Deig, Lieutenant Henry David Erskin Dickson, most deservedly regretted. On the 27th ultimo, Capt. Patrick Moyna, late of his Majesty's 12th regiment. In the upper Provinces, Lieutenant G. Aveline, of the 1st regiment of native infantry. On the 29th instant, after a short, but severe illness, which he supported to the end with manly fortitude, Mr. John Johnson, conductor of ordnance, aged 63 years. On the 23d instant, Mr. Arthur Hamilton, conductor of ordnance. In camp, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, of the wound he received in the assault on the Fort of Bhurtpore, on the 21st, Lieutenant Colonel James Hamond, whose worthy character made him respected in life, and lamented in death, by all to whom he was known, and whose loss will be most sincerely felt, by the numerous family he supported. On the 20th of March, in the Fort of Agra, Miss Anna Shipton. Lately at Columbo, Mrs. P. E. Vanderstraaten. At sea, Mr. W. Watson Wath, of the Hon. Company's ship Lady Jane Dundas. At Bombay, the lady of Captain C. M'Kenzie, of his Majesty's 78th regt. sincerely lamented. Mr. Stephen M'Lean. Major Radcliffe, of wounds received in the assault of Bhurtpore, on the 21st September. On the 23d January, near Poona, at the age of 52, Lieutenant Colonel Desse, of the Madras infantry, after a lingering illness, occasioned by hard and zealous service in the field.

APRIL.—On the 6th instant, Captain Miller, aged 70 years. On the 4th ultimo, in a boat, on his way from Agra to Cawnpore, Captain W. J. Scott, of his Majesty's 76th regiment of foot. On the 30th ultimo, at the General Hospital, Mr. Daniel Ryan, aged 42 years. On the 17th March, in the Fort of Rampoorah, after a severe illness of eight days, Lieutenant John Leman Purvis, Fort Adjutant of Rampoorah; an amiable friend, and distinguished soldier. On the 12th instant, Mr. George Houeson. The amiableness of whose character, will long be impressed on the memory of his friends. At the Isle of France, early in the month of March last, Mr. John Boddington White, assistant Surgeon of this establishment. On the 5th instant, Master John Collie, aged 1 year and 8 months. On the 9th instant, Miss Mary Baillie, aged 4 years. On the 10th instant, Miss Maria Knox, aged 2 years and 6 months. On the 7th instant, Mr. Anthony Regelly. At Bandel, on the 4th instant, the Reverend Fre Francisco de Santa Maria, Provizor, and formerly head Vicar of the Catholic Church in Calcutta, aged 71 years. At Chittagong, on the 5th April, Mrs. Martha Machado. On the 13th instant, after a severe illness, Mr. William Cumming, of the Calcutta Academy, justly regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He has left a widow and three young orphans to lament his loss. On 18th instant, Mr. H. Poignand, jeweller. He has left a distressed widow and several children to bewail his loss. On the 19th instant, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Wells, of Hon. Company's marine, aged 15 years.

In

In camp, before Bhurtpore, on the 21st of February, in consequence of wounds received in the assault of the preceding day, Lieutenant John Ker, of the 8th native infantry; a young man universally beloved and regretted. In camp, near Muttrah, Charles Christie, of the 2d regiment native infantry, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by all his friends, and equally so by the officers and men of the battalion he so recently raised and disciplined. On Saturday last, the 18th instant, at the Government-house in Serampore, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, becoming a man and a Christian, his Excellency Colonel O'Bie, his Danish Majesty's Governor of that Settlement, in the 73d year of his age. On the 28th ultimo, in the village of Burfwahputun, near Chittledroog, while employed on a tour of duty, Alexander Anderson, Esq. Superitending Surgeon of Mysore.

STATE PAPERS

FOR 1805.

In the Asiatic Register for 1802, vol. 4, State Papers, p. 1, will be found marquis Wellesley's Minute in council, containing the principles on which his plan for founding a college at Calcutta was formed; and setting forth, in considerable detail, and with great ability, the policy of that institution, and the substantial and permanent benefits which it was calculated to produce. In the following papers, the public will see the answer of the court of directors to that important Minute, together with marquis Wellesley's reply to that answer. The opinion of the court of directors remained unaltered. The college at Calcutta has been abolished: as a substitute for it, the court of directors, sanctioned by a vote of a general court of East India proprietors, have established an oriental college in England; and the sum of 50,000*l.* has been voted for the erection of a building at the town of Hertford, where this new establishment is intended to be fixed. The professed object both of the college at Calcutta and of the college at Hertford, is to instruct the junior civil servants of the Company in the languages, the history, the institutions, the laws, the religion, the customs, and the manners, of the people of India, whom they are destined to govern; and the public will determine, from the documents herewith submitted, whether that important object is likely to be best attained in India or in England; and whether, if it is likely to be best attained in the former country, an inconsiderable difference in the expense ought to have induced men, who govern the affairs of an empire containing forty millions of people, to have abolished an institution which had been successfully established, and from which, in the short period of two years, great and lasting advantages to the public service are acknowledged to have been derived.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

SEPARATE.

To our Governor-general in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal.

Par. 1. We have long had under our consideration, the plan and reasons of marquis Wellesley for the establishment of a college at Fort William. Although we feel and acknowledge the just merit of the marquis in the conception of the plan, which breathes a liberal and enlightened spirit, and is enforced with great ability; yet, in the present situation of the Company's affairs, with a debt in India beyond all former amount, and a scarcity of money there beyond all

all former experience, in consequence of which public credit is depressed, and the investments have either been reduced, or wholly suspended,—we cannot consistently with our duty, sanction, by our approbation, the immediate establishment of an institution, however we may approve of some parts of it, which must involve the Company in an expence of considerable and unknown amount, and which might be applied to purposes more beneficial for the Company's interests.

2. It has been customary, in considerable undertakings of this nature, previously to form an estimate of the cost, which should have been done on the present occasion, to have enabled us to form a correct idea of the extent and expense of the undertaking.

3. We have perused with particular attention the Governor-general's reasons for founding the college without any previous reference to us upon the subject. We allow his motives to be laudable; but we cannot sanction a departure from our established system; the tendency of all such deviations is to weaken the authority which is constitutionally placed in this country; for, when measures are once adopted, which either pledge the faith of government, or incur great expense, the exercise of controul, in such cases, is in effect frustrated on all important occasions. In future you must, therefore, consider an observance of this system as a primary obligation of duty.

4. Without entering into a particular discussion of the Governor-general's plan, we cannot avoid remarking, that it embraces, in our opinion, more than the situation and circumstances of the Company can at present justify.

5. An establishment founded on principles similar to that proposed by Mr. Gilchrest, in December, 1798, for the institution of a seminary for oriental learning, on a somewhat enlarged scale, we are of opinion would effect many of the beneficial purposes expected by the Governor-general from the establishment proposed by him; and we are the more grounded in this opinion, from the result of the examination of the gentlemen who had studied in the seminary, and which took place in June, 1800, before a committee appointed to ascertain the progress made in their acquirements, in the Hindûstanee and Persian languages; from whence it appears, that the students in general manifested such a proficiency as to entitle them to the fullest approbation of the committee; and some of them so much so, as to have greatly exceeded the committee's expectations;—we therefore direct, that you take into consideration the re-establishment of this seminary, which we think may be successfully conducted without any considerable expense to the Company.

6. Although in our letter of the 7th of May, 1800, we approved of the institution proposed by Mr. Gilchrest, and the Governor-general's intention of extending this arrangement on a larger scale, we had no idea that his lordship's views went to such an extensive establishment as that detailed in his minute of August, 1800: we only then meant to sanction the principles on which Mr. Gilchrest's seminary was instituted, as leading to the acquirement of a more intimate and general knowledge of the common Hindûstanee, or colloquial dialect, and of a classical acquaintance with the Persian language.

guage. With these studies, it appeared to have been the Governor-general's intention to introduce into the seminary, that of the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-general in council for the government of our Indian territories; a thorough acquaintance with which we deem indispensably necessary, and which, with the acquirements above stated, will, in our opinion, be attended with the best effects, in qualifying persons in our service for the discharge of their duties, especially if they have received an education in Europe, suitable to the sphere of life in which they are intended to move.

7. An intimate acquaintance with the languages of the country, and a competent knowledge of the laws and regulations before stated, are, in our opinion, most essential qualifications, and indeed indispensable for the conduct of public business in every department of our government. Of three languages current on the Bengal side of India, the Persian and Hindûstanee are necessary for the transaction of business in all offices; with respect to the Bengalese, or provincial language, as a large portion of the revenues is levied on the natives of Bengal, and as their arithmetic is particularly adapted to all the uses to which accounts are applied, and as the language is exclusively spoken by the mass of the people, we conceive that the knowledge of it will be found indispensably requisite to the provincial collectors; nor less so to the civil judges. Such of our servants, therefore, as do not apply to the acquisition of the Bengalese dialect, must submit to consider themselves precluded from holding offices where a knowledge of that dialect is indispensable.

8. Thus educated and instructed, and with the foundation of an improved education in Europe, our servants will enter upon those subordinate offices which they are, by act of parliament, competent to hold, and with advantages which their predecessors never enjoyed; and with a strict attention on the part of our government to enforce the established regulations, and to stimulate industry and exertion, by selecting for promotion, such servants as shall distinguish themselves by their superior talents and application, the Company will never, we are convinced, want a succession of servants well qualified for the administration of their affairs in the different departments of government

9. As it is our intention, by the re-establishmen tof Mr. Gilchrest's seminary, to supersede for the present the establishment of the New Collegiate Institution proposed by marquis Wellesley, all expenses hitherto incurred on that account will of course immediately cease, and the students from the other presidencies be returned thither by the first convenient opportunities that may offer, after the receipt of this letter. And we cannot dismiss this subject without repeating our high approbation of the public spirit and conspicuous talents of marquis Wellesley, in the conception and arrangement of a plan, which, under other circumstances of the Company's finances, we should have thought deserving of the most serious consideration.

10. We are pleased to observe, that it was the design of the Governor-general to bestow an early attention upon the state of the Mahommedan college founded in Calcutta, and the Hindû college established at Benares; no institution of that nature, in countries

the most enlightened, can be preserved from degenerating without constant inspection. It was appointed in the Hindû college, that annual lectures should be delivered by the professors, and that those lectures, so far as they were on communicable subjects, should be given to the visitors. In consequence hereof, so long ago as the year 1793 (in the revenue letter of the 23th of June) we required that translations of those lectures might be annually transmitted to us, and also that an annual report should be made to us of the state of the college, and how far it was likely to answer the ends of its institution. To this day we do not find that any communication of this nature has been forwarded to us, which must be owing to a blamable inattention at Benares; whither, doubtless, our orders were transmitted by the supreme government.

11. It is now full time that a review should be taken, as proposed by the Governor-general, not only of the state, but of the utility derived from those institutions. The one has existed twenty years, and the other nearly ten; and it is a pleasure to us to reflect, that the just principles and enlightened views of marquis Wellesley, will so well qualify him to perform this task.

London, *January 27th*, 1802.

A Letter from His Excellency MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *to the Chairman of the* COURT *of* DIRECTORS, *in consequence of their having ordered the College to be abolished. Dated 5th August*, 1802.

TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Sir,

1. On the 15th of June, the Governor-general in council received, with the deepest regret and concern, the commands of the court of directors, for the immediate abolition of the institution established at Fort William, on the 4th of May, 1800, under the name of the College at Fort William.

2. Although neither the present time nor the nature of this conveyance, admits of an official reply from the Governor-general in council to the letter of the honourable court, I am anxious to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of submitting to the court a general view of the principles, by which my conduct has been regulated, and of the measures which I have pursued on this most painful and afflicting occasion.

3. For the purpose of explaining my proceedings in the most distinct manner, it is necessary to advert to the impressions under which the letter of the honourable court appears to have been written, to the supposed facts therein stated, to the inferences therein drawn from that statement, to the sentiments expressed by the honourable court, with regard to the principles and objects of the institution of the college, and to the nature and necessary operation of the orders for its immediate abolition.

4. The letter of the court appears to have been written under an apprehension of the existence of a considerable embarrassment in

in the situation of the Company's financial affairs in India; and the primary grounds of the commands of the honourable court, are stated to be the unexampled amount of the debt, the unparalleled scarcity of money in India, the consequent depression of public credit, and the reduction or total suspension of the commercial investment.

5. The statements of account furnished by this dispatch, and the general tenor of the official advices from this presidency, for the last nine months, will satisfy the honourable court,—

That the augmentation of the resources of the Company in India has at least kept pace with the growth of the debt;

That the surplus revenue of India, applicable to investment in the current year, amounts to nearly one million sterling; a sum greatly exceeding the amount of surplus revenue applicable to the same purpose in the year 1798-9;

That no such scarcity of money now exists in India as to depress public credit;

That public credit is now in a state much more favourable than that which existed in 1798-9, or in any year since that time,—and that the general condition of affairs justifies a confident expectation of a progressive improvement in the state of public credit;

That the investment of Bengal, for the current year, is allotted on the high scale of a full investment, or ninety lacs of Sicca rupees;

That the investment of Madras, for the same season, is allotted on the high scale of sixteen and a half lacs of pagodas;

That the investment of Bombay, for the same season, is allotted on the scale ordered by the honourable court, of fifteen lacs of rupees;

That no apprehension exists of any probable necessity for reducing the scale of the investments in the ensuing season, and that every circumstance in our situation warrants the assurance, that the investments at all the presidencies will be continued, during the continuance of peace, on the scale of the current year;

That, from the combined result of reduction of charges (principally military) and of augmentation of resources, the financial affairs of the honourable Company in India are actually relieved from embarrassment; and that the state of political security established in India, and the prospect of a progressive augmentation in our resources, and of a further gradual reduction of our military charges, afford a rational certainty, that the finances of the Company in India will continue to improve; and that public credit will speedily attain the utmost degree of prosperity, under circumstances which will ensure its stability.

6. The letter of the court, paragraph 1st, states, that the institution of the college must involve the Company in an expense of considerable and unknown amount; and that this expense might be applied to purposes more beneficial for the Company's interests.

7. The magnitude of the expense of this institution cannot be justly estimated otherwise than by examining its purposes, objects, and actual, or probable effect; and by comparing the pressure of that expense on the finances of the Company in India, with the proportionate benefit to be derived from the operation of the institution on the whole frame of the government of this empire.

8. If the extent of this benefit

should prove answerable to the purposes and intentions of the institution, it might be difficult to fix the precise amount of the price at which it would be consistent with the Company's interests to purchase such a benefit; and it appears still more difficult to conceive any purposes to which money could be applied with more benefit to the Company's interests in India.

9. Prudence would forbid your government in India to incur any expense of considerable and unknown amount, in any branch of the Company's affairs; nor can I imagine any principle of calculation, by which a probable estimate can be formed of the advantage to be derived to the Company's interests, by applying a sum of considerable and unknown amount to any purpose in India.

10. The beneficial application of any sum of money, must be estimated by a comparison between the known amount of the sum to be expended, and the certain or probable benefit to be attained by such expenditure.

11. But the sum of money applied to defray the charges of this institution, is neither indefinite nor unknown, nor considerable, with relation to the magnitude and importance of its objects and actual effect, nor applicable, with equal prospects of success, to any purposes more beneficial to the interests of the Company.

12. The expense of the institution, in its commencement, was necessarily more considerable than it would have proved hereafter, when the whole system and discipline of the college should have been reduced to regular order. The estimate for 1802-3 is four lacs of rupees; and it is not probable that this sum would have been exceeded, as the current charges of the college are now fully ascertained, and the mode of managing the institution, in all its branches, is now thoroughly understood.

13. In the time which has elapsed since the institution of the college, many expenses have been incurred, which will not again be requisite; the total expense incurred on account of the college, in the first year of its institution, ending on the October, 31, 1801, amounted to the sum of about six lacs, and thirty thousand rupees; after deducting all disposable articles of stock on hand, the value of which amounted, on the 31st October, 1801, to about two lacs and seventy thousand rupees.

14. I have stated, that the future current annual charges of the college are estimated at four lacs of rupees. From this sum, however, some deductions are to be made, on account of certain expenses which existed previously to the institution of the college, and which must equally have been incurred if the college had not been established. These articles are principally the former allowance for moonshees, and the rent of the writers' buildings. The aggregate amount of these deductions would be about 70,000 rupees, leaving the total additional annual expense to the Company, on account of the current charges of the college, at the sum of three lacs and thirty thousand rupees.

15. As all the students receive an equal allowance of three hundred rupees per mensem, the expense of the increased allowance to the writers attached to the college, from the establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay, would be nearly balanced by the reduction of the allowances of such writers of Bengal, attached to the college,

college, as have completed a residence of two years in the service in India.

16. The expense of conveying the writers from the subordinate presidencies to Bengal would cease, if the court should agree to my proposition for sending, in the first instance, directly from Europe, to the college of Fort William, all the writers destined for the service of the Company in India.

17. But the Governor-general in council has already apprised the court, in his letter of 30th July, 1801, that he has actually provided for the current expense of the college by new resources, on which he has expressly charged that expense. Those resources are the town duties and government customs, revived by regulations 5, 10, and 11, of 1801. The revived duties already produce an annual sum far exceeding the current expenses of the college. The produce of these new duties has been, in 1801-2, twelve lacs and seventy thousand rupees; and is estimated, for the current year, at fourteen lacs. The mode of collecting the duties having been found imperfect, and in some respects inconvenient, under the regulations 5, 10, and 11, of 1801, a new regulation was passed, for the further improvement of the collection of those duties, on the 8th of July, 1802; under which, the produce of the duties will probably be increased, while every existing inconvenience and imperfection, in the mode of collection, will be removed. The current expense of the college, therefore, now constitutes no additional charge on the Company's revenues in Bengal, as they existed previously to the foundation of this institution; since a new resource has already been found, which actually produces a sum exceeding the amount of that expense.

18. But if this resource should fail, or if the Governor-general in council should hereafter deem it expedient to repeal or modify these duties, the promising condition of your finances in India leaves no doubt on my mind, that ample means will be found, independently of the produce of the town duties and government customs, to defray the current expenses of the college, without injury to any other branch of the public service.

19. The commercial investment is estimated, in this year, and in the next, at the highest standard; and notwithstanding those ample allotments for commercial purposes, provision has been secured for defraying the current charges of the college. Neither the continuance, nor the immediate abolition, of the college would affect the investment in any degree, since the investment could not conveniently be augmented beyond its actual scale, even if the abolition of the college had already been accomplished; nor would that scale be reduced, although the college should be continued. The question, therefore, on this part of the subject, is narrowed to the limitted consideration, whether it be more beneficial to the Company's affairs, to continue the annual application of a sum of three lacs and thirty thousand rupees (arising from a new fund, specially charged with this sum, and producing a considerable surplus) to the maintenance of the college, or to add this sum to the general surplus in the treasury, or to the sinking fund. Even if it should be contended, that this sum might be conveniently applied to the increase of the investment, it it would remain to be proved that the effect of three lacs and thirty thousand rupees, added to the com

mercial investment of Bengal, (already raised to ninety lacs) would be more beneficial to the interests of the Company, and of the nation in India, than the operation of the same sum of money applied to defray the current charges of the College of Fort William.

20. The decision of this question will be easily determined, by the examination of some particular facts and general principles of government, to which I shall refer at the close of this letter.

21. With respect to any further expense to be incurred on account of the college, it must arise from some of these articles:

1st. The augmentation of the number of professorships.

2d. The future pensions of the professors and officers of the college.

3d. A building on a permanent plan.

22. The list of the actual number of professorships; and the statutes will shew, that it is my intention to render the study of oriental literature and law the principal object of the college. Few additional professorships, or teacherships, therefore, would have been necessary beyond the number actually filled. The principal would have been

1. Mahratta language.

2. Ethics, and civil jurisprudence, which might have been united with the English law.

3. The history and antiquities of India, which might perhaps have been united with the preceding branch of instruction.

4. Natural history.

5. Astronomy. These branches, 4th and 5th, might have been united.

23. The institution of any of these professorships, with the exception of the first and second, might have been subject to future consideration. These arrangements, therefore, would have occasioned no variation of importance, in the current charges of the college; and certainly would not have involved an indefinite expense.

24. The probable amount of the future pension list, to the professors and officers of the college, would have afforded no ground of alarm to the court, if the court had considered the age and probable habits and dispositions of those persons, from whom the greater proportion of the professors and officers of the college must be selected; and it would not be difficult, on correct practical principles, to form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the future amount of this pension list.

25. This part, however, of the regulation might be modified in its operation, in such a manner as should secure the Company against any considerable burthen on this account.

26. With respect to any building to be erected for the use of the college, the question is, and ever has been, entirely open to the decision of the court; for, although ground has been purchased and allotted for the purpose of a building, no building has been commenced, nor would any have been commenced without the authority of the court. The expense of clearing and draining the ground, and of making roads in its vicinity, has not been great, and has been already defrayed; and the charge of preserving the ground in its improved state is inconsiderable. The ground now retained can at any time be sold again without hazard of loss. Many of the most beneficial purposes of the college have certainly been attained, and may probably be secured by the temporary continuance of the present system of the establishment in the town of Calcutta.

I am, however, decidedly of opinion, that it would be highly advantageous to the efficacy and stability of the institution, and ultimately most consistent with just economy, to erect a building at Garden Reach, according to my original plan. The expense of this building might be easily defined; and might be gradually distributed through five or six years of account, in such a manner, as scarcely to produce a sensible effect upon the finances of the Company in India. It is proper, in this place, to communicate to you an addition which will soon be made to the funds of this institution, if the court of directors should be pleased to revive it. A sum of three lacs of rupees will soon be paid into the treasury, on account of a legacy from the late general Martine, of Lucknow.

27. I have already taken the most respectable opinions with regard to the legality of applying this sum in aid of the funds of the college; and I have been assured, that such an application of the legacy would be perfectly legal, and strictly conformable to the intention of the testator.

28. This sum, now amounting to three lacs of rupees, is likely to receive a considerable contingent increase under the operation of other dispositions of general Martine's will. A further increase of these funds may also arise from certain sums bequeathed by general Martine, for the purpose of founding a literary institution at Lucknow. I trust that the nabob vizier, to whose authority the application of these legacies is subject, will readily apply their amount to the support of the College of Fort William.

29. I have already observed, that the court would have possessed ample time for deliberation, with respect to the propriety of erecting a building for the use of the college; in the mean while the funds, to which I have adverted, would have necessarily increased, and might have received considerable augmentation by the contingencies which might arise under the various dispositions of general Martine's will.

30. The preceding observations will, I trust, convince you,

That the expenses already incurred, on account of the college have not been more considerable than was required by the magnitude of the objects proposed by its institution; and that those expenses have been actually defrayed by the new resources destined to that express purpose;

That the amount of the estimated future current expenses of the college is accurately defined, subjected to regular controul, and moderate, as well with relation to the benefits of the institution as to its pressure on the finances of the Company;

That provision has actually been secured for defraying the future current expenses of the college, without interfering with any other branch of the public service, without diminishing the scale of your commercial investments, and with the certainty of maintaining a permanent surplus revenue, applicable to the purposes of investment in India, of nearly one million sterling in the present year, and of greater probable amount in every succeeding year of peace.

That any future augmentation of the contingent expense of the college, amounting to any sum of considerable importance, will be subject to the previous controul of the government in England.

That

That funds are actually provided (partly by the new duties, and partly by the legacies of general Martine) sufficient to meet any contingent increase of the expense of the college, without further pressure on the finances of the Company; and lastly,

That the finances of the Company in India are in such a state of actual prosperity, connected with the probability of progressive improvement, as will sustain (even independently of the produce of the new duties) the continuance of the current charges of the College of Fort William, and will afford the means of meeting any contingent increase of the expenses of that institution without injury to public credit, and without the hazard of any delay in the reduction of the Indian debt.

31. In the first paragraph of the honourable court's letter, the court declares, that it cannot sanction the immediate establishment of the institution of the College of Fort William; and in the fifth and subsequent paragraphs, the court directs the re-establishment, on a somewhat enlarged scale, of an institution which the honourable court is pleased to denominate "Mr. Gilchrest's seminary," by the restoration of which, it is stated to be the intention of the court, to supersede, for the present, the establishment of the College of Fort William.

32. By the letter of 12th March, 1802, addressed to Fort St. George, it also appears to be the intention of the court to found some establishment at Fort St. George, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of that presidency; and it is reasonable to suppose, that similar measures will be adopted for the instruction of the civil servants on the establishment of Bombay.

33. It is, therefore, manifestly the intention of the court, that some establishment for the better instruction of the civil servants, at each of the presidencies, should subsist in India, although the court has been pleased to direct the immediate abolition of that institution which has been established at Fort William, with a view to the same salutary and indispensable purpose. In the letter of the 27th January, 1802, addressed to the Governor-general in council, the court has traced the outlines of the establishment, which it directs to be substituted in place of the College at Fort William. These intentions of the court, clearly expressed in their commands to Bengal and Fort St. George, reduce the subject of this letter within limits still more confined than those within which I have endeavoured to comprise my observations in the preceding pages.

34. In considering the question in its present state, it is necessary only to compare the actual expense and ascertained benefit of the institution now subsisting at Fort William, with the probable expense and probable benefit of the seminaries, by which the honourable court intends to supersede that institution. The honourable court, in reviving the experimental establishment at Calcutta, originally placed under Mr. Gilchrest's direction, is pleased to sanction an extension of the scale of that establishment, adding to the study of the Hindûstanee, that of the Persian and Bengalese languages; and also that of the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-general in council, for the government of the Company's territories in India. It is evident, that without an establishment

blishment of teachers or professors, in each of these branches of study, it would be utterly impossible to accomplish the declared intention of the honourable court, "of effecting, by the institution of a seminary for oriental learning, many of the beneficial purposes expected by the Governor-general," from the "foundation of the college." On this augmented scale of Mr. Gilchrest's seminary, each professor or teacher, could not be expected to be engaged at a monthly salary inferior to one thousand five hundred rupees. This charge would amount to six thousand rupees monthly; or to about two-thirds of the total amount of the present salaries to the provost, vice-provost, professors and teachers in the oriental languages, in classics, in the modern languages, and in mathematics.

35. I am persuaded, that a further consideration of the subject will satisfy the honourable court, that the study of the Arabic language is absolutely necessary to the attainment of a correct knowledge of the Persian; the knowledge of Arabic is also indispensable to those who propose to attain any considerable degree of skill in the Mahommedan law. A teacher or professor of the Arabic must therefore form a part of the establishment in Bengal, even on the limitted scale proposed by the court.

36. To the expense of this establishment must be added, the charge of whatever foundations shall be established at Fort St. George and Bombay respectively. Considerations of justice, as well as of policy, would certainly induce the honourable court to afford to their servants, at each of those presidencies, sources of instruction, equally pure and abundant as those which might be opened to the civil service in Bengal. The duties of the civil service, at each of the subordinate presidencies, now embrace objects of equal importance, in every department, to those comprehended in the administration of Bengal.

37. In proportion to the improvement of the internal constitution of each of the subordinate presidencies, qualifications of a higher description will be demanded in the civil service. And I must add, that the progress of that improvement, and the abundant supply of public officers, properly qualified to discharge their arduous duties in the several stations of the administration, are the securities on which the Company must rely for the prosperity of the country, for the happiness of our native subjects, for the augmentation of our resources, and for the stability of our power.

38. The incontestible wisdom, policy, necessity, and justice, of providing for the civil services of Fort St. George and Bombay, similar advantages of education to those established in Bengal, warrant me in assuming the certainty, that the honourable court will never consent to curtail the institutions proposed for the subordinate presidencies respectively within limits more confined than the necessary extent and scope of the respective duties of the civil service under each of those governments.

39. Consistently with this principle, at Fort St. George, the court will find, that the knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindûstanee languages, and of the laws and regulations of the local British government of India, is not less necessary than in Bengal; teachers or professors must therefore be established

established at Madras, in each of those branches of study.

40. In addition to these teachers, it will be necessary, at Fort St. George, to provide teachers in the following languages: Telinga, Tamul, Canarese, and Mahratta.

41. At Bombay, the knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindûstanee languages, and of the laws and regulations of these governments, is as necessary a qualification for the civil service, as at Fort St. George; and consequently similar means must be afforded (upon the principles already stated) to the civil service at Bombay, of attaining a competent knowledge in each of these branches of study.

42. The study of the Arabic is however peculiarly necessary at Bombay, and may become indispensable in proportion to the extention of our relations with the nations inhabiting the coasts of the Persian and Arabian gulfs.

43. In addition to these establishments, the civil servants at Bombay would require teachers in the following languages: Canarese, Mahratta, and Malabar, as spoken on the coast of that name.

44. You will observe, that the necessary effect of this plan would be to involve the expense of a triple establishment for every branch of study equally requisite at each of the three presidencies; and of a double establishment for every branch of study, equally requisite at any two of the presidencies.

45. In the united institution founded at Calcutta, four professors or teachers would be found sufficient, with occasional assistance, for the instruction of the whole body of the students from the three presidencies, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindûstanee, languages, and in the laws and regulations of the British government in India. If the institution be broken into three seminaries, twelve professors or teachers will be required for the same purpose. The same observation applies to the establishments for the study of those languages, of which the utility is common to Fort St. George and Bombay; one teacher in each branch at Calcutta, would serve for the instruction of all the students from the two subordinate presidencies; on the new plan two teachers must be established, one at Fort St. George, and one at Bombay.

46. It will be manifest, therefore, to your judgment, that the current expenses of these separate establishments at each presidency respectively, framed even on the scale stated in the preceding pages, or on any scale compatible with the attainment of the proposed objects, must equal, and would probably exceed, the total current charges of the College of Fort William on the highest estimate of those charges.

47. But a more attentive examination of the subject will convince you, that the expense of the three proposed seminaries must far exceed the preceding calculation, and in the same degree must also exceed not only the current charges but the probable amount of the contingent expenses of the College founded at Fort William.

48. The fifth paragraph of the honourable court's letter, is expressed in terms which might convey a supposition that the minute of the Governor-general, under date the 21st December, 1798, originated in some plan of a literary establishment proposed by Mr. Gilchrest; but the minute of the Governor-

vernor-general of the 21st December, 1798, states distinctly, that my attention had been long directed to the existing defects in the education of the civil service; that I had formed, and had stated verbally in council, the general outlines of an extensive plan for the purpose of remedying those defects, and that the execution of that plan had been delayed exclusively, by the dangers which then menaced the existence of this empire, and demanded my presence on the coast of Coromandel. The minute, and the order in council annexed to it, bear date on the 21st December, 1798. On the 25th I embarked for Madras.

49. The zeal, ability, and diligence of Mr. Gilchrest, as a teacher of the Hindûstanee language, and his eminent merits in forming a most useful grammar and dictionary of that colloquial dialect, induced me to consider him the most eligible instrument for the purpose of aiding me in attempting an experiment of the practical use of a systematic plan of instruction in the study of the oriental languages.

50. Mr. Gilchrest never offered to my consideration any proposal for the institution of a seminary for oriental learning; that gentleman merely proposed to me the aid of his services, in giving lessons in the Hindûstanee, and in the rudiments of the Persian language, under whatever institution this government might establish. Mr. Gilchrest's laudable offer of the aid of his labours on that occasion, was not only prompt and zealous, but was accompanied by circumstances highly creditable to his liberality and public spirit, to the moderation of his views of private interest, and to his just sense and value of public fame.

51. The result of Mr. Gilchrest's services corresponded with my most sanguine expectations, and proved, in the most satisfactory manner, the great advantages which must result from establishing, for the civil service, a regular and systematic plan of instruction in the oriental languages, in place of the desultory mode of study which had hitherto prevailed under the ordinary practice of resorting exclusively to native moonshees for assistance in learning those languages.

52. Mr. Gilchrest's lessons indeed were more particularly directed to the grammatical study of the Hindûstanee language. That able and indefatigable scholar does not profess to furnish instruction in the Persian language beyond its first elements; and the knowledge of the Persian language, acquired by some of the students under Mr. Gilchrest, was merely elementary; but the examinations holden in July, 1800, and the progress (unexampled until that time) made by some of Mr. Gilchrest's scholars, in the Hindûstanee dialect, and in the rudiments of the Persian language, furnished ample ground for estimating the benefits which would be derived to the civil service, under the operation of a regular education, not only in the Hindûstanee language, but in every branch of knowledge connected with the public duties of the civil servants.

53. I request you to remark, that in my original minute of December, 1798, I expressly proposed the employment of Mr. Gilchrest, and the future examination of his scholars, with the exclusive view of ascertaining the efficacy of Mr. Gilchrest's mode of instruction

54. The notification issued at the same period of time, to the civil

vil service in Bengal, is stated, in my minute of 21st December, 1798, to have been proposed as a measure which might be useful; with a view to establish the fundamental principles of the general and more extensive plan at that time in my contemplation.

55. These principles consisted in imposing an obligation upon the civil service, to attend to the study of the oriental languages, and of the laws and regulations of government; and in rendering previous examinations in those studies necessary qualifications for office.

56. The object of this notification was rather to excite the diligence of your civil service, than actually to the examinations announced in that paper; considerable difficulties would have occurred in prosecuting an attempt to enforce such a system of examination. And it was always my opinion, that the existing defects in the qualifications of your civil service could not be corrected effectually, without applying the remedy to the source of the evil—the original education of the writers. The notification of 1798, however, was useful in raising a general spirit of attention to oriental knowledge throughout this service.

57. The respectable and learned gentlemen, who formed the committee of examination of Mr. Gilchrist's scholars, in July, 1800, refer the benefits to be derived from the progress of Mr. Gilchrest's services directly to the institution of the college; and they justly consider Mr. Gilchrist's lessons to have been merely introductory to the foundation of that institution, and to have furnished the most abundant proofs of its indispensable necessity as well as of its certain utility, and beneficial effect.

58. The letter of the honourable court, under date the 7th May, 1800, approves the principles stated in the notification of December, 1798, and sanctions the more extensive arrangement intended to be founded on those principles; but that letter contains no reference to the existence of any seminary under the direction of Mr. Gilchrest, as furnishing the model of the establishment which the Governor-general in council had declared to be in his contemplation.

59. Adverting to these circumstances I should have found considerable difficulty in forming a just conception of the precise intention of the honourable court, in directing me to supersede the establishment of the College of Fort William, by the re-establishment of "Mr. Gilchrest's seminary," if the honourable court had not been pleased to state, in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of the letter of 27th Jan. 1802, the particular branches of knowledge deemed by the court sufficient to qualify a civil servant for the administration of affairs in Bengal, and had not thus described the extent and nature of the establishment which it proposed to sanction.

60. But no modification or extension of the plan, under which Mr. Gilchrest was employed in 1799 and 1800, can embrace the objects proposed to be secured by the collegiate establishment at Fort William.

61. It was among the advantages arising from the employment of Mr. Gilchrest, that not only the success of his services was highly beneficial to the extent which it reached, but that the fundamental defects of that limitted plan furnished rules for my guidance, in founding a comprehensive and liberal institution

tution on the ground of practical experience.

62. It was found, that the numerous body of young men assembled at Calcutta, for the purpose of attending Mr. Gilchrest's lectures, was exposed to various disadvantages, the effect of which counteracted the assiduity of their teacher, and tended to produce mischiefs of a serious description.

63. The local authority of this great government could not be immediately and constantly applied to controul, among the young men, individual habits of negligence, dissipation, contumacy, extravagance, or immorality. The continual and important avocations of the Governor-general in council, and the nature and eminence of his station, rendered it impracticable, as well as improper, for him to attempt to exercise the immediate discipline requisite to maintain regularity of conduct and attention to study among such a numerous body of the junior servants. Mr. Gilchrest's lectures, therefore, although highly useful to those naturally disposed to industry and order, furnished no controul or discipline to restrain or correct those of opposite inclinations.

64. The young men of more unsettled dispositions neglected the lectures, and availed themselves of their residence in this populous town, to indulge in courses of extravagance, expense, and dissipation. The limitted plan of Mr. Gilchrest's lectures supplied no intermediate and special jurisdiction placed between the government and the students, to apply, through a respectable channel, the authority of the Governor-general in council, in enforcing a due system of discipline and study, in regulating private economy and moral conduct, in precluding temptation to expense, and in guarding against every vicious excess.

65. But it cannot be denied, that these objects are of the highest importance, not merely on moral considerations, but in their relation to the political interests and honour of the Company, and of the nation in India; and to the purity and efficiency of the public service.

66. Wherever a numerous body of young men shall be assembled for the purpose of study, whatever form of instruction may be devised for in their education, it cannot be expected, that their attention will be systematically fixed on their prescribed duties, unless the discharge of those duties shall be duly enforced by an efficient system of discipline and restraint.

67. These incontrovertible principles, derived from general experience, and confirmed by my personal experience of the dangers to which the young men were exposed, during their attendance on Mr. Gilchrest, induced me to form my general plan, for the better instruction of your civil service, on the basis of a collegiate institution; in which study should be enforced by discipline, and education regulated by efficient restraint; in which (according to the words of the regulation which the honourable court has been pleased to abrogate) "under the superintendance, direction, and controul, of the supreme authority of the government of these possessions, the studies of the junior servants, appointed at an early period of life to the civil service of the honourable the East India Company, should be directed and regulated; their conduct, upon their first arrival in India, guided, their morals formed, improved, and preserved;" and in which the junior

junior servants should be "encouraged to maintain the honour of the British name in India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity, and religion."

68. In pursuance of these indispensable objects, the regulation established the offices of provost and vice-provost; and the statutes constituted a council of the superior officers of the college for the internal government of the institution; and it was declared to be the primary duty of the provost, "to receive the junior civil servants, on their first arrival at Fort William, to superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct, to assist them with his advice and admonition, and to instruct and confirm them in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrines, discipline, and rites, of the church of England, as established by law."

69. The statutes also made especial provison for applying the authority of the provost, "to guard the moral and religious interests and character of the institution, by controuling the conduct of the officers, professors, and teachers, of the college;" and for applying the internal authority of the superior officers of the college, "to strengthen and confirm, within these possessions, the attachment of the civil servants of the East India Company, to the wise laws and happy constitution of Great Britain; and to maintain and uphold the Christian religion in this quarter of the globe." The statutes also established a public table, and required the regular attendance of the students at that table, for the purpose of precluding habits of debauchery and expense; and the statutes also provided the most effectual restraints which could be devised, to prevent the junior civil servants from contracting debt.

70. Without such a vigorous and respectable system of restraint of discipline, it is my conscientious opinion, that great mischief would be infused into your civil servants at its very source, by establishing any seminary of instruction, which should require the whole body of your junior civil servants to continue assembled together for any considerable period of time in any part of your possessions; and above all, at the seats of the respective presidencies.

71. When the honourable court shall have deliberately reviewed the probable consequences of assembling the body of the junior civil servants at each of the presidencies, under such circumstances, I am persuaded, that the court will issue a positive command to establish, at each presidency, in addition to the necessary teachers and professors, some authority of the nature of that exercised in colleges in Europe, and of that now existing in the College of Fort William, for the purpose of maintaining and promoting order and discipline, good morals and religion.

72. Having formed a decided judgment, founded on personal experience, and on a most assiduous and deliberate attention to the state of your service, and of your possessions, that the institutions ordered by the honourable court will prove not only inefficient, with reference to their proposed objects, but the sources of positive danger to the service, without the additional establishments described in the preceding paragraphs, my respect for the wisdom, justice, and honour, of the court, demands the conclusion which I have drawn from these premises. I therefore repeat

repeat my certain conviction, that the court will immediately command each of their presidencies to incur this additional charge, for the purpose of giving efficiency to the proposed system of study, and of saving the younger branches of the service from the ruinous courses of dissipation, licentiousness, and expense.

73. The seminary to be established in Calcutta, under the late orders of the court, would necessarily include all the writers for Bengal, according to their successive arrival in India: no material reduction of establishment, or of expense, would therefore be effected at Calcutta, if the public table, and the existing system for the internal government of the college should be maintained, although the writers belonging to the subordinate presidencies should be separated from the institution.

74. On the other hand, the same internal jurisdiction, necessary for the discipline and government of the numerous body of the students of Bengal, would be sufficient to preserve order and regularity in the whole collective body of students from the three presidencies. Neither the government of Fort St. George, nor that of Bombay, could compromise its local authority in enforcing hourly attention to study, and in compelling regularity of individual conduct among the junior civil servants, attached to their respective seminaries of instruction. If, therefore, the writers of Fort St. George and Bombay, should be attached to distinct seminaries at each of those presidencies, each institution must be framed nearly on the model of the college at Fort William, with similar establishments for the maintenance of the internal discipline and controul, and for preventing expense and debt.

75. Under all these circumstances, the final result of dividing the College of Fort William, into three seminaries, to be established separately at each presidency, would either be to render each and all those seminaries inefficient and dangerous, or to aggravate the collective expense of this triple institution, to an amount greatly exceeding the charges of the united establishment now existing at Fort William.

76. Having thus compared the actual expenses of the College of Fort William, with the probable expense of the establishments, by which the court has been pleased to supersede that institution, I am anxious to direct your particular attention to the benefits already derived to your civil service, from the operation and effect of the system of study and discipline constituted and enforced by the regulations, statutes, and rules, of the college.

77. The periodical examinations of the students, of which the regular reports are transmitted (by the ships Comet and Sovereign) will manifest the progress made by the greater number of the students towards the objects of the institution.

78. The examiners, who have always been selected from the ablest oriental scholars, actually at Calcutta, have invariably expressed their judgment, that the general progress of the students in the oriental languages and literature, has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, as well with reference to the rapidity and extent of the improvement of the stu-

dents, as to the accuracy and solid foundations of critical knowledge which they have acquired.

79. An universal opinion is received, that the students of the college now make greater progress in oriental learning, in a few months, than the same persons could have attained in as many years under the former system. This great improvement is attributed not only to the zeal and diligence both of the professors and students, but to the number of useful works published in the college for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of the several languages, and to the unexampled skill of the professors and teachers in the mode of instruction which they have adopted.

80. The voluntary aid of every respectable oriental scholar in India, has been afforded to support the discipline, and to improve the course of study, and the mode of instruction pursued in the institution; the respectable and dignified character of the institution has interested the literary part of this settlement, not only in promoting its prosperity, but in seeking a station of a public officer of the college as an object of high honour and distinction. In this respect, the comprehensive, munificent, and liberal scale of the establishment, has actually contributed to diminish its current expenses.

81. From the commencement of the institution to the present time, only two professors and two teachers, in the oriental languages, have received salaries. They have been assisted and supported, in the conduct of their respective classes, by the aid of learned gentlemen of high station and character, who certainly could never have been expected to promote with equal zeal, the establishment of a seminary, contracted within more narrow limits, confined to views of less ample extent, and destitute of the energy and respect which accompany a regular system of collegiate discipline, strengthened by the most powerful incitements of immediate public honour and splendid distinction, and directed to the noblest, the highest, and the greatest object of human pursuit—the good government of a great empire.

82. Formed with these advantages, and accompanied with these circumstances of dignity and respect, the college has received the voluntary aid of Mr. Barlow, Mr. Harington, Mr. Edsmonstone, lieutenant-colonel Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Colebrooke, each of whom, either have held, or now actually hold, professorships, without salary, under the present structure of the institution. To these are to be added many respectable names of gentlemen who have voluntarily assisted, without reward, in conducting the public examinations.

83. If the scale of the institution be lowered, its authority degraded, and the lustre and magnitude of its character and objects diminished, it must be conducted by instruments duly suited to its reduced importance; and the respectable aid which it has hitherto received from the most able and learned men in India, can neither be justly demanded, nor reasonably expected.

84. The public examinations, the frequent distribution of honorary medals and pecuniary rewards; the encouragement and applause of the whole body of oriental scholars in India, and the peculiar opportunities of conferring eminent distinction, which the present constitution of the college affords to the person exercising the supreme authority in India, have excited a

spirit

spirit of emulation among the students, as unexampled in its scope and ardour, as it is propitious to the future government of these possessions. This happy spirit is not confined to a few; not to those, whose talents, former acquisitions, habits, or character, appeared to be of the most favourable promise at their entrance into the institution; not to those, whose connections might be supposed to influence their conduct; it is nearly universal in its operations, and unlimitted in its extent; and I must here declare to you, with that freedom which a regard for your interests demands, that the institution (which the court has been pleased to abolish) has already corrected many of the defects which I found in the younger branches of your civil service upon my arrival in India; has already reclaimed to industrious and meritorious pursuits, many of your junior servants, who were disposed to pursue courses of a contrary tendency, and has raised a standard of public honour which is become the general resort of diligence, order, good morals, learning, and religion. The regulations of the college, for the prevention of habits of extravagance and expense, and for restraining young men from contracting debts, have produced a most beneficial effect; and I have the satisfaction to assure you, after an accurate investigation of this branch of the institution, that a general disposition to economy and regularity now prevails among the students at Fort William. That the principles of due subordination have also been established among them with the happiest success; and that the most salutary consequences are visible in their general conduct, manners, and morals. I have no hesitation in declaring, that the young men now composing the body of the students at Fort William, afford the most auspicious hope, that the local administration of India, for several years to come, will be amply provided with instruments properly qualified to accomplish all the purposes of a wise, just, and benevolent government.

85. Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the institution, from the honourable contention between the students of the different establishments assembled at Fort William. They consider the character of their several presidencies to be deeply concerned in their respective progress, and in the public distinctions which they respectively obtain.

86. The negligence or disorder of any one member of their body, is felt by the whole as a common disgrace; and they all deem the honour of their particular establishment and their own personal consequence to be involved in the conduct of each individual of their number.

87. The students of Fort St. George and Bombay highly value the advantage of pursuing their studies under the immediate inspection of the governor-general, and of the chief public officers of the supreme government. It is difficult to describe the degree of alacrity and zeal with which this circumstance alone has inspired the students from the subordinate presidencies; many of whom (it is a matter of satisfaction and just pride to me to assure you) have attained the highest distinctions in the college, and have rivalled the most eminent examples of merit among the civil servants of Bengal.

88. By the influence of these

powerful causes, a general attention to oriental languages, literature, and knowledge, has been excited, far beyond the limits of the institution; and the pursuit of these laudable objects has been facilitated and encouraged among many of your civil servants, who could not be admitted within the rules of the college.

The students of Fort St. George and Bombay have also manifested the most favourable disposition to avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the benefit of an unity of instruction in the principles and practice of the government of Bengal. To this peculiar and inestimable advantage of the present institution, I request your most serious attention. The administration of the government of Bengal, in all its branches, may justly be considered to furnish a most desirable model for each of the subordinate presidencies. The prosperous issue of the last war in Mysore, combined with the happy result of various political negotiations in the peninsula, has extended the limits of the territorial possessions, under the government of Fort St. George, to a magnitude which nearly equals that of the dominions administered under the immediate authority of this presidency. At this moment the government of Fort St. George is employed, under my orders, in establishing the foundations of an improved code of laws and regulations, and of an entirely new constitution for the due distribution of the executive, legislative, and judicial functions of that extensive and arduous government.

89. The functions of the government of Bombay have recently received a proportionate extension, and the civil servants of the establishment of Bombay are now eligible to some of the most important offices under the immediate control of the government of Fort St. George.

90. In this situation, it is of the utmost importance to the good government of the subordinate presidencies, that the spirit and character of the service in Bengal should be infused into the administration of their respective governments.

91. This salutary effect has already been produced with the utmost degree of facility and security to the extent of that portion of each subordinate establishment now attached to the College of Fort William. Many of these young men are of the highest promise, of the most extensive knowledge, and of the purest principles, acquired, formed, or confirmed, under this institution; and, I doubt not, that they will carry with them, upon their return to their respective presidencies, the fruitful seeds of reform and improvement, for the benefit of each of those yet imperfect systems of administration.

92. The advantages described in the preceding paragraphs, are neither doubtful, remote, nor contingent. Their existence has already been ascertained by public proof; and, to the extent which they have reached, they must produce correspondent effects on the public service at each of the presidencies. It is at least questionable whether, under the proposed system of establishing three distinct seminaries for the instruction of the civil service in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, any of these advantages can be attained to an equal extent; it is certain that, under the new system,

many

many of the benefits of the existing institution will be found unattainable in the same extent, and some of the most important, utterly unattainable in any degree.

93. No person, acquainted with the actual state of India, can suppose that the presidencies either of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, can furnish means of instruction in the Arabic, Persian, or Hindûstanee languages, or in the system of the laws and regulations for the government of India, equal to those now afforded by the College of Fort William; nor can it be imagined that either of the subordinate presidences can attract the resort of learned men to the extent which has been so beneficially effected at Calcutta.

93. With respect to the study of the vernacular dialects, in use within the dominions of each of the subordinate presidencies, it is evident that the study of those languages may be systematically pursued, with equal advantage, at Fort William, as at the seats of either of the subordinate presidencies. The study of the elements of those vernacular dialects ought not to supersede the acquisition of those essential parts of oriental literature and knowledge, and of the spirit and general constitution of these governments, which should form the basis of the education of every civil servant in India. In the College of Fort William, the pursuit of all these objects may be advantageously combined; and the degree of attention to be bestowed on each particular language may be properly apportioned, according to the views and destination of the student, under the superintending authority of the college.

95. In the letter of the honourable Court of the 27th January, 1802, no observation occurs with respect to the necessity of studying the Sanscrit dialect; but I am satisfied that a due enquiry into that branch of the question will convince the honourable Court, that the study of the Sanscrit is absolutely necessary to those who would obtain a correct knowledge of the Hindû law, or of the manners, customs, usages, and religion of the Hindûs. The study of this most ancient language appears to be peculiarly necessary to the civil servants at Fort St. George and Bombay.

96. The Sanscrit dialect being the source and root of the principal vernacular dialects prevalent in the peninsula, a knowledge of the Sanscrit must form the basis of a correct and perfect knowledge of those vernacular dialects. But it would be difficult, if not impracticable, at present, to supply means of instruction in the Sanscrit language at either of the subordinate presidencies, in any degree approaching to the advantages in that branch of study which can now be furnished at Fort William. This eminent advantage, added to the facility of collecting at Fort William the best teachers in the several vernacular dialects of the peninsula, seems to open to the writers of Fort St. George and Bombay, a more favourable prospect of obtaining a correct fundamental and systematic knowledge of the vernacular dialects of the peninsula at Fort William, than could be now expected at their respective presidencies.

97. A source of instruction in oriental literature actually exists at Fort William, which could not be procured without great difficulty and expense at either of the

subordinate presidencies. This advantage consists in an extensive and valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, comprising the library of Tippoo Sultaun, and various other collections, some of which have been purchased, and others presented to the institution.

98. Many of the most efficient causes of the extraordinary spirit of emulation, which now exists in the whole body of the students from the three presidencies collected at Calcutta, could not be supposed to operate with equal force, when the body of the students shall be broken and distributed partially in three distinct and remote seminaries at their respective presidencies.

99. The abatement of this spirit, in any degree, would be injurious not only to the students from the subordinate presidencies, but to those of Bengal. It is, however, reasonable to conclude, that the evil consequences of the separation of the students would be most injuriously felt at Fort St. George and Bombay. The students from those settlements now justly conclude, that their education at Fort William, by bringing their individual merits immediately under the eye of the Governor-general, opens a new field of honourable emolument to their interests, and a more enlarged career of distinction and fame to their ambition.

100. Various offices, connected with diplomatic stations, and with other employments, principally of a political description, must necessarily remain under the immediate authority and appointment of the supreme government. To these respectable stations the civil servants of all the presidencies are equally eligible; and it cannot fail to furnish a powerful incitement to the diligence and zeal of the students from Fort St. George and Bombay, that the period of their residence at Calcutta opens repeated opportunities of founding claims to such stations on the solid basis of distinction, obtaind in the regular course of their studies at the college of Fort William, and of honours publicly recorded on the proceedings of the supreme government.

101. But the most important benefits, which will be forfeited by the separate establishments at the subordinate presidencies, are the uniform education and instruction of the whole body of the civil service in India, in one system of political, moral, and religious principles, derived from a common source, and diffused throughout all the British establishments under the immediate superintendance of the supreme authority in India.

102. It has been a principal object of my attention, since my arrival in India, to consolidate the interests and resources of the three presidencies, to promote in each of them a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour, to assimilate their their principles and views, and to unite their respective honours, by such means as might secure their co-operation in the common cause, and might facilitate the management of this extensive empire, in the hands of the supreme government of India. I am firmly convinced, that a more intimate union of the three establishments, is an object not merely of good policy, and of just economy, but of indispensable necessity to the stability of this empire.

103. The general principles of government (applicable, with few modifications, to every part of the Company's

Company's territories) will certainly be studied with most advantage as the mainspring of power in India, and will be circulated to the extremities of the empire with more vigour and purity, in proportion to the early, direct, and free communication between the fountain head of authority, and the subordinate branches of the service.

104. The same advantages will be better secured under an united institution in preserving the attachment of the civil servants of the Company to the political, moral, and religious principles of the mother country.

105. This topic has already been stated by me, in my notes of the 18th of August, 1800. I remain in a firm conviction, founded on the experience attained of the effects at the College of Fort William, as well as on the nature and condition of both the subordinate presidencies, that the continuance of the institution at Fort William, will produce upon the general character and efficiency of your civil service (by the diffusion of just and correct principles, of sound knowledge, and of a general spirit of subordination and harmony) salutary effects unattainable under any form of education which shall separate the writers on their first arrival in India, and shall confine them, in detached divisions, to study the local principles, contracted knowledge, and characteristic prejudices and spirit of their respective settlements.

106. These considerations have satisfied my judgment, that the benefits actually derived, and reasonably to be expected from the operation of the present institution, are and must be greatly superior to any advantage which can be expected from the most complete possible success of the three seminaries proposed by the honourable Court; while the probable expenses of the proposed system must considerably exceed those of the College at Fort William.

107. In directing the immediate abolition of the College of Fort William, the letter of the honourable Court of the 27th January, 1802, appears to acknowledge with approbation the liberal and enlightened spirit of the institution, the just principles on which it is founded, and the important ends to which it is directed.

108. The objections stated by the Court, against the continuance of the establishment, are apparently confined to its expense, and to the pressure of that charge on the present circumstances of the Company's finances in India.

109. Possessed therefore of the Court's approbation of the general principle and objects of the institution; having actually experienced and ascertained its beneficial effects; being satisfied that its expenses can be defrayed without inconvenience to any branch of the Company's affairs, and without any degree of pressure on the finances of the Company in India; being further convinced, that the plan of instruction proposed by the Court in supercession of the College, would exceed the expense which the Court had condemned, and would expose to hazard the principles which the court had approved, I might have deemed it to be my duty, under such circumstances, to suspend the execution of the commands of the Court for the abolition of the College, to refer the question to the further pleasure of the Court, and to request that the Court would be pleased to renew the consideration of orders, the declared foun-

dation of which has been entirely removed by the happy change effected in the financial situation of the Company in India.

110. But although the first view of my duty might have suggested the propriety of such reference, the peculiar character and spirit of the court's commands, on this unhappy occasion, and the nature of the institution, (intimately blended with the general subordination of the service) seemed to me to require that I should proceed immediately to the public abolition of the institution, as an act of necessary submission to the controlling authority of the court of directors, and as a testimony of the obedience due to the superior power, placed by law in the government at home; I therefore passed an order in council (on the 24th of June) directing that all expenses incurred on account of the College of Fort William should cease, and that the institution should be abolished; at the same time, I repealed the regulations enacted for the foundation and management of the College, together with all statutes and orders, enacted or passed by the Governor-general in council, or by the visitor, for its discipline and government; but a most serious and difficult question arose, with regard to the time when the abolition of the College, and the repeal of the regulations should take effect, and also when all the expenses of the College should cease, and when the students collected at Calcutta, from the subordinate presidencies, should be returned to their respective settlements.

111. The determination of this question, involved principles deeply affecting the welfare, future prospects, and just expectations of the students, and also the consideration due to the situation of the professors and teachers, and of the numerous learned natives attached to the institution.

112. If, in pursuance of the orders of the honourable Court, contained in the ninth paragraph of their letter, "all expenses hitherto incurred on account of the college had immediately ceased," the whole system of discipline and order, hitherto maintained by that expense, must, of course, have been instantaneously and abruptly dissolved, and the numerous body of students, now assembled at Fort William, must have been suddenly exposed to all the evils incident to an uncontrolled and unrestrained residence in this populous town, until means could have been found of employing them at distant stations, or of returning them to their several establishments.

113. This sudden dissolution of discipline would have acted with most dangerous and protracted effect on students from the subordinate presidencies, who could not conveniently have returned thither for some time.

114. The revival of Mr. Gilchrist's lectures on the former plan, would have afforded no remedy to these evils; in order to preserve the young men from exceptionable habits, the controlling authorities of the College must have been revived at the same time. The restoration of those authorities would, in fact, have restored the whole institution, together with all the expenses which the Court had ordered immediately to cease. No alternative therefore remained between the instantaneous abolition of the whole institution, and its continuance, with all its present establishments, until the period of time should have elapsed during which it might appear

to be necessary and just to detain the great body of the students at Calcutta. And here it is, with pain and regret, that I feel myself bound, by the most sacred obligations of duty, to claim your attention to the consequences which the immediate execution of the honourable Court's order must have produced upon the honourable and equitable pretensions of the promising young men now attached to the college. Some of these meritorious students have voluntarily relinquished their respective presidencies, and have resigned eligible situations, with the laudable motive of prosecuting their studies in the college for the prescribed time. These students would have completed their course in December next. They expected to receive the reward of their labours at the public examination to be holden at that period of time. On their awarded rank at that examination, they rested their hopes of promotion at their respective presidencies; and they have been further encouraged by the animating hope of seeing, on that occasion, the record of their merits, and the honour of their success publicly entered on the proceedings of the supreme government, and of being distinguished by the personal approbation of the Governor-general in council.

115. Every principle of wise policy, every real and legitimate interest of the Company, forbids that the industry of a numerous body of the junior civil servants should be discouraged, their honourable ambition frustrated, and their active and laborious emulation disappointed in those fair hopes of distinction which they had been taught to entertain by the laws and orders of this government, and by many preceding examples of successful labour, and rewarded study.

116. In addition to the motives of a wise policy, the considerations of justice and of humane regard for the interests and feelings of these young men, appeared to require that the government should not abruptly interpose a sudden act of authority between the termination of their studies and the season of their reward. It would not be strictly conformable to the principles of justice, that the government should have excited among these young men, a spirit of diligence and attention to the pursuit of Oriental knowledge, under a public pledge of securing to them, at stated periods of time, special honours and advantages according to their respective progress, and that the same authority should prematurely intervene to deprive the students of the promised fruits of their exertions.

117. The abolition of the College therefore could not have taken place, with justice to this class of students, until the month of December, 1802.

118. But the great body of the students, now in the college, will not have completed their course of study until the month of December, 1803.

119. The sudden abolition of the institution would be still more severely felt by the great body of the students, than by that particular class to which I have adverted in the preceding paragraphs.

120. By the prescribed course of study in the College, the attention of the student is more particularly directed, during the first year, to the Hindústanee and Persian languages. During the latter period of his course, he enters

upon the study of the vernacular languages prevalent at the respective presidencies. If, therefore, the great body of the students, now attached to the College of Fort William, should be unseasonably interrupted in the course of their studies, and should be precluded from the advantage of the latter period of their prescribed education, those who should return to Fort St. George and Bombay, under such circumstances, would necessarily be exposed to embarrassments and disadvantages of the most adverse and discouraging nature.

121. In addition to the premature interruption of their progress at Fort William, their sudden return to their respective presidencies would expose them to the hazard of remaining for a considerable time, deprived of all efficient means of instruction, in the principal objects of their collegiate course. Some interval of time must elapse before any institution, at either of the subordinate presidencies, could be so far advanced as to afford to these young men means of instruction, even in the vernacular dialects of their respective presidencies, in any degree equal to the facilities now furnished in the College of Fort William. In the mean while, their studies must remain suspended; whereas their continuance at Fort William, until the month of December, 1803, would secure to them such a foundation of knowledge as would enable them to prosecute their studies without further assistance upon their return to Fort St. George or Bombay.

122. These considerations seemed to me to demand that, with exclusive reference to the welfare and just pretentions of the young men now attached to the institution, the abolition of the College of Fort William should be gradual, and that the institution should not be finally closed previously to the month of December, 1803, when the great body of the students now attached to the college will have completed the course which they have so successfully commenced.

123. The immediate abolition of the institution might also be deemed as an act of injustice towards those learned professors and teachers, who have been called from other situations and pursuits to assist in the management and conduct of this important establishment. It would be equally inconsistent with true wisdom, and with the liberal spirit which has ever distinguished the conduct of the Company, in the encouragement of oriental literature and science, to dismiss these gentlemen from their high stations with such a degree of precipitation, as might involve their circumstances in embarrassment, and might bear the appearance of harshness and disrespect.

124. Most of these gentlemen have devoted their entire time and labour to promote the objects of the institution, and have withdrawn their attention from every other pursuit: it would not be just to deprive them suddenly of salaries which may be considered, in some degree, as a remuneration for past exertions, and a compensation for the relinquishment of other avocations.

125. The assiduity and learning of these gentlemen have produced several works in oriental languages and literature which have been published since the commencement of the institution, and which have greatly facilitated its success. Continuations of these useful works are now in a considerable degree of

progress. Some works of this nature are actually in the press. At this time the professors and teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindûstanee, Bengalee, and Sanscrit languages, are each employed in composing grammars or dictionaries, and in making translations or compilations for the use of the students.

126. It is probable that the greater part of these works will be completed in the course of a year. No cause inferior to the pressure of absolute necessity would justify your government in the sudden dismission of a body of learned men, whose labours are now employed with such utility to the public service, and the continuance of whose exertions in the same field promise to produce such fruits.

127. Many learned natives are now attached to the institution, who have been invited to Fort William, by my especial authority, from distant parts of Asia. These respectable persons have been encouraged, by the prospect of pecuniary and honorary rewards, to undertake works in original composition for the use of the college. They also render considerable service to the professors and teachers in the ordinary duties of the several classes. The expense of rewarding these persons according to their labours, is indispensable to the progress of the young men. The sudden dismission of the learned natives, attached to the college, would therefore be an act of manifest injustice, on the grounds already stated; It would also be an act of the most flagrant impolicy; nor would it be consistent either with the interest or honour of the Company in India, that a numerous body of learned natives, after having been expressly invited by the British government to support a public institution, by the aid of their knowledge and talents, should be abruptly deprived of their emoluments, should be denied the opportunity of completing those works which they had been encouraged to commence, and should be driven forth to the extremities of Asia, to report in their respective countries, that the British government was unable to support the charges which it had deliberately incurred, for the promotion of learning and virtue; that we were compelled, by the distress of our finances, to violate our faith with the whole body of oriental scholars in India; and that in the extreme and desperate condition of our affairs, we had abdicated the support of our recent public institutions, for the liberal education of the civil service, in those branches of knowledge absolutely necessary to secure the blessings of good government to our native subjects.

128. It is scarcely necessary to repeat, in this place, that the revival of Mr. Gilchrists's lectures, would have left all these apprehensions and evils in full force, unless that revival had in fact been equivalent to the restoration of all the establishments of the college.

129. Urged, therefore, by these powerful principles of policy, and by these irresistible claims of justice; on the part of the younger branches of your civil service, actually attached to the college; on the part of the learned gentlemen, whose literary services have been devoted to the aid of the institution; and on the part of the learned natives collected from distant parts of Asia, retained in your service under the solemn pledge of public faith, and now successfully employed in diffusing their knowledge among your junior servants, I have resolved, that the order passed by the governor-ge-

neral in council, for the abolition of the College of Fort William, should not take full effect until the 31st of December, 1803.

130. In the mean while I have issued orders to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, directing that such writers of this season, as had arrived at those presidencies respectively from Europe, should be retained; and that no writers belonging to the establishment of either of the subordinate presidencies should be conveyed to the College of Fort William until further orders.

131. According to the regulations and statutes, a considerable number of students, from each of the presidencies, will be detached from the College in the ensuing month of December.

132. The operation of the circumstances described in the two preceding paragraphs, will tend to diminish the expenses of the College during the ensuing year. I have, however, judged it to be proper to direct, that such writers as shall arrive in Bengal, with appointments to this establishment, shall be attached to the college, upon their arrival, and shall be admitted to all the benefits of the institution, until the time of its final abolition.

133. I shall issue to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, such orders as shall appear to me most conducive to the better instruction of the junior civil servants, retained at each presidency during the ensuing year. and I shall pass such regulations as may be calculated to protect the Company against any considerable expense, from the detention of the writers at each presidency. I am, however, aware, that some inconvenience must necessarily attend the detention of these young men, at their respective presidencies, until the further pleasure of the court, upon the whole subject, shall be communicated to this government. But this inconvenience is inseparable from the nature of the case; viewed in its utmost possible extent, it admits of no comparison with the important considerations already stated in this letter.

134. Among the motives which induced me to protract the existence of the institution until December, 1803, I have dwelt with considerable expectation on the opportunity which this delay will afford to the honourable court, of reviewing the considerations which dictated their orders of the 27th January, 1802, of adverting to the facts and arguments submitted to you in this letter, and of estimating the result of the important change, effected in the situation of affairs in India, since the date of those advices, which had reached the court in the month of January, 1802, and which appears to have formed the foundation of the court's letter of the 27th of that month.

135. The honourable court, after the receipt of this dispatch, will be enabled to proceed to a final decision of this important question, with information amply sufficient to illustrate all its essential parts; and if the immediate result of the court's renewed deliberation should be to command this government to accelerate the abolition of the college, and to demolish that institution at any period of time, earlier than the 31st of December, 1803, you may be assured, that, in the arduous situation which I now hold, I would manifest a prompt and dutiful obedience to an order, which would be founded on a full knowledge of the state of local circumstances in India, and of all

the

the motives which now direct my opinion and conduct.

136. In such an event, I should certainly discharge my duty with promptitude and dispatch; but I must have renounced the fixed conviction of my judgment, and I must have extinguished the warmest sentiments of my heart, before I could discharge such a duty without suffering the most severe pain and regret, in reflecting on the public benefits which must flow from the establishment of this institution, and on the public calamities which must attend its abolition.

137. The objects proposed by the institution are the most interesting, comprehensive, and important, which could be embraced by any public establishment; and their accomplishment is absolutely requisite for the good government and stability of this empire, and for the maintenance of the interests and honour of the Company, and of the nation in India.

138. Many of those objects have already been accomplished by the effects of the institution under the eyes of this government, and all of them promise to be secured by the continuance and stability of the same system of discipline and study.

139. With such experience, and with such prospects, I cannot abandon the auspicious hope, that the representation submitted to you in this letter, may prove the means of inducing the honourable court to restore, to their civil service in India, the inestimable advantages which must be destroyed by the destruction of the College of Fort William, and to suffer the establishment of the College of Fort William to remain unaltered, until I shall have the honour of reporting, in person, to the court, the condition and effects of the institution, and of submittting to you such details as may enable the court to exercise its final judgment on the whole plan.

140. The expense of the institution is greatly overbalanced by the importance and magnitude of its beneficial consequences. I should be guilty of disrespect, as well as of injustice towards the East India Company, if I could suggest that the court of directors, with a full knowledge of the objects and principles of this institution, and with ample proofs of its actual success, could now admit an opinion, that the sum of money now requisite to defray its charges, might be applied to any purposes more beneficial to the interests of the Company in India.

141. I therefore close this letter, with a perfect confidence that the honourable Court will issue, without delay, a positive command for the continuance of the College of Fort William until further orders; and although my resignation of the office of Governor-general precludes the hope of my being employed as the instrument for restoring this important benefit to these valuable dominions, I shall embark from India with a firm reliance, that my successor will execute the salutary orders of the honourable court, for the restoration of the College of Fort William with the same sentiments of zeal for the public service, and of attachment to the public interests and honour, which induced me to found that institution.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,
Your obedient servant,
WELLESLEY.

Fort William, Aug. 5th, 1802.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

FOR 1805.

Report from the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Account Between the Public and the East India Company.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to take into Consideration the Account between the Public and the East India Company; and to report their observations thereupon to the House; have, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the Matter to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee find the gross amount of the claims made by the Company, on the public classed under EIGHT different heads, according to the accounts received from India up to the present time, to be..... ...£.8,570,336

That the demands of the public on the company, confined to the account of the paymaster general, for expenses attending King's troops serving in India, amount to.....£.1,553,600

The former demands appear to have accrued between the year 1794 and the month of April, 1803,

The latter to have accrued from the year 1793 to the year 1803, inclusive.

Your Committee find, that, during the period of account above specified, commissioners have been appointed, at three different times, on the part of the treasury and the East India Company, for the purpose of considering the most equitable mode of adjusting this account. These commissioners respectively made considerable progress, and upon such balances as were admitted by the commissioners on the part of the treasury as clearly established, parliament has voted money on account: but, partly from the whole of the accounts not having been transmitted home when the commissioners sat, and partly from a considerable difference of opinion as to the principles upon which the settlement should take place, no final report appears to have been made by any of these commissioners, either to the treasury or the court of directors.

Accurate minutes having been taken of the several discussions which at various times took place between the gentlemen composing the two last commissions, on the detail of the accounts,—Your committe thought it expedient to call for those minutes, as furnishing much useful information and reasoning, to assist their judgment in forming a decision upon this complicated and difficult subject; and they have thought it right to annex the same in the appendix (No. 10) to this report.

Your committee, in submitting to the House the result of their examination of these accounts, have endeavoured, as far as in their power, to do justice between the public and the Company, upon a progressive expenditure of several years. The proportion in which the charge was to fall ultimately on the parties, does not appear to have been ascertained with any precision at the time, in the orders which gave rise to those services, but was left to be settled at a future day, in the confidence that, between such parties, an adjustment, on grounds of justice and liberality, would be effected.

Your committee, should unnecessarily extend this report, were they to enter into the detailed reasoning upon which your committee have, after much deliberation, assigned the several heads of charge to be borne, either separately, or jointly by the public and the Company; their decision on each head has been influenced partly by a consideration of the precise orders issued at the time directing those services; partly by the nature of the services themselves; and partly by a consideration of the proportionate share of advantage from, or duty to perform the services in question, which appeared to your committee naturally to attach to the public and the Company respectively, according to

the best view they could form of their relations, duties, and interests, within the sphere of these operations. But whilst they have endeavoured to dispose of each head of charge, according to a just estimate of its own particular character, your committee desire it to be understood, that they have not found it possible to adopt a strict uniformity of principle with respect to each head taken separately, but have rather aimed at such general arrangement upon the whole of the account, as might best reconcile, on a question liable to a considerable difference of opinion, the fair claims of the parties. Your committee have accordingly thrown the several heads of charge into THREE classes; the first, falling exclusively on the public; the second, exclusively on the Company; and the third, falling equally upon both.

FIRST CLASS CHARGEABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

No. 1. An account of expenses incurred by the East India Company, in India and England, for the intended expedition to the French Islands, and for the expedition against, and supplies to the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 2. An account of expenses incurred by the East India Company, for the intended expedition against Manilla.

No. 5. An account of the expenses incurred by the East India Company, for the purchase of vessels for his Majesty's navy, repairs to King's ships, &c.

No. 7. An account of the expenses incurred by the East India Company, by the capture of the Danish settlements in India in 1801.

No. 8. An account of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the East India Company, by the expedition to Egypt, over and above the charge of the troops in India.

No. 3. (part of). Ceylon balance of property, December, 1801, and remittances from India subsequent to that date, also the expense of the capture of the said island.

SECOND CLASS CHARGEABLE TO THE COMPANY.

No. 4. An account of the expenses incurred by the East India Company, in consequence of the various captures made from the French and Dutch, on the peninsula of India, including subsistence of prisoners.

No. 6. An account of the expense of the King's troops in India, beyond the number authorized by acts of parliament.

THIRD CLASS TO BE EQUALLY DIVIDED.

No. 3. (remainder) An account of the expense incurred by the capture and maintenance of Malacca and the Moluccas, and for the maintenance of Ceylon, deducting the profit on spices.

Your committee have thought it reasonable that the Company's claims, so far as they arise from an expenditure, carried on in India by loans raised there, should be made up with the rate of interest paid by the Company abroad for the loan of the year in which the expense was actually incurred; and that the paymaster-general's account should bear interest according to the rate paid by the public for money in Europe, in the several years in which the demands have accrued: credit is given on the other side of the account on all payments hitherto made by the public, in discharge of these demands, at the same rate of Indian interest as that debited by the Company.

Your committee find, upon this mode of stating and making up the account, that, as far as they can judge, a balance of about £2,300,000 will be owing by the public to the Company, as shewn by an account hereunto annexed (Appendix, No. 11); but as the detail of the account will require revision, more particularly as some of the items of the demand are only stated upon estimate, they recommend an accountant being nominated on the part of the treasury, and another on the part of the Company, accurately to examine and make up the account, according to the principles above specified, previous to the final balance being discharged. Your committee conceive, however, that the £1,000,000 provided in the supplies of the present year, may safely be voted on account, leaving the residue to be provided in a future session, upon the consent of the Company being signified to accept of the same in discharge of their claims as laid before the committee.

Your committee, in closing their report, without meaning to attribute neglect in respect to the past, think it their duty strongly to recommend the frequent and early adjustment of accounts between the public and the Company, as great inconvenience must arise to both parties from demands of such an extensive nature remaining so long unadjusted.

GOVERNMENT

Dr. *GOVERNMENT in ACCOUNT CURRENT with the*

		£.
No. 1.	To expenses of the intended expedition to Mauritius, in 1794...	216,134
	To Do..... of the expedition to the Cape, in 1794-5, &c.....	123,250
No. 2.	To Do..... of the intended expedition to Manilla, in 1797.....	445,182
No. 3.	To Do..... of the capture and possession of Ceylon, and the Dutch Settlements to the Eastward, including subsistence of prisoners to 1803, viz. Ceylon 2,068,926 Malacca and Moluccas 1,802,792	3,871,718
No. 4.	To Do..... of the capture and possession of French and Dutch Settlements on the Peninsula, including subsistence of prisoners to 1803, viz. Charges of the Settlements.....583,592 Subsistence & other expenses of prisoners 500,000	1,083,592
No. 5.	To purchase of vessels for his Majesty's fleet in India, Stores supplied, &c.....	74,837
No. 6.	To estimated expense of King's troops in India, beyond the number authorized by acts of parliament, to 1800.....	578,196
No. 7.	To expense of Danish captures and prisoners.....	29,248
No. 8.	To estimated expense of the expedition to Egypt, to 1803.....	2,148,179
		£8,570,336

N. B. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to 1st March, 1805, is included above; but the company reserve a claim to higher interest, according to the rates actually paid by them for loans taken up in India, provided any considerable deduction shall be made from the charges herein above specified.

The interest included above, on disbursements in India, is charged from the *end* of each year; but as the payments on which it attaches were made through the course of a year, the interest should be calculated from the middle of each year.

In stating the expenses incurred at Bengal, the sicca rupee is here valued at about 2*s*. 4*d*. and for those at Bombay, the rupee is valued at 2*s*. 3*d*.; the Company have however paid at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. each rupee: the difference on the principal of the charges at those presidencies would amount to £257,000.

(errors excepted.)

East India House,
14th May, 1805.

Wm. Wright,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

EAST INDIA COMPANY; estimated to 1st March, 1805 CR.

		£.
	By cash received, including interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to the 1st March, 1805.....	1,556,000
No. 9.	By demands from the pay office, for charges relative to King's troops, serving in India, including interest as above *(A)*.....	1,553,600
		(C) 3,109,600
	By estimated balance, to 1st March, 1805.. ..... *(B)*	5,460,736
		£. 8,570,336

(A) Particular explanations of these demands have been required by the Company, but they have not yet obtained them from the pay-office. It is presumed that some part of this claim is not properly chargeable to the Company, under the act of the 33d of his Majesty, cap. 52, sect 128; therefore, credit is here given, under a reservation, that whatever shall not appear properly chargeable to the Company, shall be deducted.

(B) The profit accruing to the Company on spices from Ceylon and the Moluccas, has been about £929,000, including interest at the rate inserted in this account; and although under their exclusive privileges as to the trade to and from India, it may be doubted if the Company can be called upon to bring this profit to the credit of this account with government, they are willing to wave this point, in a liberal adjustment of their claims upon government.

This sum deducted, would leave the balance in favour of the Company £ 4,531,736.

(C) On the money received, interest is calculated from the 1st of the month following the receipt; on the pay-office demands, interest is calculated from the end of each year's charge.

APPENDIX.

Contents of the Appendix.

ARGEABLE TO THE PUBLIC

No. 1. Account of expenses incurred by the East India Company, in India and England, for the intended expedition to the Frenchlslands, and for the expedition against, and supplies to, the Cape of Good Hope

No. 2. Account of expenses incurred by the East India Company, for the intended expedition against Manilla

No. 5. Account of the expenses incurred by the East India Company in India, for the purchase of vessels for his Majesty's navy, repairs to King's ships, &c.

No. 7. Account of the expenses incurred by the East India Company, by the capture of the Danish settlements in India, in 1801.

No. 8. Estimated expense incurred by the East India Company, by the expedition to Egypt, over and above the charge of the troops in India.

No. 3—Part of Ceylon balance of property, December 1801, and remittances from India subsequent to that date; also the expense of the capture of the said Island

SECOND CLASS CHARGEABLE TO THE COMPANY.

No. 4. Account of the expenses incurred by the East India Company, in consequence of various captures made from the French and Dutch, on the Peninsula of India, including subsistence of prisoners.

No. 6. Account of the expense of the King's troops in India, beyond the number authorized by acts of parliament.

THIRD CLASS TO BE EQUALLY DIVIDED.

No. 3—Remainder account of the expense incurred by the capture and maintenance of Malacca and the Moluccas, and for the maintenance of Ceylon, deducting the profit on spices.

No. 9. Statement of the claim of the paymaster-general upon the East India Company, for payments made by him to regiments serving in India.

No. 10. Minutes of the commissioners appointed on the part of the treasury and the East India Company, for adjusting the account between the public and the Company.

No. 11.—Estimated balance owing by the public to the Company.

No. I.

An Account of Expenses incurred by the East India Company, in India and in England, for the intended expedition against the French Islands, and for the expedition against, and supplies to, the Cape of Good Hope.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total
1st Article.			
Intended Expedition against the French Islands.	£.	£.	
1794-5. Bengal.—Stores and provisions supplied, and freight paid for troops, intended to be sent as per No. 1 (A.) CRs. 68,612, a' 2s. the CR..... £6,861			
Madras.—Extra expenses of collecting troops, grain, and provisions, for the expedition, as per No. 1 (B.) Pagds 291,873, a' 8s..... £116,749			
	123,610		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1795, to the 1st March, 1805.....	.....	48,620	
Total.....	.....	.....	172,230
Expense incurred by the Company for demurrage of their ships in 1794, in consequence of the intended expedition, as per No. 1 (C.).....	31,510		
Interest as above.....	.....	12,394	
Total.....	.....		43,904
Total of this head.....£	155,120	61,014	216,134
2d Article.			
Expedition against the Cape.	£.	£.	£.
1797-8. Expense incurred by the Company for demurrage, freight, losses, &c. of their ships employed on the expedition against the Cape, as per No. 1 (D.).....	68,538		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st Jan 1798, (the account not being closed until then) to the 1st March 1805.....		19,647	
Total.....			88,185
Supplies to the Cape.			
1797-8. Value of gunpowder sent from Bengal, with charges thereon, as per No 1 (E.) CRs. 87,088, a' 2s.....	8,768		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1798, to 1st March, 1805.....	.....	2,396	
Total.....			11,164
N. B. Freight of the gunpowder not included.			
1800-1. Freight of vessels, &c. from Bengal, as per No. 1 (F.) CRs. 19,900 a' 2s.....	1,990		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1801.....			
Total.....			2,293
1801-2. Sundries sent from Bengal, freight paid, &c. &c. as per No. 1 (G.) Sa Rs. 1,64,333. CRs 1,90,630, a' 2s.....	19,063		
Interest as above, from 1st May 1802.....		2,160	
Total.....			21,223
1802-3. Freight paid at Bengal, as per No. 1 (G.) CRs. 3,575, a' 2s.....			
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1803.....		26	
Total....			383
Total Charges for the Cape.....£	98,716	24,534	123,250
Total No. 1.....£	253,836	85,548	339,384

No. 1. (A.)

Extract. *BENGAL JOURNAL.—Dated April,* 1795.

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Lieut. G. A. Robinson, Garrison Storekeeper

Being the amount of his disbursements conformably to the orders of government of the 23d May, 1794, on account of the intended expedition against the Mauritius, passed by the Governor-general in council, under date 10th April, 1795; viz.

FRENCH WAR in 1793.

For the amount of the following expenses incurred on account of the expedition which was intended against the Mauritius.

Amount of the charges and freight of 900 sheep and their provisions, provided for the Hospital on the expedition, 400 of which were lost in the snow Defiance, she having foundered in a gale of wind, and the remaining 500 perished on board the snow Druid, from the length of the vessel's voyage, and the tempestuous season of the year..... 4,716 3 0

Amount of Provision Stores laid in for the troops on their voyage to Madras; viz.

	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	
Salt Provisions and Cheese.....9,967 0 6			
Deduct			
Amount resold and sent to Bencoolen 6,705 13 9			
		3,261 2 9	
565 Maunds of Biscuit.....		2,595 9 6	
Water Casks, Wood, &c .....7,5[illegible] 4 15 0			
Deduct			
Amount of 4,000 Maunds of Fire-wood, resold..... 5[illegible]8 12 0			
		6,946 3 0	
199 Gallons of Rum.....		309 7 6	
Ghee, Maunds 481 19 14.....8,660 12 0			
Deduct			
Resold 481 19 14.....6,418 12 7			
		2,241 15 5	
Coolie and Boat hire, and other petty charges.....		478 8 0	15,832 14 5
Freight of the Fort William for conveying colonel Hussey's detachment to Madras.....22,773 12 8			
Half freight of the following vessels taken up to convey a detachment of European infantry to Madras, but discharged on the expedition being relinquished:			
The ship St. Helena.....5,987 8 0			
Harriot..... .....5,587 8 9			
Lacheme.....4,250 0 0			
		15,825 0 0	
			38,598 12 8
		Sa. Rs.	59,147 14 1
		Or Current Rupees.....	68,612 0 0

No. 1. (B.)

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE.—Secret Consultations.

27th September, 1796.

Read the following Letter from the Military Auditor General.

The Right Honourable Lord Hobart,
President and Governor in Council.

My Lord,

In consequence of orders signified by a letter from Mr. Secretary Jackson, under date the 26th August last, to colonel Malcolm, late military auditor general, I have the honour of laying before your lordship a statement of the expense incurred under this presidency, on account of the intended expedition to the Mauritius, amounting to star pagodas 2,91,873 25 41.

The amount of the expense in the department of the commissary general of grain and provisions, principal agent for draught and carriage bullocks, garrison storekeeper, and agent for spirituous liquors, is made up from accounts furnished by those departments respectively, the whole of which not coming in earlier, has unavoidably delayed my report on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Military Auditor General's Office,
Fort St. George, 21st Sept. 1796.

(Signed) W. SYDENHAM,
Mil. Audtr. General.

Statement of the Expense incurred on account of the Expedition to Mauritius.

In the Pay Department in June, 1794	7,328	26	25		
Do. July	32,869	3	0		
Do. August	34,758	2	2		
Do. September	16,985	26	19		
Do. October	6,017	33	76		
Do. November	2,440	39	52		
Do. December	30,692	4	40		
Do. January, 1795	3,080	39	52		
Do. February	1,070	39	52		
Do. March	14,394	11	78		
Do. April	140	33	4		
Do. October	70	—	—		
Do. January, 1796	227	6	14		
Do. April	1,512	6	49		
				1,54,129	21 63
In the Commissary general of grain and provisions department, as stated by Mr. J. H. Skardow, in his letter to the Auditor-general, under date the 4th August, 1796	37,383	27	78		
Deduct therefrom the cost of 37 copper pots delivered to the Garrison-storekeeper	960	18	24		
				36,423	9 54
In the department of the agent for draught and carriage bullocks, as stated in Mr. Skardow's letter, dated as above				15,676	30 30
Loss sustained in spirituous liquors, as stated by the agent in his account current for 1794-5				2,095	
Expenses incurred in the Garrison-storekeeper's department, arising on a deficiency in the weight and measures, and loss on resale of stores purchased on account of the expedition, as per account furnished by Mr. James Brodie, Garrison-storekeeper				62,948	8 12
			Pagodas..	2,91,873	25 41

(Signed W. SYDENHAM,
Military Auditor.

No. 1. (C.)

ESTIMATE of Extra Demurrage incurred by the East India Company, in consequence of the detension of their ships at Spithead, until May 1794. by Orders from Government, in consequence of the proposed Expedition against the Mauritius, and intended to assist therein.

	Total Demurrage.			Average N° of Days Demurrage at Spithead for Convoy.	Extra Demurrage			
	Days	£.	s.		Days.			
Lord Camden.....	129	2,687	10		107	2,229		
Dutton.....	129	2,687	10	22	107	2,229		
Melville Castle.....	123	2,562	10	22	101	2,104		
Manship.....	123	2,562	10	22	101	2,104		
Queen.....	71	1,479	3	22	49	1,020		
Rockingham.....	129	2,687	10	22	107	2,229		
Lord Hawkesbury..	123	2,562	10	22	101	2,104		
Carnatic.....	129	3,440	0	22	107	2,855		
Dublin.....		1,500		22	50	1,041		
Phœnix.....		1,500			50	1,041		
General Goddard...		1,479			49	1,020		
Airly Castle.....		1,500			50	1,041		4
Essex.....		1,500			50	1,041		4
Asia.....		1,500			50	1,041		4
Busbridge		1,365			50	948		8
General Elliot.....	71	1,546	12		49	929		4
Boddam	71	1,479			49	1,020		8
Bridgewater.....		1,479			49	1,020		8
Albion.....	71	1,479			49	1,020		8
True Briton.....	71	1,908			49	1,316		6
Lord Macartney. ...	62	1,291			40	833		8
Woodford.....	62	1,666		22	40	1,075	0	0
Duke of Montrose..	62	1,291		22	40	833	6	8
Earl of Wycombe...	62	1,087		22	40	701	6	8
Europa.....	42	875		22	20	416	13	4
Ponsborne.....	39	812	10	22	17	354	3	4
Rose.....		458	6	22				
King George.....		458		22				
Sclivan.....		458		22				
Valentine.....		417		22				
Middlesex.....		458		22				
Nottingham.....		582		22				
Ocean.....		586	13	22				
	£	49,149	13	10		33,574	4	10
Deduct the difference of Demurrage on the under-mentioned ships which were not detained 22 Days for Convoy.								
Contractor.....	1	13	19	4				
Alfred.....	9	241	17	6				
Canton.....	16	430	0	0				
Taunton Castle..	17	456	17	6				
Raymond.....	22	458	6	8				
Ganges.	22	458	6	8		£2,064	7	8
					£	31,509	17	2

N B. The above number of days (22) allowed for detention at Spithead, is taken on the average of ships waiting for convoy at Spithead, of the seasons 1795 to 1800 inclusive, and includes the actual average demurrage incurred by the Company on those seasons, between the period of their ships arriving at Spithead, and their proceeding to sea.

East India House, 30th March, 1803. (Signed) J. Holland.

No. 1. (D.)

ACCOUNT of Extra Demurrage, Freight, Losses, and Charges incurred by the East India Company, on their ships of the outward season, 1794, in aiding and assisting in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope.

	£.	s.	d.
Extra Demurrage, incurred by 13 ships previous to their sailing from England, employed in an expedition against the Cape	4,572	8	0
Demurrage incurred on 6 of the above 13 ships, at St. Salvadore, in consequence of the same expedition	3,373	11	0
Demurrage incurred at the Cape on the above ships, including what has been allowed to the owners of the Earl Howe for her going from the Cape to St. Helena, and back to the Cape	7,190	16	0
Passage of troops from the Cape to St Helena, on the Earl Howe	487	16	0
Instead of allowing the owners of the 7 China ships demurrage merely for the time they remained at Saint Salvadore and the Cape, it has been judged equitable to allow them demurrage for all the time exceeding 10 months from the ships sailing from England to their dispatch from China, in consideration of their having lost their passage outward, by the detention in the course of the voyage; amounting to	13,416	13	4
Extra insurance to the Earl Howe, in consequence of deviation	116	0	0
Extra wages do. do.	1,199	17	11
Amount of wages to the Earl Howe, for a voyage exceeding 18 months	1,730	6	1
Loss sustained by the Company, in consequence of the expedition by damage on their woollens consigned to China, arising from the detention of their ships at the Cape, and from shifting the cargo of the Earl Howe	8,018	12	6
Demurrage incurred on 7 ships, in consequence of their late dispatch from Canton owing to the detention of the fleet at the Cape on Government service	5,011	13	4
Loss sustained by the Company by the damage to the tea, which arose from the unseasonable dispatch of the 7 ships from China	2,819	0	0
Freight of damaged tea, (a loss the owners would otherwise have borne) amounts to	1,376	4	10
Amount of extra wages beyond a voyage of 18 months, allowed the owners of 7 ships	1,737	0	7
Amount, allowed the owners of 13 ships, for victualling the military, previous to their being landed at the Cape of Good Hope	3,276	1	0
The 13 ships had on board from England, King's troops, and stores, the tonnage of which occasioned an excess of the quantity which the Company are entitled to send out free of freight. The freight, at the rate of £5. per ton, paid for the excess, amounts to	7,514	17	3
The Government of St. Helena, on receiving advice that a force had been sent out against the Cape, determined to dispatch the Orpheus thither with Mr. Pringle, and afterwards to send up the Arniston, with a detachment of the garrison. The expenses arising from the employment of these two ships, are as follows, viz.			
Demurrage for the detention of the Orpheus £1,914 10 6			
Premium of insurance paid on do. 833 10 3			
Freight of Company's goods taken out of the Orpheus at St. Helena, and brought to England on their ships 1,593 3 2			
Demurrage for detention of the Arniston 406 5 0			
	4,767	8	11
310 bags of the Company's sugar, on board the Orpheus, were delivered to the men of war at the Cape by Mr. Pringle's order, containing (as appears by the receipts of Mr. Jackson, agent-victualler to the squadron) 63,434 lbs. and amounting, as per invoice of the Orpheus, to £673 17 5			
Freight of the above sugar 693 16 2			
	1,367	13	7
	68,537	16	8

East India House, 30th March, 1803.

(Signed) J. HOLLAND.

No. 1. (E.)

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, 1797-8.

Page 605. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster:

Expedition to the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

For the amount of the following disbursements:

Building Magazines on board the ships Isabella, Britannia, and Royal Charlotte				1,396	1	7
Altering the Magazines on board the ships Isabella and Britannia				1,242	15	7
A Brass Conductor supplied the extra ship Queen				97	0	0
						2,736 1 2

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, 1798-9.

Page 867. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster General.

Cape of Good Hope.

For the Amount of Gunpowder issued from the Arsenal on the following ships:

Ship Britannia	Sa. Rs.	17,192	11	4		
Package		1,071	1	7		
					18,263	12 11
Royal Charlotte		17,192	11	4		
Package		1,046	1	7		
					18,238	12 11
Isabella		24,069	13	0		
Package		1,359	9	7		
					25,429	6 7
						61,932 0 5

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, 1799-1800.

Page 811. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster General.

Cape of Good Hope.

Amount of Gunpowder issued from the Arsenal to the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of February, 1798	10,921	5	0
Sicca Rupees	75,589	6	7
16 per Cent.	12,094	4	10
Current Rupees	87,683	11	5

No. 1. (F.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, July, 1800. Page 168.

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.

Cape of Good Hope.

Paid M. C. Arakeel, on an Order of Council, dated 22d May, 1800, being the balance of the Freight due to the owner of the ship Escape, for the Cargo which that ship carried to the Cape of Good Hope.....Sicca Rupees	8,684	1	4

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, April, 1801. Page 741

Export Warehouse, Dr. to sundry Accounts.

Cape of Good Hope.

Received on account freight of goods shipped on the Escape last year	28	8	0
	8,655	9	4

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, April, 1801. Page 741.

Cape of Good Hope.

For the Amount of the following Disbursements:

Hire of the ship Hyzabad to carry Dispatches to the Cape	7,500		
Advance to Mr. Durand sent with the Dispatches	1,000		
	8,500	0	0
Total 1800-1 Sa.Rs.	17,155	9	4
16 per Cent.	2,744	14	3
Current Rupees	19,900	7	7

No. 1. (G.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, 1801-2

Page 202. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.
Cape of Good Hope.

July, 1801. Amount paid Captain C. Frazer, on an order of Council, dated 25th ultimo, for the purchase of Piscuit for the Cape of Good Hope.....Sicca Rupees 4,540 0 0

Page 264. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.
Sept 1801 Cape of Good Hope.

Paid Captain C. Frazer, Garrison Storekeeper, on an Order of Council, dated 27th ultimo, to [illegible] for Biscuit provided by him, on account of His Majesty's Government at the Cape of Good Hope, and sent in the under-mentioned ships:

American ship Marian.....	Sa. Rs.	2,305	3	8
Roebuck		2,602	0	11
				4,907 4 7

April, 1802. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Export Warehouse Keeper.
Page 519. Cape of Good Hope.

For the Amount of Goods laden on the following ships:

Loyalist, as per Invoice, dated 15th June, 1801...	Sa. Rs.	3,216	3	8	(a)
Do.	Do	5,480	4	0	(a)
Do.	Do.....	21,234	9	11	(a)
Do.	Do.....	1,73,988	0	9	(a)
Ajax Do.	Do. 8 July.....	16,845	15	0	
Marian Do.	Do. 17 July.....	15,923	2	10	
Roebuck Do.	Do. 14 August.....	18,711	2	0	
					50,780 3 10

Page 876. Sundry Accounts to Marine Paymaster.
Cape of Good Hope.

For the Amount of the foregoing disbursements for 10 months freight of the ship Ajax, sent with supplies...	60,000	0	0	
Pay and passage money to Mr. J. Durand, carrying dispatches to the Cape.....	2,354	10	8	
				62,354 10 8

Page 905. Sundry Accounts to Military Paymaster General.
Cape of Good Hope.

For the Amount of two Invoices of Biscuit, per the Loyalist and Ajax in June, 1801 ..... 7,559 15 10

Extract. BENGAL MARINE PAYMASTER's JOURNAL, 1801-2.

Page 44. July, 1801. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Cash.
Cape of Good Hope.

Paid Mr. Seton ¾ Freight of Biscuit on the Marian, by a Treasury Order, No. 89.....Sa Rs. 12,375 0 0

Page 55. August, 1801. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Cash.
Cape of Good Hope.

21. Paid James T. Bishop ¼ Freight of the ship Roebuck, with prisoners, &c. by a Treasury Order, No. 102... ..... 15,592 8 0

Page 174. April, 1802. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Cash.
Cape of Good Hope.

20. Paid J. Bishop ¼ Freight of the Roebuck, By a Treasury Order, No 614..	2,976	7	0	
Do. James Eade ¼ Freight of the Marian, by Do. No. 614.....	3,247	3	6	
				34,191 2 6
				Sicca Rupees 1,64,333 4 9

(a) These were accounted for by the Company's Agent, or Part came to Europe. They are not therefore carried into the Total.

No. 2.

An ACCOUNT of Expenses incurred by the East India Company, for the intended Expedition against Manilla.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total
1797-8. Bengal.—Purchase, freight, demurrage of vessels for the expedition, provisions, and stores supplied, &c. as per No. 2 (A.) Sa.Rs. 8,96,119 or CRs. 10,39,533 a' 2*s*.....	£. 103,953	£.	£.
Military stores and provisions supplied for the expedition per Do CRs. 3,21,957.....	32,196		
Madras.—Field allowances to troops, provisions, and stores, supplied for the expedition as per No. 2 (B.) Pagodas 1,82,881 a' 8*s*.....	73,152		
	209,301		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1798, to March, 1805.....		57,209	
Total.			266,510
1798 9. Bengal.—Freight of vessels employed on this service, balance thereof per No. 2 (A.) CRs. 59,190 a' 2*s*..... £5,919			
Madras.—Sundry payments in the military department, per No. 2 (B.) Pagodas 1,558 a' 8*s*..... 623			
	6,5		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1799, to 1st March, 1805.....		1,526	
Total.....			8,069
1797-8. Allowances paid to commanders of ships employed on the expedition, for table for officers, as per No. 2 (C.)	7,435		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1798, to 1st March, 1805, on sums paid in India, and from dates of payments on sums paid in Europe		1,860	
Total.....			9,295
Freight, demurrage, &c. of ships employed on the expedition, as per No 2 (D.)...	121,658		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, on £16,642 part thereof paid in Bengal in 1797-8, from 1st May, 1798, to 1st March, 1805: Interest on the remainder paid in England at different periods		25,900	
Total...			147,558
Remunerations to commanders and officers of ships employed on the expedition, for extra expenses and losses incurred by them, per No. 2 (E).....	11,450		
Interest on £8,700 paid in January, 1800, and on £2,750 paid in April following, to 1st March		2,301	
Total.			13,751
Total No. 2.....£	356,386	38,796	415,182

No. 2 (A.)

Extract of BENGAL JOURNAL, September, 1797,
Page 239. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.
Profit and Loss.

Paid Sheik Dowlut Chubdar the amount of an order of council, dated 16th instant, on account of the claim of the owners of the Danish Snow, Tordion Skeid, vide No 2 A—X annexed.....Sa. Rs. 12,478 8 0

Extract of BENGAL JOURNAL, April, 1798, Page 607.
Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.
BRISK Tender.

For the amount purchase of this vessel 38,000 0 0

Extract of BENGAL JOURNAL, April, 1798, Page 614.
Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.
EXTENDED EXPEDITION in 1797

For the amount of the following expenses incurred on this account, viz freight, &c of the following vessels, hired as transports for troops and stores, viz

Ship MUNSTER LASS.						
From the 2d June, 1797, to 3d April, 1798, at 3,500 per month.....	35,000	0	0			
Expenses incurred, 2 magazines in this vessel	1,521	15	3			
Ship AJAX				36,521	15	3
From the 3d June, 1797, to 3dFebruary, 1798, at 6,000 per month.....	48,000	0	0			
Expense of building a magazine in this vessel	791	8	0			
Ship HERCULES.				48,791	8	0
From the 3d June, 1797, to 3d February, 1798, at 6,000 per month	48,000	0	0			
Extra charges.....	161	0	0			
Ship CHICHESTER.				48,161	8	0
From the 20th June to 20th December, 1797, at 6,000 per month.....	86,000	0	0			
Expense of building a magazine in this vessel.....	815	9	4			
Ship UNION.				36,815	9	4
From the 20th June, 1797, to 20th March, 1798, at 4,000 per month.....				36,000	0	0
Ship CHARLOTTE.						
For advance of three months hire, at 4,000 per month...				12,009	0	0
Ship NANCY.						
From the 11th June to the 10th December, 1797, at 10,000 per month...	60,000	0	0			
Expense of building a magazine in this vessel.....	1,010	5	10			
Ship ABERCROMBY.				61,010	5	10
From the 10th June to 10th February, 1798, at 8,500 per month.....	68,000	0	0			
Expense of building a magazine in this vessel.....	1,029	11	10			
Ship CALCUTTA.				69,029	11	10
From the 27th May, 1797, to 28th February, 1798, at 10,000 per month...	90,000	0	0			
Expense of building a magazine in this ship	126	8	9			
				90,126	8	9
Carried forward...						50,478 8 0

Ship TRITON.	Brought forward...						50,478	8 0
From the 25th May, 1797 to 25th March, 1798, at 11,000 per month.....	1,10,000	0	0					
Expense of building a magazine.....	105	13	6					
Ship INDIA.				1,10,105	13	6		
From the 25th May to the 25th November, 1797, at 10,500 per month	63,000	0	0					
Demurrage from the 15th to the 24th May, is 10 days.....	1,000	0	0					
BRISK Tender.				64,000	0	0		
Amount of four months' impress to lieutenant Lawrence, and the officers and crew of this vessel, from the 10th July, 1797	3,940	0	0					
Pay due to the crew to the 10th of July	733	10	11					
Lieutenant Lawrence's bill for fresh provisions	240	3	6					
Do. do. do. for boat hire...	18	12	9					
Provision and naval stores supplied her	8,067	10	2					
Ship LUSHINGTON.				13,001	5	4		
Bounty, crimpage, and wages of extra seamen.....	4,300	1	9					
Captain Gooch and Mr. Howard's bills for victualling extra-seamen...	6,973	5	10					
Ship-builder's bill for outfit, &c....	3,076	4	5					
Naval stores from the warehouse ...	8,184	10	8					
Ship HAWKESBURY.				17,534	6	8		
Bounty, crimpage, and wages for extra-seamen.....	3,843	6	10					
Purser's bill for victualling extra-seamen	4,508	4	10					
Ship-builder's bill for outfit, &c.....	6,775	2	0					
Naval stores from the warehouse. .	4,027	3	4					
Ship MACARTNEY.				19,154	1	0		
Bounty, crimpage, and wages, for extra-seamen.....	3,618	1	0					
Purser's bill for victualling do.....	4,675	6	10					
Ship-builder's bill for outfit, &c.....	3,065	7	1					
Naval stores from the warehouse...	3,711	0	1					
Ship PHŒNIX.				15,069	15	0		
Bounty, crimpage, and wages, for extra-seamen	4,370	0	0					
Purser's bill for victualling do...	4,628	14	10					
Ship-builder's bill for outfit, &c.....	4,677	5	9					
Naval stores from the warehouse ...	3,085	7	1					
Ship CAMDEN.				16,761	11	6		
Bounty, crimpage, and wages, for extra-seamen.....	4,469	10	2					
Purser's bill for victualling do	4,396	12	10					
Ship-builder's bill for outfit, &c.....	4,015	5	9					
Naval stores from the warehouse...	4,158	10	10					
Ship BUSBRIDGE.				17,049	7	7		
Ship-builder's bill for outfit				610	3	10		
Ship GODDARD.								
Purser's bill for 29 Lascars, from the 6th to the 30th of June, 1797.....	205	0	0					
Carpenter's bill for a magazine.....	1,006	6	6					
Ship ROYAL ADMIRAL.				1,211	6	6		
Amount of sheathing-boards				22	8	0		
	Carried forward...						50,478	8 0

Brought forward.....						50,478	8 ●
Ship LASCELLES.							
Amount of Sheathing Boards provided for building a Magazine on board this Ship.....							
Expense of building 12 Flat-bottom boats	9,600	0	0				
To Boat-hire of Do. to the Ships.....	37	3	6				
Bulk Heads, &c. for the Accommodation of the Soldiers on board the Ships	1,322	2	11				
Medicines and Medical Attendance on Ditto.....	1,472	11	9				
Pilots attending the Transports.....	762	1	8				
Twenty-eight Water Casks, and other Contingencies.....	920	12	0				
Recompence to the Owners of the American Ship, Three Sisters, for the Embargo laid on her on Account of this Expedition.....	3,500	0	0				
				17,614	15	10	
Two Months Advance to Mr. Thomas Barnet, entertained to be employed under the Honourable Captain Murray in the Expedition.....	600	0	0				
Four Months Advance to Mr. John Lowe	1,600	0	0				
Freight of several Camp Followers, on the Ship St. Louis to Penang	1,900	0	0				
				4,100	0	0	
						7,34,700	13 10
						7,85,179	5 10

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster General
INTENDED EXPEDITION in 1797.

For the Amount of the following, consigned to the Officers commanding the Sea and Land Forces:

On the TRITON, Captain John Wright.			*S.Rs.*			
Beef, Irish.....5	Tierces of 173lb. at	*55*.....	275			
Do.....6	Do. 336	89.....	534			
Do.....8	Barrels 112	41.....	328			
Do.....1	Keg 80	.....	56			
Do. American..4	Barrels 200	33.....	132			
Do. Beng. cured 1	Cask 360	.....	82			
Firewood 3,100		14 p.....	434			
Water Casks 33		16 ea.....	528			
Pork, Ben. cured 16	Casks 360	73.....1168				
Do.....8	180	31.....	248			
				3,785	0	0
On the MUNSTER LASS, Capt. W. A. Raper.						
Firewood, Soondry, 700 Billets, weighing 400 Mds. a' 14 p.....Mds.				56	0	0
On the CHARLOTTE, Capt. McDonald.						
Rice, Patcherry, fine, 3,000 Mds. a' 1 12 6....5,3 13 12						
Firewood, Soondry, 1,500		14 p.....	210 0			
				5,553	12	0
On the HERCULES, Capt. Charles P. McFarlane.						
Firewood, Soondry, 4,940 Billets, weighing 3,275 Mds. a' 14 d.....Mds.				458	8	0
						9,853 4 0
Carried forward.....Sa Rs						7,95,032 9 10

Brought forward...Sa Rs.						7,95,032	9 10
On the UNION, Capt. Matthew Sparrow.							
Firewood, Soondry, 2,790 Billets, weighing 2,000 Mds. a' 14 p..Mds.				280	0 0		
On the CHICHESTER, Capt. Benj. Blake.							
Firewood, Soondry, 2,426, weighing 950 Mds. a' 14 p.			133				
Rice, Patcherry, fine, 4,000 a' 1 12 6			7,125				
Casks	34	8	272				
				7,530	0 0		
On the LORD MACARTNEY, Capt. James Hay.							
Rice, Patchery, fine, 900 Mds. a' 1 12 6			1,603	2	0		
						9,413	2 0
						8,01,445	11 10

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster General.

INTENDED EXPEDITION in 1797.

For the Amount of Provision Stores purchased and consigned to Commanding Officer of the Sea and Land Forces

Per the TRITON, Capt. John Wright.							
Water Casks, containing 7,202 gals. a' 11 rs. each Putt	517	0	0				
Porter, 26 Hhds. a' 36 per Hhd	936	0	0				
				1,453	0 0		
Rice, Patcherry, middling, 3,825 Bags, a' 1 1 6. per Md	9,801	0	9				
Do Do. coarse, 325 Bags, a' 1 2. 6 per Md	751	0	9				
				10,553	2 0		
Dholl Urrar, 189 Bags, a' 2				756	0 0		
Peas, 149 Do. 1 10				482	10 0		
Biscuit 581 Single Bag a' 5				1,889	12 0		
Flour, 50 single Bags, containing 378 Mds. a' 2 4 per Md				850	8 0		
						15,985	0 0
Charges, as per Invoice, dated 21st August, 1797						7,417	6 6
							23,402 6 6
Per AJAX, Capt. Joseph Hodges.							
Rice, Patcherry, middling, 655 double Bags a' 1 4 6 per Md				1,601	9 0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 1st August, 1797				359	13 11		
						1,961	6 11
Per the ABERCROMBY, Capt. W. Flemming.							
Rice, Patcherry, middling, 138 double Bags, a' 1 4 6				353	10 0		
Charges, as per Invoice, dated 1st August, 1797				85	12 13		
						439	6 11
Per the NANCY, Capt. Hugh Wilson.							
Rice, Patcherry, middling, 1000 double Bags, a' 1 4 6				2,562	8 0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 1st August, 1797				564	11 4		
						3,127	3 4

Per the MUNSTER LASS, Capt. W. A. Raper.								
Rice, Patcherry, middling, 1,000 double Bags, a' 1 4	2,562	8	0					
Charges, as per Invoice, dated 1st August, 1797	568	14	5					
				3,131	6	5		
Per the CHARLOTTE, Capt. M'Donald.								
Charges in Rice and Firewood, shipped by the Garrison Storekeeper, as per Invoice, dated 1st of August, 1797				798	15	10		
Per the HERCULES, Capt. Charles P. M'Farlane.								
Rice, Mongee, 1,600 double bags, a' 1 3 per Md.	3,800	0	0					
Charges as per Invoice, dated, 9th August, 1797	987	4	5					
				4,787	4	5		
Per the UNION, Capt. Matthew Sparrow.							14,175	11 10
Rice, Mongee, 2,000 double Bags a' 1 3 per Md				4,750	0	0		
Charges as per Invoice dated 1st August, 1797				1,127	11	9		
							5,877	11 9
Per the CHICHESTER, Capt. Benj. Blake,								
Peas, 1,100 double Bags, a' 1 10 per Md.	440	6	0					
Dholl Urrur, 196 Bags, a' 2 per Md.	784	0	0					
Flour 691 Mds. a' 2 4	1,529	12	0					
				2,554	2	0		
Charges, as per Invoice, dated 15th August, 1797				1,161	2	7		
							350	5 4
Per the LUSHINGTON, Capt C. Gooch.								
Biscuit, 90 single Bags, a' 5 Sa Rs. per Md.				295	0	0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 15th August, 1797				55	5	4		
Per the GENERAL GOLDARD, Capt T. Graham.							4,195	9 2
Biscuit, 93 single Bags, a' 5 Sa. Rs. per Md.				305	5	0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 15th. August, 1797				57	2	11		
Per the LORD HAWKESBURY Capt. J. Price.							362	2 11
Biscuit, 90 single Bags, a' 5 Rs per Md.				295	0	0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 15th August, 1797				55	5	4		
Per LORD CAMDEN, Capt. Nath. Dance.							350	5 4
Biscuit 90 single Bags, a' 5 Rs per Md.				295	0	0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 15th August, 1797				55	5	4		
Per the LORD MACARTNEY, Capt. James Hay.							350	5 4
Biscuit, 90 single Bags, a' 5 Rs. per Md.				295	0	0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 10th August, 1797				1,867	3	11		
Per the PHŒNIX, Capt. W Orrock.							2,162	3 11
Biscuit, 90 single Bags, a' 5 Rs.				295	0	0		
Charges as per Invoice, dated 15th August, 1797				55	5	4		
							350	5 4
Purchase of Rice, 161 Bags, containing 322 Mds. a' 1 4 6 per Md. which was sent to Diamond Harbour, but returned, not being taken on board any of the Ships				412	9	0		
Charges on Rice and Firewood returned from Diamond Harbour, not being taken on board any of the Ships				1 615	0	3		
							2,027	9 3
							8,58,050	8 6

Brought forward. S. R... 8,58,050 8 6

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster General.

INTENDED EXPEDITION in 1797.

For the following Disbursements under this Head:

Amount of Sundry Bills for Sloop and Boat-hire, for transporting the Troops and Stores to Kedgeree and Cox's Island, including the Purchase of Water-jars and Casks, and of fresh Provisions for the Troops.....Sa.Rs.	36,291	12	1				
Deduct Amount Sale of Sundry Articles which were returned and Sold by Auction...	2,233	3	7				
				34,058	8	6	
Gratuity paid by Order of the Governor General in Council to Major-General Sir James Craig, on Account of his Appointment to the chief Command of the Expedition.....	4,000			3,827	9	3	
Medicines supplied the Brisk Tender, charged in the Apothecary's Bill for the Military Hospitals for August, September, and October, 1797.....				212	8	7	
						38,098	10 4
					Sa Rs.	8,96,149	2 10

Extract. FORT WILLIAM. Military Paymaster's Journal,

May, 1798, to April, 1799.

Page 47. Sundries Dr. to Cash

The late INTENDED EXPEDITION against the ENEMIES SETTLEMENTS in INDIA.

Transferred on Account Current of Captain Charles Frazer, Garrison Storekeeper, under Date 1st November, 1797, for Sundry Articles shipped on board the different Ships, on Account of the late intended Expedition; Audited by the Auditor General.....							
				Sa. Rs.1,13,651			
Deduct—Charged to Account Current, London.....				187			
						1,13,464	8 2
					Carried Forward	1,13,464	8 3

Brought forward				1,13,464	3	3
Page 381. For the Amount of Charges incurred on Account of the Expedition, which was carried to the Debit of Charges Military, as per Particulars furnished to the Military Paymaster General, with the Auditor General's Letter, dated 9th May, 1799.....				37,870	0	8
Page 394. For the Amount of Ordnance Stores, Camp Equipage, Ammunition, &c. issued from the Arsenal to the late intended Expedition, between the 1st February, 1797, and 31st January, 1798.....	4,38,980	13	9			
For the Amount of Casks and Kegs, issued from the Garrison Storekeeper's Department, to the late Expedition, between the 1st February, 1797, and the 31st January, 1798.....	3,476	0	0			
For the Amount of 1,000 Hammocks, and 1,000 Skaines of Log Line, issued by the Barrack Master at Fort William, for the use of the 33d Regiment, on the late Expedition, between 1st February, 1797, to 31st January, 1798.....	2,953	2	0			
				4,45,409	15	9
				5,96,744	3	8
Deduct.						
Page 397. For Amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores returned into the Arsenal, by the late intended Expedition, between the 1st February, to 31st January, 1798.....	97,357	8	9			
For the Amount of Sundry Provisions returned into the Garrison Storekeeper's Department, by the late intended Expedition, between the 1st February, 1798, to 31st January, 1799.....	25,411	13	11			
				1,22,769	6	8
Sicca Rupees...				4,73,974	13	0
16 per Cent...				75,835	5	0
Current Rupees				5,49,811	0	0

Deduct.

Military Paymaster's Journal. April, 1800.

Page 698. Military Board, Dr. to the late intended Expedition

For the Amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores returned into the Arsenal from the late intended Manilla expedition, between the 1st February, 1798, and 31st January, 1799.....	1,88,034	10	3			
For the Amount of Casks, Provisions, &c. returned into the Garrison Storekeeper's Department, from Do. between Do.....	8,391	2	7			
Sicca Rupees...	1,96,425	12	10			
or CRs.....				2,27,854	0	0
Current Rupees.....				3,21,957	0	0

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL. April, 1799. Page 753.

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster. INTENDED EXPEDITION in 1797.

For the amount of the following expenses incurred on this account, viz.

Freight, &c. of the following ships as transports:

Ship TRITON.						
From the 25th of March to 29th of June is 3. 4. a' 1,100 per month	34,406	10	8			
Ship HERCULES.						
From the 3d to the 8th February, 1798, is 5 days, a' 600 per month,	1,000	0	0			
Ship UNION.						
From the 20th March to 17th April, 1798, is 27 days, a' 4,000 per month	3,600	0	0			
Ship MUNSTER LASS.						
From the 3d to 17th April, 1798, is 15 days, a' 3,500 per month	1,750	0	0			
				40,816	10	8
For the amount of workmen's wages, and materials used in the building bulk-heads for a magazine on board the following transports:						
Ship CHARLOTTE	261	11	7			
Ship INDIA	378	13	0			
				640	8	7
Bark BRISK.						
Pay to lieut. Harris to 31st July, 1798, is 3 months and 21 days	1,265	5	0			
Do to Mr. J. Palmer, late 1st lieut. of the Brisk, to the 25th July, 1798, is 8½ months	909	8	0			
Deduct amount received by him at Madras, 100 pagodas	381	11	7			
				527	12	5
				1,792	12	10
PHŒNIX.						
Wages of 5 men entertained for that ship				394	5	4
Purveyor's bills for hospital charges of men sent from the squadron				348	13	10
Copying proceedings, lists of stores, &c. on account of the expedition				176	0	4
Wages of Thomas Bannett and John Lowe, pilots to the squadron				8,873	5	4
					53,039	8 7

Page 856. INTENDED EXPEDITION in 1797.

Amount of sundry articles shipped by the garrison store-keeper on board the transports employed on the late intended expedition	187	4	0
	53,296	8	11

Deduct.

Page 559. Marine Pay-master Dr. to intended Expedition in 1797.

Being the sum advanced to Thomas Bannett and John Lowe in 1797-8, which is included in the amount of the wages charged in this year.—Vide page 753	2,200	0	0
Sicca Rupees	51,026	8	11
16 per Cent.	8,164	0	0
Current Rupees	59,190	0	0

No. 2. (A.) (X.)

Extract. Proceedings in the Foreign Department at FORT WILLIAM, 4th September, 1797.

The Governor-general in Council observes, that the considerations which induced him to detain the Tordenskiold having ceased to operate, he resolves, that the commander be informed that he is at liberty to prosecute his voyage.

The Governor-general acquaints the board, that having consulted the advocate-general on the claim of the owners of the Danish snow to compensation, in consequence of her detention, he expressed it as his opinion, that, as the vessel was [illegible] on the ground of her destination, and the apprehension of her [illegible] previous to the armament, the owners are entitled to a reasonable compensation for such extra charges as they may have incurred in consequence of the vessel being prevented from leaving the port.

Ordered, That the following letter be written to Fredericksnagore:

To the Honourable P. HERMANSON, Esq. Governor in Council at Fredericksnagore.

Honourable Sir,

We have had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the snow Tordenskiold.

Having already communicated to you the considerations which induced us to prevent the departure of this vessel from the port, we shall only observe, that as they have ceased to operate, we have informed the commander, that he is at liberty to proceed on his voyage; and we beg leave to assure you, that we shall, with great readiness, order the owners a reasonable compensation for the expenses which they may have incurred in consequence of the detention of their vessel.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, 4th Sept. 1797.

Fredericksnagore, 18th Sept. 1797.

To the Honourable Sir JOHN SHORE, Bart. Governor-general in Council, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We have had the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant, whereby you have been pleased to inform us, that you have referred the claim of the owners of the snow Tordenskiold to two of the most respectable merchants in Calcutta, and it being their opinion, that the sum of rupees 12,178 8, will be a full indemnification for the detention of the vessel, you would order the payment of that sum to the owner, or our order.

Although the owner declares himself to be a loser by that calculation, still he thinks proper to abide by it; and we, therefore, request the favour of you, Honourable Sir and Sirs, to issue the necessary orders for the above-mentioned sum being paid to the bearer, whom we have authorized to acknowledge the receipt on our account.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HERMANSON,
T. KEPPEING,
O. L. BIL,
Y. KENNINGH.

Resolved, That an order be granted on the treasury for the sum of rupees 12,178 8, in favour of Shiek Dooja, the bearer of the above letter, agreeably to the request of the Fredericksnagore Government.

No. 2. (B.)

Extract. Account, Receipts, and Disbursements, at FORT ST. GEORGE, 1798

EXPEDITION TO MANILLA.

Expenses incurred in the Military Paymaster-general's department	1,79,843	11	19
Paid Messrs. Kindersley, Watts, and Co. for half freight on dollars 180,000, a' 1 per cent. are dollars 1,800, a' 15 per 10 star pagodas.	1,200	0	0
For 1 month's allowance, paid to sundry persons appointed by Government to go to Manilla	1,837	22	0
Pagodas...	1,82,880	33	19

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. 1798-9.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MANILLA.

Paid for arrears on that account in the Military Paymaster-general's department..... Pagodas...	1,557	25	73

No. 2. (C.)

An ACCOUNT of Sums allowed to several Commanders who were employed on the EXPEDITION against MANILLA, for their Table Expenses.

Dates of Payment.	Ships.	£.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
	LORD MACARTNEY, Capt. Hay.						
By letter in public department from Bengal, dated 30th Dec. 1797.	Paid in India.....	172	4	6			
24th Oct. 1798.	Ditto in England.....	544	0	6			
					716	5	6
	LORD HAWKESBURY, Capt Price.						
By letter as above.	Paid in India.....	150	14	0			
24th Oct. 1798.	Ditto in England.....	449	6	0			
					600	0	0
	GENERAL GODDARD, Capt. Graham.						
Per letter as above.	Paid in India.....	193	15	0			
24th Oct. 1798.	Ditto in England.....	644	7	6			
					838	2	6
	SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Capt. Gooch.						
Per letter as above.	Paid in India.....	107	13	0			
24th Oct. 1798 and 21st March, 1799.	Ditto in England.....	486	14	6			
					594	7	6
	LORD CAMDEN, Capt. Dance.						
Per letter as above.	Paid in India.....	150	14	0			
24th Oct. 1798.	Ditto in England.....	464	6	0			
					615	0	0
	PHŒNIX, Capt. Orrock.						
No date.	Paid in India.....	734	14	3			
10th April, 1799.	Ditto in England.....	840	0	0			
					1,574	14	3
	TALBOT, Capt. Dawkins.						
No date.	Paid in India.....	408	0	0			
5th June, 1799.	Ditto in England.....	563	5	0			
					971	5	0
	CERES, Capt. Stevens.						
No date.	Paid in India.....	296	16	0			
5th July, 1799.	Ditto in England.....	428	9	0			
					725	5	0
	Carried forward...				£ 6,634	19	3

				Brought forward... £	6,634	19 8
BUSBRIDGE, Capt. Dobree.						
No date.--Paid in India.....	230	12	0			
4th Dec. 1799.—Ditto in England.....	569	8	0			
					800	0 0
				Total... £.	7,434	19 3

Total payments in India... £.	2,445	2	9
Ditto in England.....	4,989	16	6
£.	7,434	19	3

No. 2. (D.)

AMOUNT paid or payable by the Company to the Owners of several ships for the time they were employed on the EXPEDITION against MANILLA.

Ships' Names.	£.	s.	d.
Harriott, for her services as a transport.....	10,138	3	2
Eliza-Ann.....Ditto.....	13,249	6	6
Crown.....Ditto.....	6,753	18	3
Princess Royal. .....Ditto.....	5,819	15	5
Duckenfield Hall. ... .Ditto.....	6,401	19	2
Atlantic.....Ditto.....	7,600	7	2
Princess Mary.....Ditto.....	10,148	13	7
Lord Macartney.....217 days demurrage.....	4,520	16	8
Lord Hawkesbury. ...207.....Ditto.....	4,312	10	0
Lord Camden. .....206.....Ditto.....	4,291	13	4
General Goddard.....179.....Ditto.....	3,729	3	4
Phœnix. .....292.....Ditto.....	6,083	6	8
Busbridge .....292.....Ditto.....	6,083	6	8
Ceres..... 59.....Ditto.....	1,597	18	4
Earl Talbot..... 59.....Ditto.....	1,597	18	4
Royal Admiral.... .....250.....Ditto...	8,568	15	0
Pitt.....229..... ..Ditto.....	6,655	6	3
Lascelles. .....272.....Ditto.....	8,404	16	0
Minerva.....106.....Ditto.....	2,508	6	8
Sir S. Lushington.....210.....Ditto.....	3,192	0	0
£.	121,658	0	6

The owners of several of the ships have made very large demands on the Company, in addition to the sums above-mentioned; which demands are at present waiting the decision of the Court of King's Bench.

East-India House, 20th Jan. 1803. (Signed) J Holland.

No. 2. (E.)

By the COMMITTEE of PRIVATE TRADE, 22d January, 1800.

The Committee having, pursuant to the reference of Court, endeavoured thoroughly to investigate the claims of the commanders of several ships employed in the expedition, set on foot in the year 1797, against Manilla; and having availed themselves of the information and opinion of the late Governor-general (Lord Teignmouth) on this subject, now beg leave to state the conclusions they have formed upon it.

The several grounds on which the commanders make an appeal to the justice or liberality of the Company, may be enumerated under the following heads:

1st. Extraordinary expenses incurred for the table of military officers sent on their ships.

2d. Loss incurred on the forced or hasty sale of investment. This is particularly insisted on by two commanders Smith and Gerrard.

3d. Loss sustained from the appointment of passengers.

4th. Extraordinary detention in India, and its consequences.

5th. Remuneration for the zeal and alacrity with which the service of the expedition was performed.

For determining with more precision upon the particular application that may be, it will be proper to premise some observations of a general nature.

First. There is a distinction to be observed between disbursements and losses incurred by commanders on account of the public service in which they are employed, *and any loss or disappointment which that service may be alledged to occasion in their private affairs.* Of the first sort is the table kept for military officers.

Second. As by the express stipulation of the owners of the ships in the Company's service, the Company have a power of employing them in such service, the commanders taking *their situation with the pay and privileges attached to it*; subject to all *the contingencies involved in this fundamental agreement*, it may be laid down as a general principle, that they are not entitled to any compensation from the Company for disappointments to which the course of such employment of their ships are specifically bound to perform may eventually expose them. Of the scene of deviation from the first destination of a ship, or of the extraordinary length of a voyage, or the privation of advantages originally expected to arise from it, the Company were liable to be called upon for particular recompence, the nature of their shipping service would be wholly changed, and that general allowance which is comprehended in the original engagement of a ship for contingencies, in the nature and duration of a voyage would be made in vain. The committee therefore are of opinion, that claims preferred on such grounds do not stand upon any basis of strict right, but are deserving of attention chiefly as they may come recommended by a government which possesses the confidence of the court, and as it may be *prudent and becoming to mark, with approbation, the promptitude and zeal with which important operations are executed.*

Third. This general position applies more decidedly to incidental and transient services, whether of trade or war, performed from port to port in India; but when ships are wholly taken off from the business of trade, and employed in an indefinite way, as cruizers, solely for the purposes of war, the commanders are in this case, which rarely occurs, subjected to positive expense and loss, which were hardly within view in the formation of their allowances. Such was the case of commodore Mitchell and the commanders who served with him. They were entirely taken off from a commercial foundation; and their case differs from the one at present under consideration, in which there was at most but the suspension or inaction of a few months in the still-existing trading concerns of the commanders.

Having stated these general observations, the committee will proceed to give their opinion on each of the claims now before them, as they relate to the several ships in question; first considering the regular ships which were eight: viz. The Lord Hawkesbury, Phœnix, Goddard, Minerva, Lushington, Lord Macartney, Lord Camden, and Rushbridge.

1st. Expense of the table kept for military officers.

The justness of the principle of this claim is admitted, and a compensation on account of it has already been made to the commanders of all regular ships employed in the expedition, excepting two, captain Dobree, who has yet given in no account, and captain Smith, of the Minerva, by whom some claim is now brought forward, and whose case being particular it will receive hereafter separate consideration.

2d. Loss on the sale investment:

It appears from a statement of the stay which the ships made at Madras and Bengal, before they sailed on the expedition, that all of them, excepting the Minerva (whose case, as already mentioned, is to be separately considered) had time sufficient

ficient at those settlements for the disposal of private investment; and if, when the orders for that expedition were issued, the commanders had part of their adventures on hand, it must have been owing either to speculations of their own, or to the general state of the markets, things of which the causes and effects are exceedingly various, and which neither can come nor ought to come under the cognizance of the court. For these reasons, the committee are clearly of opinion that no valid claim lies on this score.

3d. Disappointment of passengers:

The principle of the claim made on this ground cannot be admitted. Such disappointment is one of those contingencies to which merely commercial deviations most expressly provided for in the charter-party, and occurring continually are equally liable. If admitted, the Company could never make an unexpected alteration in a ship's voyage, without being subject to a demand on account of it.

Besides, it appears that all the ships in question came home furnished with passengers, some with a great number.

4th. Detention in India:

Although, according to the third of the general observations laid down in this report, the commanders are certainly not in strictness entitled to any compensation on account of detention, yet where extraordinary services are so well performed as to be thought worthy of any reward from the Company, the loss with which the performance has been attended to the individuals concerned in it, may then properly be taken into consideration in estimating the reward. The conduct of the commanders in question has been approved of by the Government-general, and detention has occasioned evident loss to them, because the service on which they were employed did not admit of any commercial transaction, whereby profit might possibly have ensued, though it might indeed have ended advantageously by military success. Was it productive of any benefit in that way?

The five regular ships, Hawkesbury, Phœnix, Goddard, Lushington, and Macartney, were, on an average, about twelve months in India.

The Minerva, whose case is particular, was nine months.

The Camden was twenty-three months, having been thrown out of the service.

The Busbridge received damage on the expedition, which made it necessary to send her into dock, and she was thrown out of the service, and her detention in India was twenty months.

The average stay in India, in the years 1797-8 and 9, of six ships, not employed in any war service, was five months twenty-five days; and of two ships, thrown out of the service, thirteen months twenty days.

There is then an excess of detention in respect to the first five ships, of six months five days; and, in respect to the Camden, of nine months ten days; and the Busbridge, six months ten days.

And under this article of detention may be comprehended the particulars, viz.

1st. Extra expenses incurred by a longer stay on shore; that is, the difference of the expense of living, during that period, between India and England.

2d. The probable loss of some interest on the money invested outward, which, from the removals of the commanders from place to place in India, might not have been regularly employed at interest there; and,

3d. The loss of a season in point of time.

All these particulars, therefore, may deserve to be regarded in considering the last claim of the commanders; namely,

5th. Remuneration.

The Government-general has in strong terms stated to the court the alacrity and zeal with which the commanders of the Company's ships exerted themselves in the service of the expedition to Manilla, and it has been recommended that such a remuneration as to the court shall seem fit may be bestowed upon them. Lord Teignmouth, who was then at the head of that government, and in whose representations the court have such reasons to confide, has lately confirmed to your committee their title to the benefit of that recommendation.

The success of arduous enterprize, it is certain must materially depend [illegible] cordial animated exertions of those who are employed [illegible] zeal, in affairs of this nature, must therefore be no less politic than [illegible]

On all these grounds the committee, taking into consideration also what has been stated under the preceeding article of detention, are of opinion, that the captains Hay, Orrock, Price, Graham, and Gooch, of the respective ships Macartney, Phœnix, Hawkesbury, Goddard, and Lushington, be each remunerated for his services, and all claims founded thereon in the Manilla expedition, with the sum of £. 750.

And that captain Dance, of the Camden, and captain Dobree, of the Busbridge, from whom no statement of losses has been received, who were, on account of the repair of their ships, which received damage on the expedition, detained in India, the former eleven months, and the latter eight months longer, the above commanders be remunerated, on the same grounds, with the following sums, viz.

Captain Dance..... £ 1,000
Captain Dobree..... 1,000

The committee next proceed to consider the separate case of captain Smith, of the remaining regular ship Minerva.

He had been destined to Madras and Bengal, and after a stay of thirty-seven days at the former place, just as he was departing for Bengal, was ordered to proceed to Penang. He had a great investment on board, which, on receiving this order, he sold, as he asserts, for what he could get, which was scarcely prime cost in England. And the consignment also, which in consequence of this order he was forced to send on the Marquis of Lansdown for Bengal, appears to be afterwards transhipped from that vessel, and neglected when landed at Calcutta.

On the whole, therefore, it may be admitted from these facts, which as to the times of sailing, and places of destination, are authenticated by the records, that he sustained a direct loss in his investment, by not having had time sufficient to dispose of it previous to the expedition, and by the measures he was forced to take when ordered suddenly to go to Penang instead of Bengal.

He had, moreover, three different sets of military officers on board his ship, and at his table: one from Madras to Penang; one from Penang to return to Madras; and having been forced back, by the change of the monsoon, to Penang, and there detained, and appointed to proceed to Bengal instead of Madras, he carried a third set of officers for his last destination. He estimates his expenses in victualling all these officers at £ 250.

After his arrival in Bengal he was, in consideration of his preceding disappointments, permitted to get ready for Europe direct, with leave to call at Madras, where he had left property when he hurried from it to Penang. His saltpetre and stock for his passengers were shipped, when the Bengal government were compelled to order him to Ceylon, by which means he lost the passengers he was to have carried from Bengal, and he was also prevented from collecting his outstanding concerns at Madras. He found no equivalent in respect to passengers at Ceylon, and estimated his loss in stock, &c. on this score at £ 1,000.

His detention in the country was, as above stated, nine months.

Taking all these circumstances into the consideration of the remuneration to be given to captain Smith, the committee are of opinion it may be fixed at £ 1,250.

The committee now proceed to consider the case of the dismantled ships employed on the Manilla expedition. They were three in number, the Pitt, the Lascelles, and Royal Admiral.

Of these none went to Penang, all were sent from Bengal to the coast with stores, and returned to Bengal.

Captain Kempt, of the Lascelles, having received from the government of Madras a lucrative appointment in the expedition, and having in consequence resigned the command of his ship, to which he was afterwards restored on her return to Bengal, has made no claim, and is not to be considered in the present question.

The detention in India of the ships Pitt and Royal Admiral, was, on an average, about 12 months.

Captain Fellowes, of the Royal Admiral has yet made no particular representation of his losses.

Mr. H. Bonham, on the part of his brother captain Bonham, then chief mate of the Royal Admiral, who it appears was, by agreement with captain Fellowes, to stand to all the risks and enjoy all the advantages of the commander's situation, has

stated

stated to the court, that his brother's losses of various kinds, in consequence of being sent the coast and detained in the country, amounted to £ 2,700.

Captain Gerrard of the Pitt has stated his loss to be

On the sale of investment under prime cost.....	£ 2,500
For house rent and living for nine months.....	600
Table expenses and stores for officers.....	450
	£ 3,550

including accumulated interest on bonds, &c. to amount in all to near £ 4,000.

	Mo.	Days.
The Pitt, touching at Fort St. George in the way out for two days, was at Bengal.....	4	11
She then went to Madras, where she staid.....	0	29
And returned to Bengal, where she staid.....	4	0
And thence sailed to Madras and Europe, staying at Madras.....	0	16

She brought home 19 passengers, ladies, gentlemen, children, besides servants.

From these circumstances the committee do not see that captain Gerrard had not sufficient time for the disposal of his investment at Madras and Bengal, if the markets were otherwise favourable. He was only employed between Bengal and the coast, therefore never out of the line of commerce. He may have lived on shore five or six months more than he would have done had he been originally dispatched direct from Bengal to England; and the difference between the expense of living for this time in Bengal and in England is the point to be considered. With regard to the expense of his table, he had no officers on board, but states that he was ordered to victual for six months; and admitting this fact, the committee think he may be allowed for extra expense on this score the sum of £. 200.

As the ships Royal Admiral and Pitt were never employed in India but upon our own coast, the commanders of these ships were not exposed to the same peril nor to the same inconveniencies as those who were sent to the eastward. But it is true that they were detained a season in the country, and their ships having been engaged only for that voyage, they have not the same prospect of making up for their disappointments as the commanders of those ships which are still in the service; and it is also certain that in their lines they are equally entitled with the rest of the commanners to the benefit of the recommendation which the Governor-general has given of the good conduct of all the commanders, and also of their particular situation as employed in dismantled ships.

On these grounds the committee are of opinion that the commanders of the Pitt and Royal Admiral may, in consideration of their service in forwarding the outfit of the expedition against Manilla, and of all claims founded thereon, be each remunerated with the sum of £ 750, leaving it to be determined, by further investigation, to whom the allowance to the commander of the Royal Admiral of right belongs.

All which is submitted to the determination of the court.

By the Committee of Private Trade, 9th April, 1800.

The Court having been pleased to approve the recommendation of this Committee of the 22d January last, in favour of the several commanders employed on the expedition against Manilla, and the Governor-general in council having also written in very favourable terms of the zeal and good conduct of the officers in general of the ships so employed, your Committee further recommend, that £ 300 be given to the officers of each of the ships Lord Camden, Busbridge, and Minerva; and £ 250 to the officers of each of the ships Lord Macartney, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Stephen Lushington, Phœnix, and General Goddard; and £ 200 to the officers of each of the ships Pitt, Royal Admiral, and Lascelles; and that the same be divided amongst them as follows, viz.

LORD

LORD CAMDEN.

Mr. Mathew Isaacke, Chief-mate	£.	60	0	0
James Toussaint.....2d		48	0	0
Charles Turner.....3d		42	0	0
William Robinson....4th		30	0	0
Woodford Williams. 5th		27	0	0
Hans Gordon, Surgeon		39	0	0
William Holgate, Do Mate		30	0	0
Peter Latham, Purser		24	0	0
	£.	300	0	0

BUSBRIDGE.

Mr. John Bicknell Seager, Chief Mate	£.	66	13	4
James Blanch 2d		53	6	8
Peter Baxter..... .....3d		46	13	4
Alexander Campbell 4th		33	6	8
Allan Cameron 5th		30	0	0
Thomas E Arundell, Surgeon		43	6	8
William Oliver, Purser		26	13	4
	£.	300	0	0

MINERVA.

Mr. Benjamin Richardson, Chief-mate	£.	69	15	4
George Richardson.....2d		55	16	3
Chrisopher Rawson. ...3th		34	17	8
John James Crouch. ...5th		31	7	11
Edmund Paul, Surgeon		45	7	0
John Henson, Do. Mate		34	17	8
John Herbert, Purser		27	18	2
	£.	300	0	0

LORD MACARTNEY.

Mr. Richard Meriton, Chief-mate	£	55	11	1
Samuel Smith 2d		44	8	11
Peter Barchard.....3d		38	17	9
Robert Hay 4th		27	15	7
Charles Chaloner. 5th		25	0	0
Charles Bowden, Surgeon		36	2	3
William Milburn, Purser		22	4	5
	£	250	0	0

LORD HAWKESBURY.

Mr. William Donaldson, Chief-mate	£.	55	11	1
William Pasket (decd.) 2d		44	8	11
George Hemming.....3d		38	17	9
Lodovick Leslie.....4th		27	15	7
Thomas Mackeson.....5th		25	0	0
Thomas Evans, Surgeon		26	2	3
Robert Waters, Purser		22	4	5
	£	250	0	0

SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

Mr. Archibald Montgomery, Chief-mate.	£.	61	14	7
John Bowes (deceased).. ...2d		49	7	8
Charles William Butler.....3d		43	4	2
John Dundas (deceased).....4th.....		30	17	3
Pinkston Blackwood, Surgeon.....		40	2	6
John Howard.		24	13	10
	£.	250	0	0

PHŒNIX.

Mr. James Halliburton Chief-mate..... ..	£.	64	2	1
John Mackintosh.....2d		51	5	8
James Masson 3d		44	17	5
William Balcombe.....4th.....		32	1	0
Alexander Burn, Surgeon's mate.		32	1	0
John Thompson, Purser.....		25	12	10
	£.	250	0	0

GENERAL GODDARD.

Mr. James Richie, (deceased) Chief-mate :.....	£.	57	9	5
Francis John Withers.....2d		45	19	6
Nicholas Syme, (deceased) 3d		40	4	7
Donald Macleod. . .....4th.....		28	14	9
John Woodman.....5th.....		25	17	3
James Currie, Surgeon's mate.....		28	14	9
James Begtie, Purser.		22	19	9
	£.	250	0	0

PITT.

Mr. William Stokoe, Chief-Mate	£.	40	0	0
George Wilstead.....2d		32	0	0
Edward Chapman. 3d		28	0	0
David Clegg..... 4th.....		20	0	0
Henry Elliott.....5th.....		18	0	0
Samuel George Evans, Surgeon.....		26	0	0
James Wirkinson, Surgeon's Mate..... ...		20	0	0
John White, Purser.....		16	0	0
	£.	200	0	0

LASCELLES.

Mr. John Santer, Chief-Mate.....	£.	43	19	1
Henry Upton 2d		35	8	3
William Timmies.....3d		30	15	5
Birt Dynely..... ..4th.....		21	19	7
John Cooper, Surgeon.....		28	11	5
William Freeman, Do. Mate.....		21	19	7
John Linley Cantelo, Purser.....		17	11	8
	£.	200	0	0

ROYAL ADMIRAL.

Captain Wm. Dorset Fellowes.....	£. 40	0	0
Mr. Henry Warrington.....2d	32	0	0
Samuel Janres Venner.....3d	28	0	0
William Larkins Pascal...4th.....	20	0	0
Thomas Wilson Stokoe...5th.....	18	0	0
Evan Powell, Surgeon.....	26	0	0
William Powell, Do. Mate	20	0	0
Robert Russel, Purser.....	16	0	0
	£. 200	0	0

No. 3. (1.)

Account of Expenses incurred by the East India Company, for the Expedition against Ceylon, and the Charges of the Island, including Subsistence of Prisoners.

			Principal.	Interest.	Total.
			£.	£.	£.
1795-5.	Bengal supplies, sent as per No. 3 (1 A.) Sa. Rs. 1,32,424, or Ct. Rs. 1,53,612 at 2s ... £	15,361			
	Madras.—Extra charges on account of the expedition, per No. 3 (1 B.) Pags. 4,74,795, at 8s.....	189,918			
	Bombay.— Extra charges on account do. No. 3, Ct. Rs. 4,64,833, at 2s. 3d.....	52,299			
	Expenses of prisoners captured at Ceylon, No. 3 (D.) Pags. 34,737.....	13,895			
	Deduct revs of Ceylon, nett	271,473			
	Pags. 10,716 ..... £	4,286			
			267,187		
	Interest at 4 per cent. per ann. from 1st May, 1796, to 1st March, 1805...			94,406	
	Total...				361,593
1796-7.	Bengal.—Supplies sent, &c. per No 3 (1 A) Sa. Rs. 71,880, Ct Rs. 83,380..... £	8,338			
	Madras.— Extra charges of military, &c. No. 3 (1 E.) .....Pags. 6,72,892				
	Deduct revs of Ceylon, nett...	2,52,433			
	Pags. 420,459 at 8s.	168,184			
	Expense of prisrs. 96,466	38,586			
			215,108		
	Interest at 4 per cent. per ann. from 1st May, 1797, to 1st March, 1805...			67,400	
	Total...				282,508
1797-8	Bengal — Stores, &c. sent Sa. Rs. 37,337, Ct. Rs. 43,311 £	4,331			
	Madras.— Extra charges of military, &c...Pags. 3.61,911				
	Expense of prisoners	69,321			
		4,31,232			
	Revs. of Ceylon, nett	4,50,695			
	Nett revs...Pags...19,463 £	7,785			
	Nett revenues... £	3,454			
1798-9.	Bengal.— Stores, &c. sent, Sa. Rs. 9,57,270, Ct. Rs. 11,10,433..... £	111,043			
	Madras.— Extra charges of military, &c...Pags. 707,185				
	Expense of prisoners	63,002			
		7,70,187			
	Dect. revs. of Ceylon	1,60,060			
		6,10,127	244,051		
			355,094		
	Interest as above, from 1st May, 1799, to 1st March, 1805			82,855	
	Total...				437,949

		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	Brought forward...£	837,389	244,561	1,082,050
1799-1800.	Bengal. Bills paid, stores sent, &c. No. 3 (1 A) Sa. Rs. 18,57,049; Ct. Rs. 21,54,177 £ 215,417			
	Madras.—Supplies sent, extra expense of troops, &c. &c. pags 1,69,044 at 8s..... 67,618			
	Bombay.—Bills paid, &c. Rs. 11,088, at 2s. 3d..... 1,247			
		284,282		
	Interest at 4 per cent. per ann from 1st May, 1800, to 1st March 1805...		54,061	
	Total...			338,343
1800-1.	Bengal — Supplies, by bills, &c Cs. Rs. 22,91,701..... £ 229,170			
	Madras.— Paid bills drawn. cattle sent, &c. pagodas 1,45,108, at 8s..... 58,163			
	Bombay — Bills paid, &c. Rs. 4,206, at 2s. 3d..... 473			
		287,806		
	Interest at 4 per cent per ann from 1st May, 1801, to 1st March, 1805...		44,130	
	Total...			331,936
1801-2.	Bengal — Supplies, &c. &c. Sa Rs. 11,62,421; Ct. Rs 16,36,408, at 2s. 152,181			
	Madras —Supplies, &c. pags. 1,16,798, at 8s..... 46,719			
	Bombay.—Bills paid, &c. Rs. 27,900 3,139			
		202,039		
	Interest at 4 per cent. per ann. from 1st May, 1802, to 1st March, 1805.		22,893	
	Total...			224,932
1802-3.	Bengal.—Freight paid, stores sent, Sa. Rs. 18,474; Ct. Rs 21,430 2,143			
	Madras —Supplies, &c. Pags. 1,88,480, at 8s 75,392			
	Bombay.—Bills paid, &c. Rs. 40,896, at 2s. 3d..... 4,600			
		82,135		
	Interest at 4 per cent. per ann from 1st May, 1803, to 1st March, 1805...		6,023	
	Total...			88,158
		1,613,631	572,673	2,066,324
	Deduct excess of revenue, 1797-8.....	3,434		
	Interest at 4 per cent. per ann. from 1st May, 1798, to 1st March, 1805		944	
	Total...			4,398
		1,690,197	371,729	2,061,926
	Freight, &c of king's stores and passengers to Ceylon, 1801, a' 1803, per No. 3 (1 F.)	6,600	400	7,000
	Total No. 3 (1.)...£	1,696,797	372,129	2,068,926

No. 3. (D)

Expenses of Dutch Prisoners captured at Ceylon, and the Eastern Island.

			Pags.	£.
1795-6.	Payments by the presidency military-paymaster, which appear chiefly on account of Ceylon prisoners		34,737	13,895
1796-7.	Do. do. do. and part Malacca	75,849		
	Payments, by paymasters, at Columbo, Trincomalée, &c.	20,617		
			96,466	38,586
1797-8.	Payments by the presidency paymaster	50,175		
	Do. by Ceylon paymaster	18,845		
	Do. by Malacca paymaster	17,221		
	Do. by paymaster at Amboyna, &c.	1,720		
			87,962	35,185
1798-9.	Do. at the presidency	48,878		
	Do. Columbo, to Oct. 1798	14,124		
	Do. Malacca	8,301		
	Do. Moluccas	31,212		
			1,02,515	41,006
1799-1800.	Do. at presidency	13,330		
	Do. Malacca	19,514		
	Do. Moluccas	13,222		
			46,066	18,426
1800-1	Do. at the presidency	10,040		
	Do. Moluccas	46,080		
			56,120	22,448
1802-1	Do. at the presidency	9,200		
	Do. Malacca, &c.	8,555		
			17,755	7,102
1802-3	Not distinguished		82,756	33,102
				£209,750

Dr. *The Government of CEYLON in Account Current*

1795-6. Amount of goods laden on the following ships for that island, viz.

Per Ewer, as per invoice, dated		26th Dec. 1795	95,296	15	7	
Do.	do.	28th do	1,864	6	4	
Bridgewater	do.	9th January, 1796	9,346	14	7	
Berrington,	do.	do	4,057	7	7	
Dublin,	do.	do	10,335	7	4	
Thetis,	do.	do	11,523	3	9	
						1,32,424 7 2

1796-7.——Amount of goods laden on the following ships:

Per Peggy, as per invoice, dated		25th Oct.	15,486	6	4	
Berrington,	do.	17th Dec.	7,103	5	10	
						22,589 12 2
Freight of the Ewer, from the 1st Dec. 1795, to the 29th Feb. 1796, when she was discharged at Columbo						31,390 4 0
Paid Mr. M'Donald, paymaster to the troops at Ceylon, as per his receipt of the 12th April last			7,374	0	0	
Proportion of working parties chargeable to the investment			33	28	0	
Dollars			7,407	28	0	
Exchange at Sa. Rs. 2,08,377 per 01$_0$ dollars, is						15,435 1 1
Amount of stores issued by the garrison store-keeper, for the use of the troops proceeding to Columbo, per Peggy						1,092 8 9
Paid capt. E. Clark, for support of the families of men doing duty at Point de Galle; Europeans for January, 1797, and natives for Dec. 1796, as per his receipt, dated January, 1797			634	1	6 or 546	10 2
Do. do. for lieut. R. Douglas			92	12	10	
Do. do. for do			116	0	0	
Ct. Rs			208	12	10 or 180	0 0
Paid the brigade major of artillery, for capt. E. Clark, commanding a detachment of Bengal artillery, doing duty at Point de Galle, on account of family money of the detachment for March, 1797			646	15	10	
Do. do. on account of family money			377	0	0	
Ct. Rs			1,023	15	10	882 12 0
						1,609 6 2
						72,117 0 2

1797-8.——Amount of stores laden on the following ships for Ceylon, viz.

Per Harriet and Minerva, as per invoice, dated		15th February, 1798	2,387	1	11	
Harriot	do.	do.	3,053	2	11	
Minerva	do.	do.	6,431	2	3	
Harriot	do.	do.	2,116	12	0	
Lord Camden	do.	1st March	1,227	14	11	
Do.	do.	do.	6,335	12	6	
						21,551 14 6
Carried forward						21,551 14 6 2,04,541 7 4

with FORT WILLIAM Presidency. Cr.

1796-7.——From the Magazine at Columbo, by Major Barton's Company of Artillery.

Drums, hoops, flesh.....	2	1	11	each.....	0	3	10	
Bolts cross butt.....	8	2	6	.....	16	4	0	
pouch ditto.....	31	1	7	.....	45	11	1	
Pouches without belts.....	68	2	4	.....	153	0	0	
Scabbards, bayonet.....	68	5	3	.....	22	5	0	
								237 7 11

1797-8.——Amount of 50 bales of Cinnamon, received from Ceylon, as follows: per the ship Atlantic, Invoice dated 22d Jan. 1798.

25 Bales, containing 20lb. 2qr.						
a' 2. 15 per lb.....	108	44	0			
Charges.....	2	1	0			
				111	0	0
Per the ship Princess Mary, Invoice dated 27th January, 1798,						
25 Bales, containing 20lb. 6qr.						
a' 2. 15. per lb	109	7	10			
Charges.....	2	0	0			
				111	7	10
Pagodas.....				222	7	10
At the exchange of 400 Cts. per 0/0 Pags.....				766	3	2
Value of 25 bales of Cinnamon, received from Columbo, per Houghton.....				357	8	6
						1,123 11 3

1798-9.——Amount of Salt, shipped by the Commercial Resident at Ceylon, on board the Worcester, as per Invoice, dated 24th December, 1798.....

Pagodas.....1,375 20 0 or				4,814	7	1
Amount of an Invoice of Coffee, Pepper, and Coir, dated 13th Sept. 1798, laden on the Ship Burnaby, by the Commercial Resident at Ceylon, 1,934 4 0 or				6,669	5	6
Ditto, Ditto of 10 Boxes of Cinnamon and 16 Boxes of Coffee Plants, dated 24th December, 1798, laden on the Worcester by Ditto.....29 12 0 or				102	10	8
						11,586 7 3

Carried forward..... 12,947 10 10

Dr. *The Government of CEYLON in Account Current*

				Brought forward.....		21,551 14 6	2,04,541 7 4
1797-8.——Amount disbursed in the Military Department, on account of that Presidency, *viz.*							
Repaid Capt. H. Grace, Brigade-major of Artillery, the amount paid into the Madras Treasury, by Capt. E. Clarke, commanding the detachment of Bengal Artillery, doing duty at Point de Galle, on account of the Family Money of the detachment of Europeans for February, and Natives for January, 1797.....			644	5	8		
Europeans for March, and Natives for February, 1797.....			1,031	0	4		
Do. for May and Do. for April....			1,017	12	0		
Do. for July and Do. for June			1,186	12	0		
Do. for Aug. and Do. for July.....			1,035	12	0		
Do. for Sept. and Do. for Aug			1,168	1	11		
Do. for Oct. and Do for Sept.....			1,072	13	0		
Do for Nov and Do. for Oct.....			606	0	0		
Do. for Dec. and Do. for Nov.....							
Crs. 1,592. 2. 1. or			1,312	2	11		
Do. for Feb. 1798 and Do. for Jan. 1798.....		719. 2. 9. or	645	13	7		
Do. for March and Do. for Feb.		753. 2. 7. or	651	0	0		
Advances to Ditto, on account of Family Money for Men on service at Columbo, *viz.*						10,488 12 7	
Exps. for Ap. & Nats. for Mar. 1797			524	8	0		
Do for May and Do. for April....			501	0	0		
Do. for June and Do for May....			501	0	0		
Do. for July and Do for June.....			511	10	0		
Do. for Aug. and Do for July....			513	0	0		
Do. for Sept. and Oct. and Do. for Aug and Sept.....			1,123	15	0		
Do. for Nov. and Do for Oct			551	0	0		
Do. for Dec and Do. for Nov. ...							
Crs ... 588. 1. 11. or			507	0	0		
Do. for Jan 1798 and Do. for Dec.		643. 12. 10. or	555	0	0		
Do. for Feb. and Do. for Jan. 1798		540. 0. 0. or	156	0	0		
Do. for March and Do. for Feb.		902. 7. 2. or	777	15	9		
						6,410 1 0	
							16,460 11 8
1798-9.——Bills drawn on the Governor-gen. in Council to 30th Ap. 1799, as per registers recd. from thence						8,18,257 0 7	
Amount of costs and charges, with freight of grain sent to Columbo, as per invoice, dated 16th March 1799, per Abercromby.....						[illegible] 4 6	
Do. for freight of mily. stores			5,000	0	0		
Worcester, as per invoice, dated 16th Oct. 1798			20,776	2	6		
Do. Do.....			1,059	7	8		
Walpole, Do. 2d Jan. 1799.....			6,181	11	6		
Do. Do. Do.			363	14	3		
London, Do. Do.			6,783	8	0		
Do Do Do.			365	3	1		
						35,861 2 0	
						53,516 6 6	
Carried forward.....						9,11,583 7 1	2,43,002 3 0

with FORT WILLIAM Presidency. —*continued.* Cr.

Brought forward..... 12,947 10 10

Brought forward 12,947 10 10

Dr. *The Government of CEYLON on Account Current*

				Brought forward.....			9,11,583	7 1—2,43,002 3 0
Amount of Military Stores, per Abercromby as per Invoice, dated 18th March 1799.....							43,094	2 1
Amount disbursed on account of that Presidency:								
Repaid Capt. H Grace, Brigade-major of Artillery, the amount paid into the Madras Treasury, by Major J. Barton, commanding the detachment of Artillery on service at Columbo, on account of the Family Money of his Detachment, *viz.*								
Europeans for April and Natives for Mar. 1798	Crs. 617	1	11					
Do. for May and Do. for April	564	14	9					
Crs....	1,182	0	8	or	1,019	0	0	
Do for June and Do. for May...					481	0	0	
Do. for July and Do. for June...					575	0	0	
Do. for August and Do. for July.					516	15	0	
Do. for Sept. and Do. for August.					476	8	0	
Do. for Oct. and Do. for Sept....					468	0	0	
Do. for Nov. and Do. for Oct...					550	2	0	
Do. for Dec. and Do. for Nov...					496	0	0	
Do. for January 1799 and Do. for December.....					529	6	0	
Do. for Feb. and Do. for Jan. 1799.					466	0	0	
Do. for March and Do. for Feb...					454	6	0	
							6,032	5 0
Paid Captain E. Clarke, commanding the Detachment of Artillery at Point de Galle, on account of Family Money, as per paymaster M[c] Dowall's Receipts, viz.								
Dated	Crs.							
9th April, 1793.....	1,147	1	9	or	988	14	4	
1st May.....	597	6	5...		514	15	11	
1st June.....					421	0	0	
1st July.....					895	7	3	
1st August..... ..					588	15	3	
September.....					1,055	4	1	
1st October.....					579	7	3	
November.....					869	12	11	
6th December.....					521	0	0	
7th January, 1799.....					545	4	9	
As per Paymaster Atkinson's..... Receipts.....					661	13	7	
Do.....Do. Hawkin's.....Do. 8th March, 1799.....					454	3	8	
							8,096	3 0
Paid the Commissary of Stores for hire of Bhurs for embarking Stores for Ceylon, on board the Ship Abercromby.....Sa. Rs. 52	12	9		or			50	8 4
								9,68,856 9 6
							Sicca Rupees...	12,11,858 12 6

Fort William, Accountant-general's Office, 10th February, 1802.

with FORT WILLIAM Presidency. Continued Cr.

Brought forward... ..	12,947	10	10
By amount transferred to the debit of Fort St. George presidency	11,98,911	1	8

Errors excepted.
(Signed) Hy. Tucker, Acct. Gen.

Sicca Rupees.....12,11,858 12 6

Dr. *The Government of CEYLON in Account Current with* FORT

1799-1800.—Bills drawn on the Governor-general in council, from 1st May, 1799, to 30th April, 1800, as per registers received from thence.....Pags. 4,44,216 17 58						15,28,360	14 8
Amount of goods laden on the following ships for that island; viz.							
William Pitt, as per invoice, dated 27th Nov 1799	392	1	3				
Preston...do...do...	332	6	7				
Britannia .....do... 15th Jan. 1800...	8,322	2	0				
Friendship do ... 29th Nov. 1799	29,621	9	0				
Fletcher do 26th do	28,079	0	6				
Albion do 2d do	19,966	3	6				
Union do. 2th do.	21,416	4	0				
Woodcot do. 5th Dec	79,368	8	6				
Budree do. 16th do	22,833	12	6				
				2,05,335	15 10		
COLUMBO.							
Amount of rice laden on the ship Admiral Nelson, as per invoice, dated 19th Oct. 1799.....				11,647	10 6		
POINT DE GALLE							
Amount of rice laden on the ship Mysore, as per invoice, dated 2d Dec. 1799				56,122	10 0		
TRINCOMALEE							
Amount of goods laden on the following ships for that place:							
Hyder Ali, as per invoice, dated 17th Dec. 1799 ...45,660	14	0					
Earl Howe...do. 6th Aug. ....do..... 16,605	8	8					
				2,266	6 8		
Deduct				2,35,372	11 0		
¼ freight of the Woodcot, supposed to have foundered in the bay...				11,375	0 0		
						3,23,997	11 0
Amount of stationary shipped for that island in Nov 1799.....						1,001	5 11
Amount disbursed in the military department as follows:							
Advanced by the deputy paymaster at Cawnpore, to major-general Hay Macdowall, as per receipt, dated 5th March, 1799.....				2,870	11 0		
Amount of an invoice of medicines shipped from the dispensary for that island, L. Sts. 628, or.....				5,415	9 9		
						8,286	4 9
						3,33,285	5 8
					Sicca Rupees... ..	18,56,646	4 4

Accountant-general's office, Fort William, 21st November, 1801.

WILLIAM Presidency, from 1st May, 1799, to 30th April, 1800. Cr.

1799-1800.				
By short delivery of rice per the ship Mysore.....	447	0	6	
By amount transferred to the debit of London.....	18,56,399	3	10	

Errors excepted.

(Signed) H. TUCKER,
Accountant-general.

Sa. Rupees, 18,56,846 4 04

‡ E 4

Dr. *The Government of CEYLON in Account Current with*

1800-1, Bills drawn on the Governor-general in council, from the 1st May, 1800, to the 30th of April, 1801, as per register received from thence						1,808,099	9 11
Amount of goods laden on the following ships for that island:							
Samdanee, as per invoice, dated 27th December, 1800	27,772	7	0				
Budree ..... do...3d January, 1801	15,523	14	6				
Solemoneshah do..... do...	21,373	6	0				
Futtah Salam...do..... do...	15,861	3	0				
Hydrossee ..... do... ..... do...	21,680	4	6				
Sadlie..... do..... do...	21,887	6	6				
Carolina..... do .....10th do...	9,314	10	6				
Hadeer Buxsh do.....17th do...	12,937	11	0				
St. Jacob.....do .....30th do...	13,210	4	5				
City of London do..... 31st do...	2,818	15	2				
Tellicherry ... do..... 19th Feb.	4,540	2	1				
Commerce..... do..... 16th do...	14,946	1	10				
Louisa ..... do..... 27th Jan.	12,548	5	8				
				1,94,414	12	2	
Demurrage of the Friendship detained at Columbo 13 days ...	1,800	0	0				
Do. of the Budree, 2 days.....	100	0	0				
Do. of the Union, 8 do.....	480	0	0				
				2,380	0	0	
						1,96,794	12 2
Paid Bhur-hire, &c. shipping rice on the Commerce, Louisa, and St. Jacob						486	2 0
Amount disbursed in the military department as follows:							
Paid capt. Henry Grace, brigade major of artillery, as per bill, being the amount paid by capt. E. Clarke, commanding the 5th company 2d battalion of Bengal artillery, into the treasury of the acting military paymaster at Columbo, on account of family money for natives for September, and Europeans for Oct. as per acting military paymaster Hamilton's receipt, dated 1st Oct. 1800.....	205	7	9				
Do...do...by...do. for November.....	202	10	6				
Do...do...by...do. for December	204	10	10				
Do...do...by ..do. natives for December, and Europeans for Jan. 1801.	195	9	9				
Do...do...by...do. do. for Jan. and Europeans for Feb. 1801.....	142	9	9				
Do...do...by...do. do. for Feb. and do. for March, 1801	191	9	9				
Do...do...by...do...do. for March, and do. for April, 1800.....	241	10	9				
Do...do...by...do...do. for April, and do. for May	241	9	9				
Do...do... by... do... do. for May, and do. for June.....	223	9	9				
Do...do...by...do...do for June, and do. for July	213	9	9				
Do...do...by.. do...do. for July, and do. for August.....	213	9	9				
Do...do...by...do... do. for August, and do. for September.....	197	12	9				
				2,474	8	10	
Carried over...				2,474	8	10	20,05,380 8 1

FORT WILLIAM Presidency, from 1st May, 1800 to 30th Ap. 1801. Cr.

1800-1——Advanced by the Acting Military Paymaster General at Columbo to the following Gentlemen Cadets of the Bengal Establishment:								
To Mr. W. Staig.....St. Rs.	131	8	2	125	13	5		
Mr. Charles Martin.....	131	8	2	125	13	5		
Lieut. Alexander Fortune...	131	8	2	125	13	5		
William Staig.....	.....			126	11	1		
F. M'Gregor.....	131	7	8	125	13	0		
Advanced by the Honourable Fred. North, Governor to John Rider, Paymaster to the Troops on Foreign Service, as per Receipt on account of Abstracts of Colonel Beresford of His Majesty's 86th and 88th Regiment.								
Rix Dollars 40,000...or.....35,751	11	7						
							36,381	12 0

Carried forward 36,381 12 0

Dr. *The Government of CEYLON in Account Current with.*

Brought over	2,474	8	10	20,03,380	8	1
Do. Do. by Lieut. R. Hitzler, commanding the 5th Comp. 1st Battalion of Bengal Artillery, on account of Do. for Natives for September, and Europeans for Oct. 1800.	129	0	0			
Do. Do. Do. for Nov.	129	0	0			
Do. Do. for Natives for Oct. and Europeans for Nov. 1800.	129	0	0			
Do. Do. Do. for Dec. 1800 & Do. for Jan. 1801.	126	0	0			
Do. Do. Do. for Jan. & Do. for Feb.	126	0	0			
Do. Do. Do. for Feb. & Do. for March.	126	0	0			
Do. Do. Do. for Aug. 1800, & for Sept.	135	0	0			
Advanced Ensign H. Philpe, of his Majesty's 51st Regt. as per receipt. .....St. Rs. 150 or	143	8	7			
Do. Ensign D. O. Donet, of H. M. 51st Regt.	191	6	1			
Do. Lieut. W. Parkinson, of H. M. 84th Regt. of Foot, as per his receipt, on account of recruits for H. M. 28th Regt. of Foot.	136	0	0			
Do Do. Do. on account of subsistence, &c. to 8 men of Do. 19th Do St Rs. 40 or	38	4	5			
Do. Lieut. D Kingdown, Do. 80th Do.	41	10	0			
Do. Do. Do. Do.	55	1	0			
Do Ensign Charles Fryer, of H. M. 51st Regiment of Foot.	191	6	1			
Do. Lieut. M L. H. Dundas, of Do. 80th Do.	382	12	2			
Paid Major B. Bradshaw, as per receipt, for the purpose of furnishing 2 men of H. M. 51st Regt. of Foot with necessaries and subsistence.....St. Rs. 30 or	47	13	6			
Do. Captain S. Baker, of the ship Tillicherry, as per bill, for passage for 12 officers from this Presidency to the Island of Ceylon, at 150 St. Rs. for each.	1,800	0	0			
Do. Captain Henry Grace, Brigade Major of Artillery, the amount paid into the treasury of Columbo by Captain J. R. Exshaw, on account of the Family Money of men of the 5th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, Natives for July, and Europeans for August, 1800.	135	0	0			
Amount of Military Stores issued from the Arsenal, in the month of March, 1799, to Ceylon, and sent round on the ship Abercrombie.	43,094	2	1			
Amount of Ammunition and Flints delivered at Columbo, by the 5th Company 2d Battalion Artillery, commanded by Captain E. Clarke.	68	7	3			
				49,700	0	0
Sicca Rupees.....				20,55,080	8	1

Fort William, Accountant General's Office,
21st November, 1801.

FORT WILLIAM Presidency, from 1st May, 1800 to 30th April, 1801.
Continued. Cr.

Brought over	36,381	12	9

By Amount transferred to the Debit of London..... 20,18,698 12 1

Sicca Rupees..... 20,55,080 8 1

Errors excepted.

(Signed) H. TUCKER, Accountant-general.

No 3. (1) B.

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE Secret Consultation, the 26th July, 1796.

Read the following Letter from the Military Auditor General:

To the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, President and Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Deputy Secretary Falconer's Letter of the 6th April last, I have the honour to inclose an account of the Disbursements under the head of Expedition against the Dutch Settlements, brought up to the latest period the Accounts have been received in my office, or that it is in my power to obtain Information from the several Departments at the Presidency. The necessary Explanations are inserted at the bottom of the account.

I have divided into two Heads, not knowing exactly whether the whole or what Proportion of the Disbursements should be chargeable to the Expedition against the Dutch Settlements, on adverting to the Increase of Expense in the Establishment on the Coast, in consequence of the Part of the Troops ordered on the Service of the different Expeditions.

The Subsistence and fixed Allowances are.....Pags.	184,674	35	39
The Batta and Extra Charges are.....	731,761	21	29
Total of the Disbursements...	916,436	14	68

This Amount, however, I cannot take upon myself to report as the exact expense, on adverting to the present State of many Accounts in which Disbursements have been made.

I have delayed the Report to this Date, in the hope of having it in my power to state the Amount comprehensively up at least to the 30th April last: this, however, your Lordship will observe, from the Account, has not been practicable: I therefore judge it will be thought advisable to your Lordship, that I should not longer delay the present Report.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY MALCOLM,
Military Auditor General.

Military Auditor General's office,
Fort St. George, July 25, 1896.

AMOUNT

AMOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS charged under the Head of "Expedition against the Dutch Settlements," divided into two Heads, viz. First, Subsistence and fixed Allowances: Second, Batta and Extra Charges, in which is explained the Date up to which each Charge is entered.

		Subsistence and fixed Allowances.			Batta and Extra Charges.		
PAY DEPARTMENT.		Pags.	F.	C.	Pags.	F.	C.
Disbursed by Mr. John Macdowell, Paymaster to the troops under Col. Stewart, at Trincomalee, from Aug. 1795, to 31st Jan. 1796, and at Columbo to 30th April, 1796.....		68,396	2	1	103,455	28	56
Disbursed by Ditto, as Paymaster of Company's Allowances to the King's Troops on the Island of Ceylon, for the same period.		19,958	17	74	40,330	8	18
Disbursed by Capt R. Borough, as Deputy-paymaster to the King's troops on Ceylon, from Aug. 1795 to Aug. 1796, inclusive.....		47,315	26	48	1,559	16	40
Disbursed by the different Paymasters on the Coast, under the head of Expedition against the Dutch Settlements, to 30th April, 1796, and by the Paymaster of Fort St. George, to 30th June, 1796.....		.....			112,904	17	10
Expense of a detachment of Bengal Artillery, from Oct. 1795, to April, 1796, inclusive.....		.....			8,746	22	76
Paymaster.....at Malacca.							
Paymaster.....to the Eastward.							
Paymaster.....at Trincomalee. from Feb. 1796.							
No accounts of Disbursements having been received from them, the advances made them through the Military Paymaster-general is stated up to the 30th April, 1796, viz.							
Malacca and Eastward.....	71,957 26 4						
Trincomalee.....	31,915 20 79						
To Ditto, by Mr. Macdowall....	5,000 0 0						
Pagodas.....	108,873 5 3	96,291	1	54	72,582	3	26
MEURON REGIMENT.							
Advances to this corps up to 30th Ap. 1796, of King's subsistence	15,424 3 40						
Company's allowance	23,500 0 0						
Payments to the officers of the corps on Ceylon.....	199 41 22						
		.....			32,047	2	62
PROVISION DEPARTMENT.							
Expense incurred in this department upon the Coast, up to 30th April, 1796.....	25,487 9 27						
By the Deputy-commissary upon Ceylon, up to Nov. 1795, being the last account received..	11,093 41 53						
Pagodas.....	36,581 9 0	.....	.....		36,581	9	0

AMOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

PAY DEPARTMENT.	Subsistence and fixed Allowances Pags. F. C	Batta and Extra Charges Pags. F. C.
AGENCY for DRAUGHT and CARRIAGE BULLOCKS.		
Expenses incurred in the accounts of the Agency up to 30th April, 1796.	.....	5,448 1 65
MILITARY STOREKEEPER.		
Expense incurred in this Department, up to the 23d July, 1796	.....	1,184 15 23
Value of Stores issued	.....	145,127 33 16
GARRISON STORE-KEEPER of FORT ST. GEORGE.		
Expense incurred in this Department, to Ceylon and Malacca	.....	93,163 18 9
AGENTS for SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.		
Expense incurred in this Department up to 17th July, 1796.		
Disbursements by Mr. Powney, Collector of the Polygar's Peshcush, as per his Account Current, dated Ramnaud, 15th June, 1796	12,713 29 12	25 [illegible] 16 23
Total Star Pagodas	151,674 35 39	731,[illegible]31 21 29
Proportion for Ceylon, Pags. 471,795 ... £ 189,918		
Ditto Malaccas, &c. 256,965 ... 102,786		

The Account of Disbursements has been divided into two Parts, for the purpose of considering the Expense upon the principle, either of the whole being charged against the Expeditions, or only the Batta and Extra Charges.

The Batta and Extra Regimental Charges being in general something more than double the Subsistence and fixed Charges, while at the same time the exact proportion cannot be easily ascertained immediately; in all Cases where an Entry is made for the Amount of Advances, those Proportions have been inserted under such of the Heads into which the Amount is divided; the Disbursements made by Mr. Powney, the Collector of Polygar Peshcush are so entered; and it is to be observed concerning Mr. Powney's Disbursements, that Part of it will appear accounted for by the Paymaster and Commissary respectively on Ceylon, when their Accounts are finally settled.

The late Expense in the Department of the Garrison Storekeepers, at the Presidency, on Account of the Moluccas, not included.

Military Auditor General's Office,
Fort St. George, 25th July, 1796. E. E.

(Signed) HENRY MALCOLM,
Military Auditor General.

Ordered, That Copies of the Letter and Enclosure from the Military Auditor General be sent to the Secret Committee, and to the Supreme Government.

No. 3. (1 C.)

STATEMENT of the Expense incurred to the Honourable Company under the presidency of Bombay, by the Reduction of Columbo, extra to their fixed Pay and Garrison Allowances of the Troops employed on that Service.

	Rupees.		
Difference between Garrison and Field Allowances to his Majesty's 77th Regiment from the 6th Dec. 1795, the day they were ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Columbo, till their return to Cochin in the April following	36,852	3	63
Ditto to the European Artillery and Lascars attached, from 6th Dec. 1795 to the end of Feb. 1796, they having remained on the Island of Ceylon after Columbo surrendered.	5,384	0	39
Ditto to the Grenadier Battalion of Native Infantry, for a like period.....	7,221	0	99
Ditto to the 3d Battalion of Native Infantry, from Dec. 1795, when ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Columbo till their return to Tilicherry in April following.....	15,958	0	8
Ditto to the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry, in Dec. 1795, that corps having been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Columbo, in consequence of which they were permitted to draw Field Allowances, though they did not go on the service, the 3d Battalion having been ordered in their stead Vide Government Orders of 29th Jan. 1796.....	2,557	3	72
Ditto to the Staff of the Detachment, taken for such part of them as remained at Columbo, up to the end of February, when the place surrendered, and for those who quitted it immediately after the surrender, until their return to garrison.....	21,528	2	21
The Extra Expense incurred by the General Hospital, including the Pay and Allowances to the Surgeons, Dooley Bearers, and other Hospital Servants, amount to	24,308	1	67
The Charges for Provisions and Water-casks for the Detachment on its setting out, including Cooley Hire, or Shipping, and removing Stores and Provisions, amount to.....	92,488	0	81
Freight of Shipping and Boats.....	343,717	2	33
Stores expended on the Service, or lost in embarking or disembarking at Bombay, Columbo, and Tilicherry.....	3,081	1	87
Rupees.....	4[illegible],008	1	5

(Signed) JAMES KERR, Military Audr. Gen.

Bombay Military Auditor General's Office,
17th July, 1797.

Extract

Extract. BOMBAY JOURNAL, April, 1796.

Sundry Accounts to the Military Paymaster.

Hugh Cleghorn.

Advanced by Mr. Hallett, Paymaster to the Detachment at Columbo, to Mr. Cleghorn, as per Order of Government, dated 23d March, 1796.....Rupees 2,000 0 0

Sundry Accounts to Anjengo Presidency.

Hugh Cleghorn.

They Debit an Advance made to him..... 2,000 0 0

Sundry Accounts to the Supra-cargoes at Mocha.

Hugh Cleghorn.

They Debit an Advance to him.....G. Crowns 3,714 37 0 7,874 2 62

Rupees 11,874 2 62

31st March, 1799.

Sundry Accounts to Treasury.

Ceylon Presidency.

Paid, by Order of the Board, to George Thomas, of the Ship Caledonia, the Amount of his Bill for Freight of 3 Cases and 2 Casks of Medicines, for the Use of the Governor of Ceylon. 60 0 0

31st May, 1799.

Sundry Accounts to Bills of Exchange payable

Columdo Presidency. The Deputy Governor's Bills 15 Days sight.

No. 1. To Don Antonio de Eca, due 1st June..... 2,000 0 0

2. Do. Do..... 2,312 0 0

4,312 0 0

30th June, 1799.

Columbo Presidency. J. Champayne's Bills, at 15 Days sight.

No. 3. To Tater Lorenzo Jose de Alonsida, due 22d June..... 1,000 0 0

4.....Do .....Do..... 1,000 0 0

5.....Do.....Do..... 1,000 0 0

6.....Do.....Do..... 1,690 0 0

7.....Do.....Do..... 694 0 0

8.....Do.....Do..... 426 0 0

5,810 0 0

31st July, 1799. Page 73.

Columbo Presidency. The Deputy Governor's Bill.

No. 16. March 21st. Joaq. Antonio de Selva. 7th August 630 0 0

30th April, 1800. Page 323.

Sundry Accounts to the Military Paymaster General.

Columbo Presidency.

For Subsistence to Ensign Chittam, of his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot, from the 25th Jan. to 24th Feb. 1799..... 36 0 0

For an Advance to Ensign Nixon, of the said Regiment, in April, 1800..... 200 0 0

For a Do. on Account of Subsistence to a Detachment of Do..... 100 0 0

336 0 0

30th April, 1801, Page 213.

Sundry Accounts to Bills of Exchange payable.

Columbo Presidency, by Hon. F. North.

To Captain James Barber, due 6th May..... 1,200 0 0

Page 249. Sundry Accounts to Anjengo Presidency.

Columbo Presidency.

He debits an Invoice of Pepper, viz.

Pepper 70. 5. 9. at Rs. 145, per Candy 10,188 2 32

Charges thereon..... ..... 655 3 21

10,844 1 53

12,044 1 53

Page

Page 216. Treasury Dr. to Columbo Presidency.

Received per his Majesty's Ship Suffolk, 1 Chest of Treasure, belonging to the Government of Ceylon, which being opened and shroffed, found the number correct in Surat Rupees				8,000	0	0	
Deduct as follows, viz.							
Paid, per Malcolm, Freight on Rs. 8,000 at 2 per cent.	160	0	0				
Uncurrent, being mixed with Copper.....	2	0	0				
Broach Rupees.....	20	0	0				
12 and 1½ Rupees, with holes bored thro' them	12	2	0				
				194	2	0	
				7,805	2	0	
Received of Maronduss Tulsudass, Mint Undertaker, the amount delivered to him on shroffing the above Chest of Treasure, which answered to.....				32	2	0	
						7,833	0 0
							4,206 1 53

11th March, 1802. Page 309.

Columbo Presidency to Military Paymaster general, amount of Mr. Charles William's two Bills for victualling men of his Majesty's 19th and 51st Regiments, and Company's Troops, on board the Bombay Frigate.....	Rs. 364	3	26.
	551	3	27
Deduct one Bill returned to be an Account of Madras	187	0	1
			364 3 26

30th April, 1802.

Sundry Accounts to Military Paymaster-general, Columbo Presidency.

Auditor-general's Book.

Sundry Disbursements admitted in June.....				3 235	0	0
Do.....Do.....October.....				364	3	26
Do..... .....Do.....December.....				686	3	71
Do.....Do.....January.....				8,812	3	0
Do.....Do..... February.....				2,887	1	92
Do..... ....Do.....March.....				3,333	1	60
Do.....Do.....April.....				2,301	2	0
Do.....Do.....Do				2	0	0
Auditor Credit the General Books, Page 66, 75, 83. which Paymaster Debits this Head				1,700	0	0
				33,643	0	0
Deduct Credit Sundries	50	0	66			
Do.....	4,889	1	2			
Do.....	804	0	19			
				5,743	1	87
Credited per General Books when the Account transmitted.....				364	3	26
				6,103	1	13
						27,535 2 36

30th April, 1803. Page 290.

Columbo Presidency to Military Paymaster-general, Rs. 31,474. 3. 34. amount for the following:					
A Bill of Captain Stuart, of his Majesty's Ship La Chaffoune, for victualling the Troops on board of her	1,959	3	0		
Copy of a Receipt of Thomas Hardie, with Explanation from the Military Paymaster-general	1,218	0	0		
A Receipt of Lieutenant Watch, 80th Regiment	336	0	0		
Do. Do.	52	0	34		
Do. Hugh Lauder Do.	356	0	0		
Do. Do.	1,000	0	0		
Bill of C. Baird	12	0	0		
Do.	62	0	0		
Do.	77	0	0		
Do. of Thomas Richards Spearman	5,688	0	0		
A Receipt of Lieutenant Watch	5,000	0	0		
Do. Do.	630	0	0		
Do. Do.	5,000	0	0		
Do. Do.	5,000	0	0		
Do. Do.	5,000	0	0		
Bill of C. Baird	74	0	0		
Do.	10	0	0		
				31,474	3 34

30th April, 1803.

Page 335. Sundry accounts to military paymaster-general. Columbo presidency.

As per auditor-general's books.

Sundry disbursements admitted in May	5,577	0	0		
Do. do. June	12,107	2	20		
Do. do. July	6,510	0	0		
Do. do. August	2,000	0	0		
Do. do. September	10,000	0	0		
Do. do. October	2,151	0	0		
Do. do. November	5,588	0	0		
Do. do. December	18	3	0		
Do. do. April	255	0	32		
Deduct credit.	44,307	2	32		
Received from lieutenant L. Watch 1,036 0 80					
Do. do. 2,024 2 73					
3,060 3 53					
Credit per general books 31,474 3 34					
	34,535	2	87		
				9,771	3 45

No. 3. (1 E.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the receipts and disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between the 30th April, 1796, and 1st May, 1797.

Disbursments continued.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Paid on account of bills drawn by rear admiral Rainier, and on account of Mr. Cleghorn .....pags.	27,652	3	78		
Paid for sundry articles purchased, and charges of boat-hire.....	1,149	30	60		
For pay to the officers and men employed on board the Surprize galley	2,268	35	30		
Paid for gunny-bags, purchased by the commercial resident at Columbo	1,333	15	0		
				32,404	3 8
Expenses incurred in the departments of the commissary-general of grain and provision, and principal agent for draught and carriage bullocks.....				39,686	22 57
Do.....do. of the military paymaster-general .....(B)				5,87,767	26 35
Charges incurred in the department of the garrison-storekeeper				2,480	33 67
				6,62,339	2 7
Amount of provisions sent, per different ships, by the garrison storekeeper, on account of the expedition to Ceylon..... ..				10,552	31 30
			Pagodas...	6,72,891	33 37

(B.) Including advances to the Meuron regt. at Madras.

Extract. ACCOUNT of the receipts and disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between the 30th April, 1797, and 1st May, 1798.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Expenses incurred in the department of the military paymaster-general, being for batta, &c. to the troops, including the regiment De Meuron ..... pags.	3,61,910	31 17
(Complete accounts from Malacca, and Aboyna, not received)		

Extract. ACCOUNT of the receipts and disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between the 30th April, 1798, and 1st May, 1799.

Extra expense of troops, Ceylon and Aboyna...pags	1,40,080	0	0	
Pay to military and sundries sent to Columbo 2,67,105	0	0		
			7,07,185	0 0

Extract. ACCOUNT of the receipts and disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between the 30th April, 1799, and 1st May, 1800.

Presidency at Columbo.

Specie sent to Ceylon, per his majesty's ship Suffolk	15,625	0	0	
Paid for bills drawn by that government, in favour of sundry persons - - -	1,08,019	4	1	
Do. on account of general de Meuron's travelling expenses - - - - - - -	2,194	0	0	
Amount of Copper sent to Trincomalee	10,725	4	42	
Paid for freight on Saltpetre received from do. - - - - - - - - - -	304	3	0	
Paid in the military paymaster-general's department to the families of troops belonging to that presidency - - -	66,003	9	35	
Carried over				2,02,870 20 78

Deduct

Brought forward.....			3,02,870 20 78
Deduct—presidency of Columbo.			
Received for bills remitted in favour of this government - -			47,156 24 0
			1,55,714 0 0
Add, expense of prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			13,330 0 0
Sr. pags.			1,69,044 0 0

Extract. ACCOUNT of receipts and disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, 1800-1.

Presidency of Columbo.			
Paid for bills drawn by that government, in favour of sundry persons - - - - - - - - - - -	75,554 32 30		
Amount of costs and charges of cattle sent to Ceylon, and for charges incurred on the consignments from that presidency - - - - -	12,779 20 29		
Paid in the military paymaster-general's department to the families of troops belonging to that presidency - - - - - - - - - - -	63,240 1 64		
			1,51,574 12 19
Deduct, Presidency of Columbo			
Received for bills remitted in favour of this govt.	10,725 30 0		
Amount of a remission granted by the governor of Ceylon to the renter of the Chank Fishery, at Manar, in consequence of the divers having been detected to proceed to the late pearl fishery at Tutocorin, as per letter from the accountant-general, at Columbo, dated 19th May, 1801, Rix dollars 20,550, or - - - -	5,480 0 0		
			16,205 30 0
			1,35,368 0 0
Add, expense of prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - -			10,040 0 0
Pags.....			1,45,408 0 0

1801-2.

Presidency of Columbo.			
Paid for bills drawn by that government in favour of sundry persons - - - - - - - -	107,859 13 0		
Amount of broad-cloth, stationary, and charges incurred on the consignments to that presidency - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,513 4 40		
Paid in the military paymaster's department, to the families of troops serving at that presidency - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	31,583 12 77		
Deduct, presidency of Columbo.	—		1,44,955 30 37
Received for bills remitted in favour of this government	34,059 3 0		
Received in the revenue department for value of cocoa nuts, kurks for plantation, from Ceylon	305 8 60		
Stoppages from the troops belonging to that establishment, and received from the 80th regt. of the military paymaster-general's departmt.	2,913 41 14		
			37,358 2 74
			1,07,598 0 0
Add, expense of Prisoners.....			9,200 0 0
Pags ...			1,16,798 0 0

Extract.

Extract. ACCOUNT of the receipts and disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between 30th April, 1802, and 1st May, 1803.

PRESIDENCY of COLUMBO.

Paid for bills drawn by that government in favour of sundry persons	1,67,053 17 71		
Do. 6 new empty boxes, on account of types for Columbo	9 13 0		
Do. in the revenue department, for value of and charges on cattle for that government	795 36 65		
Paid in the military paymaster-general's department, to the troops serving at that presidency.	25,174 20 56		
Paid at Amboyna, to capt. Ryan, in charge of a recruiting party of his majesty's Malay regiment, Spa. dollars 700, at 15 per 10 pags.	466 28 0		
Deduct.			
Received the amount of arrears of allowance due to Mr Peter Marshall, late master attendant at Trincomalee, from 1st July, to 31st Oct. 1798, having been paid to him by that government	1,610 0 0		
Received elephants purchased at Jaffanapatam, and sent by that government, and sundry vessels, including freight and charges	4,109 30 64		
		5,719 30 64	
		1,94,199 32 32	
Sr. Pags		1,88,480 0 0	

No. 3. (1 F.)

ACCOUNT of the tonnage, freight, and demurrage of king's stores and passengers, per Company's ships for the island of CEYLON, in the under-mentioned years.

1798. 1799. 1800. Nil.

Manship	Military stores, Naval do, Clothing	491	7	6	17
Henry Dundas	Military stores	102	0	0	16
1801.					
Skelton Castle	Ceylon coin	44	12	2	27
1802.					
Windham	Passengers (royal artillery)	251	0	0	0
Essex	9 cases of stationary.				
	1 box, containing a quadrant.				
	17 casks, 82 cases Medicines	36	9	0	10
	28 bales, 11 casks, 14 cases clothing				
Gen. Stuart	10 bales, 5 cases, 17 casks clothing	10	3	0	9
Walpole	4 hhds. wine, in 4 cases	1			
	hospital and military stores	4			
	97 packages of printing presses, letter press, &c. of which no account of tonnage has been received.				
	Passengers (royal artillery)	245	0	0	0
1803.					
Ocean	2 casks, 9 bdles clothing	0	2	4	
Brunswick	passengers	483	10	0	0
Canton	do	450	10	0	0
Ms. of Ely	do	525	10	0	0
Walthamstow	stationary and medicines	18	11	1	10
D. of Montrose	small arms and accoutrements	16	10	2	6
	Tons...	2,633	8	2	11

The under-mentioned sums are chargeable for freight and demurrage on the above, viz.

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Freight	Demurrage.	Total.
Manship, 1800	491	7	0	15	£.0 0 0	£ 750 3 6	£.750 3 6
Hy. Dundas	102	0	0	16	0 0 0	875 0 0	875 0 0
Skelton Castle, 1801	44	12	2	27	223 3 8	0 0 0	223 3 8
Windham, 1802	251	0	0	0	0 0 0	430 10 0	430 10 0
Essex	36	9	0	10	0 0 0	1,814 11 8	1,814 11 8
General Stuart	10	3	0	9	50 15 5	0 0 0	50 15 6
Walpole	250	19	3	2	0 0 0		
Ocean, 1803	2	4	3	0	0 0 0		
McTaggart Brunswick	135	15	1	2	678 16 4	— —	678 16 4
Canton	97	9	3	26	487 9 11 as pd. by the Company.	Amount of demurrage uncertain, as the ships are not yet arrived. †	487 9 11
Ms. of Ely	198	14	1	9	993 11 8	— —	993 11 8
Walthamstow	18	11	1	10	0 0 0	— —	0 0 0
D. Montrose	16	10	2	6	0 0 0	— —	0 0 0
	Tons... 1,655	18	0	20			£6,304 2 2
					— Added for demurrage as above † on estimate		295 17 10
							£6,600 0 0

East India House, 22d Feb. 1805.

No. 3. (2.)

ACCOUNT of Expenses incurred by the East India Company, in India, for Expeditions against the DUTCH SETTLEMENTS, Malacca, and the Moluccas.

		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
			£.	
1795-6 Bengal.—Provisions and freight of vessels for troops intended to be embarked for Malacca, No. 3 (2 A.) CRs 53,327, a' 2s.	£5,333			
Madras.—Extra charges on account of the expedition against the Dutch settlements, No. 3 (1 B.) Pags. 256,966, a' 8s.	102,786			
		1,08,119		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1796, to 1st March, 1805			38,202	
Total				1,46,321
1796-7. Bengal.—Money, provisions, and stores, sent to Malacca, freight, &c. of vessels, No. 3 (2 C) Sa. Rs. 2,86,005, CRs. 3,31,766, a' 2s.	£33,177			
Madras.—Money, stores, and provisions sent, extra charges for military, &c. No. 3 (2 D) Pags. 2,04,724, a' 8s.	81,890			
	115,067			
Deduct Revenue of the Dutch settlements after defraying the subsistence of prisoners, Pags. 9,663, a' 8s.	3,865			
		1,11,202		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1797, to 1st March, 1805			34,843	
Total				1,46,045
1797-8. Bengal.—Money, provisions, and Stores sent, freight of vessels, and bills drawn, No. 3 (2 E.) Sa. Rs. 2,15,732, CRs. 2,50,247 a' 2s.	£25,025			
Madras.—Money and stores sent, freight paid, &c. No. 3 (2 F.) Pags. 59,564 a' 8s.	23,826			
	£48,851			
Charges, collection of revenue, and the subsistence of prisoners, amount of revenues deducted, Pags. 2,774, a' 8s.	1,110			
		49,961		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1798, to 1st March, 1805			13,656	
Total				63,617
1798-9. Bengal.—Money, stores, and goods sent, freight paid, &c. No. 3 (2 G.) Sa. Rs. 6,17,181, CRs. 7,15,930, a' 2s.	£71,593			
Madras.—Do. Do. Pags. 2,53,036, a' 8s. No. 3 (2 H.)	101,214			
Expense of prisoners, Pags. 23,778	9,511			
		1,82,318		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1799, to 1st March, 1805			42,541	
Total				2,24,859
Carried forward	£	451,60	1,29,242	5,50,842

	Principal	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward.....	4,51,600	1,99,242	5,50,842
1799-1800. Bengal.—Bills paid, money and stores sent, No. 3 (21.) Sa. Rs 8,04,648 CRs. 9,38,391, a' 2s..... ..... £93,339			
Madras.—Supplies sent, extra expenses of troops, &c. &c. Pags 2,84,084, a' 8s. No. 3 (2 K) 113 633			
	206,97		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1800, to 1st March, 1805		40,014	
Total.....			246,986
1800-1. Bengal.—Supplies by bills, &c. Sa. Rs 8 41,051, CRs. 9,75,619. No. 3..... ... (2 L) .... £ 97,502			
Madras.—Paid bills drawn, extra expenses of troops, &c. Pags 292,943 a' 8s. No. 3 (2 M.) 116,937			
	2,14,499		
Interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1801, to 1st March, 1805		32,890	
Total.....			247,389
1801-2. Bengal.—Supplies by Bills, &c. &c. Sa. Rs. 11,33,129, CRs. 12,14,440, No. 3 (2 N.)..... £131,443			
Madras.—Supplies, &c. Pags. 8,13,505, a' 8s. 125 330			
	256,773		
Interest 1st May, 1802, to 1st March, 1805, No. 3 (2 O.)		29,101	
Total			285,874
1802-3. Bengal—Supplies, &c. &c. Sa Rs. 4,99,412 CRs 5,79,218, No. 3 (2 P.) £57,932			
Madras.—Supplies, &c &c. No. 3 (2 Q.) Pags. 8,73,763, a' 8s. 3,49,505			
	4,07,307	29,879	
Interest from 1st May, 1803, to 1st March, 1805			437,316
Total.....			
	1,537,081	261,126	1,798,407
£	4 300	85	4 385
China Supplies to Moluccas.....			
	1,541,581	261 211	1,802,792
Total No. 3 (2.) ..£.			

No. 3. (2 A.)

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, April, 1796.

Dutch War of 1795. Dr. to Lieutenant G. A. Robinson, Garrison Storekeeper.

Being the amount of expenses incurred in the preparations that were made for the embarkation of Captain Grant's battalion of native infantry, intended to be embarked for Malacca. Vide proceedings of Governor-general in council, 24th August, and 2d October, 1795.

Mogee rice, 17,886 maunds, at 14*f*9 and 15*f*6 per maund	16,763 14 6		
Charges, Shipping, &c.	2,518 5 3		
Do. re-landing	805 15 4		
	3,324 4 7	20,088	3 1
Constructing a range of galleries on the ship's quarters for the use of the troops		53	0 3
Provisions for the use of 700 Hindûs and 250 mussulmen sepoys	6,582 14 6		
Water casks, charges, shipping, &c.	4,050 12 5	10,633	10 11
		30,778	14 3
Garrison storekeeper's commission at 10 per cent.		3,078	6 2
		33,856	4 5
Half freight of the ships Caledonia and Britannia		33,500	0 0
		67,356	4 5
Deduct,			
Net Produce of rice re-sold	16,504 4 10		
Do. of Provisions	4,865 15 9	21,370	4 7
	Sa. Rs	45,971	15 10
	CRs.	53,327	8 1

East India House.

A true Extract.

No. 3. (2 C.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, April, 1797.

Page 492. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Mint Master.
Fort St. George Presidency.

For the amount of seven boxes, containing 25,000 Spanish dollars, shipped on the Bombay, Captain Robertson, and consigned to Lieut.-col. Tolson, commanding at Malacca, in October, 1796, including charges.....			54,263 0 2

Page 543. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.

Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of the following Disbursements made on account of that Presidency, viz.

Amount of Freight and Demurrage of the under-mentioned Vessels taken up for the Moluccas, viz.

The Ship Cartier — — — —		30,000 0 0	
Union — — — —		20,000 0 0	
Bombay — — — —		20,000 0 0	
Peggy — — — —		55,000 0 0	
		1,25,000 0 0	
Demurrage of the Bombay for 14 days, a' 103 per day — — —	1,442 0 0		
Do. of the Peggy for 32 days, a' 220 per day — — — —	7,040 0 0		
		8,482 0	
			1,33,482 0 0

Page 555. Fort St. George Presidency Dr. to Military Paymaster-General:

Being the amount of the following supplies provided by the garrison storekeeper, the advances for which were made through the paymaster general, agreeably to the orders of government, viz.

Articles shipped for the Molucca Islands, and consigned to his excellency admiral Rainier, or the officer commanding at Amboyna and Banda:

Per the Union, captain George M'Call —		24,334 8 6	
Per the Cartier, captain James Nash — —		31,847 13 10	
Articles shipped on the Bombay, captain Robert Robertson, and consigned to lieutenant colonel Tolson, or the officer commanding at Malacca		42,078 3 0	
			98,260 9 4
		Sa. Rs.....	2,86,005 9 7

No. 3. (2 D.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT between 30th April, 1796, and 1st May, 1797.

Disbursements continued.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Malacca.

Advances made from the military paymaster general's department to the paymaster of the expedition against Malacca, whose accounts are not yet received ..... Pags....			61,102 1 60
Expedition against Amboyna, Do. Do.			1,13,027 18 46
			1,74,129 20 26
Amount of provisions sent, per different ships, by the garrison storekeeper, on account of the expedition to Amboyna	30,500 21 34		
Do. Do. to Malacca	92 18 40		
			30,592 39 74
		Pags....	2,04,722 14 00

No. 3. (2 E.)

Extract. Bengal Journal, June, 1797. Page 195.

Sunday Accounts Dr. to Treasury.

Fort St. George Presidency.

Treasure consigned to the Company's resident at Amboyna, or Banda, on the Cartier, as per order of council, dated 23d inst. Dollars 20,000, or Sa. Rs.	42,550 0 0		
Charges of remitting	23 3 7		
			42,573 3 7

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, April, 1798. Page 623.

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.

Fort St. George.

To the Amount of the following Disbursements :

Freight of ship Cartier, captain Nash, to Malacca	30,000 0 0		
Demurrage of the Cartier, for 18 days at Amboyna	1,728 0 0		
Do. of the Union, for 14 days, at Malacca	1,120 0 0		
Stowing 51 casks of ghee on the Cartier	20 0 0		
Freight of medical stores, &c. on the Phœnix to Amboyna.....	700 0 0		
			33,568 0 0

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, April 1798. Page 716.

Fort St. George Presidency Dr. to bills payable; being the amount of bills drawn by the resident at Amboyna to 30th April, 1798, exclusive of those already charged			1,39,590 11 4
		Sa. Rs. —	2,15,731 14 11

No 3. (2 F.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between 30th April, 1797, and 1st May, 1798.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT.

Malacca.

Advances made from the Malacca Treasury to the Paymaster there, from 1st May, 1797 to the 22d January, 1798, (no accounts having been received from thence) Spanish Dollars 87,925, at 15 per 10 Star Pagodas.....				25,283	12 0
Amboyna.					
Amount of Treasure sent to Amboyna, per the Hobart.....	33,333	12	0		
Paid Freight on above Treasure.....	606	2	40		
	33,939	14	40		
Paid for the Brig Splinter, belonging to the Amboyna Station.....	200	0	0		
Amount of Marine Stores purchased by the Master Attendant for that Settlement.....	141	0	0		
				34,280	14 40
			Pags.....	59,563	26 40

(Accounts from Amboyna from the Year 1797-8 have not yet been received.)

No. 3. (2 H.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT between 30th April, 1798 and 1st May, 1799.

Treasure, Freight, Advances, &c. to Amboyna and Banda.....Pags.	3,24,586	0	0		
Deduct, Treasure from Bengal included.....	71,550	0	0		
			Pagodas.....	2,53,036	0 0

No.

No. 3. (2 G.)

1798-9. BENGAL, per General Books.
Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.
Fort St. George Presidency.

Folio						
114.	Treasure consigned on the London. Captain T. D. Lippiatt, conformably to the Orders of Council, dated 1st March, to Major H. Taylor, commanding at Malacca, Dollars 25,000, or..... Sa. Rs.	52,500	0	0		
	Charges Merchandize.....	6	13	0		
					52,506	13 0

Fort St George Dr to Marine Paymaster.

575. Being the Amount of the following Stores delivered at Banda, from the Triton, viz.

A six-oared Teak Pinnace. Bombay built, with a Mast, Sail, and Oars complete....	600	0	0			
6 Vatts, of 650 Gallons each.	3,900					
8 Do. of 250 Do.....	2,000					
2 Casks, of 150 Do	300					
	6,500					
Deduct,						
5 Casks received out of Store at Amboyna, on board the Triton.....	537					
Gallons.....	5,963					
Casks of 150 Gallons 37 $\frac{113}{150}$ a' 26 per Cask.....	981	9	4			
				1,531	9	4
10 Days Demurrage of the Cartier at Amboyna.				960	0	0
					2,541	9 4

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Import Warehouse.
Fort St. George Presidency.

711 For the Amount of Goods laden on the Ship London for Amboyna, as per Invoice, dated 7th Mar 1799 2,948 12 8

For the Amount of Goods laden on the Ship London for Malacca, as per Invoice, dated 7th March 1799..... 2,955 14 8

	5,904	0	0

152. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.
Moluccas.
Freight of the Ship London to Moluccas Islands..... 20,000 0 0

765. Fort St George Dr. to Bills payable.
Bills drawn by Resident at Amboyna and Banda..... 5,45,616 0 0

	6,36,568	6	4
Deduct Freight twice charged.....	19,587	0	0
Sa Rs.....	6,17,181	6	4

No. 3. (2 I.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, 1799-1800. Page 184, &c.

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury. Fort St. George Presidency.

Folio.						
	Treasure consigned to the Commercial Resident at Amboyna	62,782	0	0		
203.	Treasure remitted to Mr. A. T. Farquhar, Do. Do	62,783	0	0		
226.	Freight of Dollars consigned to the Presidency of Amboyna	1,254	0	0		
547.	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Export Warehouse. Fort St. George Presidency. For the Amount of Rice laden for Banda	24,404	0	0		
					1,51,223	0 0
562.	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster-general. Fort St. George Presidency. For the Amount of Invoice, per the Cartier, for Amboyna or Banda, Invoice dated 23d June, 1797	23,057	0	0		
685.	Fort St. George Presidency Dr. to Bills payable. For the Amount of Bills drawn by the Resident at Amboyna and Banda, in the course of this Year	6,08,617	0	0		
705.	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster. Fort St. George Presidency. Freight of Treasure, Powder, and small Arms, and Demurrage	10,848	0	0		
813.	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster-general. Fort St. George Presidency. Sundry Articles shipped on the London for the Moluccas	29,003	0	0		
	Deduct. Sa. Rs.	6,71,525	0	0		
385.	Cargo of Gamootee received. 10,216 0 0					
478.	Difference in Exchange of Bills charged 7,362 0 0					
804.	Casks received from Amboyna 522 0 0					
		18,100	0	0		
					6,53,425	0 0
				Sa. Rs.	8,04,648	0 0

No. 3. (2 K.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between 30th April, 1799 and 1st May, 1800.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Expenses incurred in the Military Paymaster-general's Department, being for Batta, &c. to the Troops at Malacca, Amboyna, and Banda	1,75,946	12 64
Molucca Islands.		
For the following Payments made at those Places from the 1st February, 1799, to 1st February, 1800, as per Statement, received from the Resident at the Moluccas:		
Carried forward	1,75,946	12 64

			Brought forward.....	1, 75,26	12 64
Amount of Expenditure in the Civil and Commercial Departments, including the Payment for Spices and Expenses incurred in collecting and transporting Plants at Amboyna...Sph. Dolls.	55,814				
Marine Establishment, including all Expenses incurred by the hire of Vessels as Cruisers, &c.....	38,895				
The Maintenance of the Dutch Servants.	28,179				
Freight of the Ship Cartier in the Monado Rice Trade.....	37,029				
Advances for Rice, Provisions, and Gomoete on the Celebes, and other Purchases of Grain.....	55,585				
The Expenses of the Establishment at Monado.....	3,319				
Public Repairs.....	1,143				
Amount paid in discharge of old Bonds, Interest, Commission, &c...	15,620				
For Freight of Vessels to export Spices.	27,501				
Amount advanced to the officers of His Majesty's Navy, for Bills on the Commissioners in England.....	9,213				
Expenses of the Honourable Company's sloop Swift.....	28,397				
Sph. Dollars 3,00,695 at 15 per 10 Star Pagodas		2,00,463	14 0		
Paid at Madras for Stores and provisions sent to the Moluccas.....		12,400	0 0		
Do. to the Prize Agents for the Moluccas for Stores, &c. purchased of them.....		9,716	17 75		
Do. to Mr. Wm. Jones, late Resident at Amboyna, for Arrears of Allowances due to him and for his Office Establishment.....		6,364	28 0		
Do. in full of the Balance of Commission to 31st October, 1798 due to Mr. Alexander, late Assistant at Point de Galle.....		4,122	6 10		
Do. to a Malay Interpreter from Amboyna.....		145	42 0		
Amount of Marine Stores sent to Amboyna....		11,512	28 45		
Paid for Freight on Spices received from Coringa, and on Military Stores sent to Amboyna, &c.....		1,122	22 40		
Malacca.				2,45,847	35 10
Salary paid to the Receiver of Revenue there, including his Office Establishment, Sph. Dollars 2,294 34 at 15 per 10 Star Pags.....				1,529	28 0
				4,23,313	31 74
Deduct,					
Dutch Settlements.					
Received for the Sale of Spices from the Molucca Islands		1,31,597	2 56		
Amount of two Bills remitted from Amboyna, drawn on the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy sent by Government to Europe.....		312	34 40		
Malacca.		1,31,909	37 16		
Amount of Revenue collected there, Sph. Dolls. 60,102 23½ Stivers, at 15 per 10 Star Pags.....		40,068	9 45		
				1,71,978	4 61
				2,51,335	27 13
Add,					
Expenses of Prisoners.....				32,737	0 0
			Star Pagodas.....	2,84,083	27 13

No. 3. (2 L.)

(Page 730)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, April, 1801.

Sundry Accounts Dr to Bills payable.

132. Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of Bills drawn by the Resident at Amboyna and Banda in the course of this year.....Sicca Rupees... 7,43,867 10 5

(Page 738.)

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.

132. Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of the following Disbursements.

Freight of Sundries per the Superb for Malacca				9,833	5	4

(Page 758.)

Fort St. George Presidency Dr. to Marine Paymaster, Amboyna.

Remaining } Freight of Rice, per the Aurora, in last year	1,168	10	0			
Freight of the Ship Henrietta	23,830	0	0			
Do. Do. Bangalore	8,400	0	0			
Sloop hire to Do..... ...	332	8	2			
				33,781	2	2
Deduct,						
Marine Paymaster, Dr.				43,614	7	6

132. To Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of Advance made to Capt. Canning, of the Nonsuch, at Malacca, ...Dollars 1,000 or				9,100	0	0
						41,514

(Page 802.)

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster-general. Fort St. George Presidency.

Amount of 2,200 Pairs of Shoes, shipped on the Ship London, for the use of the troops at Malacca	1,694	13	10
Amount of 2,000 Muskets, complete, and 200 Barrels of Gunpowder, 100lbs. each, shipped on the Ruby, for Banda	10,153	9	7

(Page 817.)

Sundry Accounts Dr to Military Paymaster-general.

132. Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of the following:

Amount of an Invoice of Rum and Provisions, shipped on the Superb, Captain John Wright, for the use of the Moluccas, as per Invoice, dated 1st July, 1800,.....	43,821	2	6
Sicca Rupees...	8,41,051	11	10

Extract.

No. 3. (2 M.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, between 30th April, 1800, and 1st May, 1801.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Expenses incurred in the Military Paymaster-general's Departments, being for Batta, &c. to the Families of Troops at Malacca, Amboyna, and Banda.....	82,589	41	26					
Paid at Madras for Bills drawn by the Resident of the Moluccas ..	2,35,350	32	67					
Specie sent to Ditto, including Freight and Charges	28,151	1	20					
Paid at Madras on account of the Contract for supplying the Moluccas with Provisions.....	35,891	25	0					
Amount of Goods sent to Amboyna, and for Freight paid in the Commercial Department...	2,935	30	69					
Paid by the Sub-treasurer for Provisions and sundry Articles supplied the Malay Princes	109	30	40					
Remissions granted by the Governor of Ceylon to the Renter of the Chank Fishery at Manar, in consequence of the Divers having been directed to proceed to the late Pearl Fishery at Tuticorin, as per Contra, Rix Dollars 20,550 or ...	5,480	0	0					
				3,90,509	0	0		
Malacca.								
Salary paid to the Receiver of Revenue there, including his Office Establishment, Spanish Dollars 2,118, at 15 per 10 Star Pagodas.				1,412	0	0		
Prisoners, per Paymaster's Accounts.				46,080	0	0		
							4,38,001	0 0
Deduct,								
Molucco Islands.								
Received in the Commercial Department, for the sale of Spices from the Molucca Islands.....				1,08,258	25	28		
Malacca.								
Amount of Revenue collected there, Spanish Dollars 56,097. 51¼. at 15 per 10 Star Pagodas.				37,398	21	8		
							1,45,658	0 0
						Pagodas...	2.92,343	0 0

No. 3. (2 N.)

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, April, 1802.

Sundry Accounts Dr to Treasury.

Fort St. George Presidency.

Paid Messrs. Joseph and Louis Barette, constituted Attornies to Mr. Jan ario Augustinho de Almida, on an Order of Council, dated the 12th instant, Amount of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Commercial Resident at Amboyna on the Governor in Counci at Madras. at the Exchange of 43 Dollars per % CRs.

One Dated 13th Oct 1798, No. 4...	2,506	0	2				
Interest to the 16th March, 1802, at 12 per Cent.....	1,029	15	4				
				3,535	15	6	
One Ditto 15th June, 1799. No. 1, for Pags. 417 3. 76. a' 365 ARs. per % Pags is Sa. Rs.....	1,417	1	4				
Interest Ditto.....	468	1	10				
				1,885	3	2	
One Ditto 22d April, 1800, No. 6, for Pags. 1,371. 14. 15 a' ARs. 365, per % Pags.....	4,660	11	10				
Interest Ditto, Ditto.....	1,059	8	6				
				5,740	4	4	
						11,141	7 0

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster-general;

Being the Amount of the under-mentioned Invoices of Military Stores, furnished by the Secretary to the Military Board, not yet transferred on the Military Books:

Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of the following, consigned to the Moluccas:

Amount of the Invoice, per the London, dated 13th March, 1799.....				1,694	13	10	
Ditto Ditto, per the Ruby, ditto 28th June, 1799....				10,153	9	7	
						11,848	7 5

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Bills payable.

Fort St. George Presidency.

For the Amount of Bills drawn by the Resident at Amboyna and Banda in the course of the year, *viz.*

At the Exchange of Sa. Rs. 213½. for 100 Spanish Dollars. Sa. Rs.						1,110,140	3 6
Sicca Rupees.....						1,133,129	0 0

No. 3. (2 O.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT, 1801—1802.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Expenses incurred in the Military Paymaster-general's Department, being for Batta, &c. to the Families of Troops at Malacca, Amboyna, and Banda.....	2,75,555	12	80			
Specie sent by the Paymaster at Malacca to the Resident and Commanding Officer of the Moluccas, per his Majesty's Ships Arrogant and Imperious, Spanish Dollars 2,10,000, at 15 per 10 Star Pagodas.....	1,40,000	0	0			
Ditto sent from Madras to the Resident of the Moluccas, per his Majesty's Ship Dædalus, Capt. W. Waller, Dollars 50,000, at 16⅔ per 10 Star Pagodas.....	30,534	14	60			
Paid at Madras for Bills drawn by the Resident of the Moluccas.....	1,95,351	4	72			
Discharged the Arrears of Allowances, &c. due to Mr. W. Jones, late Resident of Ditto.....	18,789	4	52			
Ditto Ditto the Commercial Resident, his Deputy and Assistant, at Columbo, previous to the change of Government.....	16,712	15	39			
				6,76,942	10	34
Paid the Prize Agents of Amboyna for Marine Stores delivered by them to the Resident there	592	4	7			
Paid the Allowances of Malay Princes, and for their Passage to Amboyna; also for Subsistence to Achmet Boediman and his servant...	1,648	3	34			
For 500 large and 2,500 small Chests, purchased in the Commercial Department, and sent to Amboyna for the Package of Spices.....	9,777	35	0			
Amount of Rice shipped by the Special Agent on the Saygon for the Moluccas.....	3,138	28	79			
				15,156	33	40
Malacca.						
Salary paid to the Receiver of Revenue there, including his Office Establishment, Spanish Dollars 2,118, at 15 per 10 Star Pags...				1,412	0	0
Prisoners, per Paymaster's Accounts.....				8,555	0	0
				7,02,066	1	74
Deduct.—Molucca Islands.						
Received in the Commercial Department for the Sale of Spices from the Molucca Islands. ...	3,40,850	3	78			
Rice.....	3,138	0	0			
Malacca.—Amount Revenue collected there, Spanish Dollars 55,721 66, at 16 per 10 Star Pagodas.....	37,147	41	14			
Expedition against Dutch Settlements. Received for Bills remitted by the Resident of the Moluccas.....	5,911	41	12			
Received from the Attornies of Capt. Binny, for Advances of Money and Supplies of Stores made by the Resident at Amboyna, for the use of the Success galley.....	1,692	24	0			
				3,88,741	0	0
			Pagodas.....	3,13,325	0	0

No. 3. (2 P.)

Extract. BENGAL JOURNAL, April, 1803

Fort St George Presidency, Dr. to bills payable.

Being the amount of bills drawn by the resident at Aboyna and Banda, in the course of the year.....Sa. Rs.					4,08,068	0 0
Sundry accounts, Dr. to Marine paymaster. Fort St. George Presidency.						
Freight and table allowances for officers on the Astruther and Matilla, for Amboyna	55,600	0	0			
Do. and do. for officers on the Wellesley, for Amboyna.	46,000	0	0			
Freight and demurrage of the Commerce for do.....	14,375	0	0			
Compensation to the commanders of the Wellesley & Commerce, for the alteration made in their voyage	17,000	0	0			
					1,32,975	0 0
Sundry accounts, Dr. to military paymaster-general, Fort St. George presidency.						
Amount of 290 hammocks delivered on board the Marquis Wellesley, for the Muluccas					985	0 0
					5,42,028	0 0
Deduct,—Import Warehouse, Dr. to sundry accounts. To Fort St George presidency.						
For the amount of the following articles received by the ship Rainier, capt. Laig, from Amboyna, which, for want of an invoice, are calculated at the medium price of the imports of the season:						
Manufactured copper, 23 cases, wt. Mds. 112. 26. 8. at 48. 5. per maund	5,410	11				
Tin.....177 slabs... ..155. 2. 10. at 24. 9 9. per slab...	3,816	1				
	9,226	12	11			
Naval storekeeper, Dr. to sundry accounts. To Fort St. George presidency.						
Amount of sundry stores imported, per ship Rainier, W Lay, commander, as per invoices, dated Amboyna, 2d and 9th Sept. 1802.						
Anchors 4 — 48cwt. 3qrs. 13lb. Dollars 1,484, at 207. 13. per °/₀ dollars	3,083	13	0			
Hemp cables of 16 inches 1.—64. 2. 12 do.....2.—73. 0. 10 do.....1.—25. 2. 6.199,5 at do.....	12,882	5	3			
Ejoo or goomote cables, viz. of 16 inches 1.—60 mds..... 900 16 d ..... 3 168 .....2,700 14 do ... 2. 70 .....1,300	4,900	0	0			
Amount of 832 bundles of goomote imported, per Queen Charlotte, as per account current, dated Fort Victoria, Amboyna, 6th July, 1802, viz.						
Ejoo. 440 cwt. Spanish dollars 2,918. 24. 7. at 266. 13. per °/ dollars	6,036	12	6			
Military paymaster-general, Dr. to sundry accounts. To Fort St George presidency.						
Advance by the acting paymaster at Amboyna to capt. W. Nicholl, commanding the marine division, as per receipt, dated 1st Sept. 1802; Spanish dollars 3,243, at Sa. Rs. ea. dollar is St. Rs. 6,778. 2. 5. or	6,486	0	0			
					42,616	0 0
				Sa. Rs....	4,99,412	0 0

No. 3. (2 Q.)

Extract. ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT. 1802-3.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS

Expenses incurred in the military paymaster-general's department, being for batta, &c. to the families of troops at Malacca, Amboyna, and Banda.....Pags.				4,74,004	18 61
Paid at Madras for bills, &c drawn by the late resident, and by the commanding officer at the Moluccas.....				2,43,466	0 49
Advanced at Bengal to Mr. Robt. T. Farquhar, commissioner for settling the delivery of the Dutch settlements, Sa. Rs 10,000, or				3,068	32 70
Paid capt. Mark Wilks, town-major, for subsistence granted by government to Achmed Boedeman and his servant, and for the hire of a doney, sent to Cape Comerin for the conveyance of the Dutch resident there.....				102	0 0
					7,20, 41 10
For sundry Payments and Charges made in the following Places.					
At Amboyna :					
Paid 5 per cent. commission to the auctioneer on the amount of stores sold belonging to sundry vessels..... .....Dollars.	206	15	2		
Diet money and allowances	18,968	10	6		
Peons and servants' wages.....	4,664	12	8		
House and office rent	581	6	4		
Charges general	4,221	6	7		
Charges extraordinary	14,300	17	1		
Repairs of buildings	1,513	25	1		
Dutch civil and military servants	26,019	0	3		
Master attendant's department: paid the salary and allowances of the master-attendant and his office establishment.....	6,413	9	0		
Marine department : do. do. of the Marine storekeeper, his office establishment including contingencies	4,373	5	8		
Allowances to the commanders, officers, and men, of the vessels at the Spice Islands	18,059	4	7		
Paid for the freight, &c. of sundry vessels.....	48,947	1	1		
	67,006	5	8		
	1,48,268	0	0		
				Carried forward	7,20,641 10 10

Deduct,					Brought forward	7,20,641	10 20
Received back from Dr. Babington on account of a bill for hospital clothing, &c. paid to Mr. surgeon W. Betty	639	21	2				
Do. from lieut. Wm. Mainwaring, master-attendant, there, for cash advanced by the super-cargoes at Canton, for Chinese carpenters, included in the charges of his department	504	0	0				
				1,143	0 0		
Sph. dollrs. 1,47,125 0 0 at 15 dollrs. per 10 pags.						98,084	0 0
At Banda.—Diet money, &c. allowances				6,040	13 3		
Peons and servants' wages				3,270	13 8		
House and office rent				201	12 5		
Charges general				726	0 9		
Charges extraordinary				2,067	4 2		
Charges merchandize				26	6 4		
Account presents				457	0 0		
Dutch servants paid their allowances				6,248	13 6		
Marine department, commander of the schooner Rainier for his salary, and the allowances of his crew, and paid for the repairs of his ship Clyde				336	14 4		
Sph. dollrs, 20,237 0 0 at 15 Sph. dollrs per 10 pags.						13,492	0 0
						1,11,576	0 0
At Ternate.—Diet money, &c. allowances				975	0 0		
Peons and servants' wages				3,706	12 8		
Charges general				5,249	23 1		
Charges extraordinary				958	4 9		
Repairs of public buildings				698	4 9		
Account presents				174	0 0		
Stipends and allowances paid to the Sultaun's chiefs and counsellors at Ternate, Tidore, &c. &c. their allowances				13,650	0 0		
Dutch servants				11,543	11 9		
Marine department: paid the salary and allowances of the marine store-keeper, and his office establishment				2,587	14 5		
Allowances of the capt. and crew of the brig Splinter, and for sundry articles supplied that vessel				1,343	5 2		
Paid for freight of the brig William				2,531	6 4		
Sph. dollrs. 43,417 0 0 at 15 dollrs. per 10 pags.						28,945	0 0
Expense of prisoners						7,756	0 0
Malaccas.—Salary paid to the receiver of revenue there, including his office establishment, 1st May, to 31st December, 1802, Sph. dollars 1,412, at 15 per 10 star pagodas						941	14 0
						37,642	0 0
Carried over, pags....						8,69,859	0 0

Deduct,				Brought forward, pags.		8,69,859	0 0
DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.							
Received at 5 per cent. on the sale of houses	916	1	2				
Received from the renter of the gambling licence	4,875	0	0				
Do. on account of family certificates charged in the Amboyna account under the head of diet and allowances	10,230	0	0				
Received back from the commander of the schooner Rainier, for advances made to him at Banda	328	3	2				
Sale of Marine stores and opium, and commission of 5 per cent. on the amount sale of houses	6,027	15	3				
Received from Dutch officers on account of slaves transferred to them	7,500	0	0				
Sale of marine stores, goods, stamped paper, and commission of 5 per cent. on the sale of houses	40,136	12	8				
Sale of house and ground, the property of the hon. Company	131	24	8				
Sph. dollars at 15 dollrs. per 10 pagodas.	70,144	0	0	46,762	0	0	
Malacca.—Amount of revenue collected there from 1st May, 1802, to 10th Jan 1803, Sph. dollars 29,623 40 at 15 dollars per 10 star pagodas	19,755	2	37				
Received from major Mackenas, at the presidency, in part of the revenues of Malacca	4,580	6	33				
				24,335	0	0	
						71,097	0 0
					Pagodas...	7,98,762	0 0
				Add expense of prisoners omitted...		75,000	0 0
						8,73,762	0 0

No. 4.

An Account of the Expenses incurred by the East India Company, in consequence of various Captures made from the French and Dutch on the Peninsula of India, &c.

FRENCH.	Principal. £.	Interest. £.	Total. £.
1793 at 1798. Bengal.—Expenses incurred for subsistence of French prisoners and the establishments at Chandernagore, per No. 4. (A.) - - - - - £102,793			
Deduct. Rents received, sales of prizes, &c. 22,361	80,432		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from the end of each year to the 1st March, 1805		27,463	
Total - -			107,895
1793. Fort St. George.—Expenses of the expedition against Pondicherry, per No. 4. (B.) Pagodas 5,49,369, at 8s. - -	219,747		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1794, to 1st March, 1805 - - - -		95,223	
Total -			314,970
1793 at 1798.—Expenses incurred by subsistence of French prisoners, and for the establishments of Pondicherry, per No. 4. (C.) Pagodas 4,24,076			
Deduct. Revenues of Pondicherry, &c. - - 2,22,412			
2,01,664 at 8s.	80,665		
Interest as above, from the end of each year to the 1st March, 1805 - -		28,567	
Total - -			109,232
1793 at 1798. Bombay.—Expenses incurred by the capture of Mahé, and subsistence of prisoners, per No. 4. (D.) Rupees 52,485, at 2/3 - - - - - -	5,904		
Interest as above from the end of each year		2,205	
Total - -			8,109
1798-9. Bengal.—Expenses incurred for Prisoners. &c.&c. per No. 4. (G.) Current Rupees 2,36,280, at 2s. - - £23,628			
Fort St. George.—Do. Pagodas 58,082 - 23,233			
Bombay.—Do. per No. 4. (D.) Rupees 5,822, at 2s. 3d. - - - - 655	47,516		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1799, to 1st March, 1805 - - - -		11,087	
Total - -			58,603
Paid freight of a vessel for bringing prisoners from Fort St. George to Europe, per No. 4. G. (a) - - - -			
Carried over - - £	450,264	84,545	598,809

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
FRENCH. Brought forward - -	450,264	84,545	598,809
Interest as above, from the periods when the bills were paid here to the 1st of March, 1805. - - - - -		4,200	
Total			20,200
Sundry expenses paid on account of the vessel in England, 1800, per No. 4. G (b)	2,883		
Interest as above, from periods of payment to 1st March, 1805. - - -		578	
Total - -			3,461
Sundry Payments by the Agent at the Cape, on account of Prisoners - -	1,085		
Interest thereon - - - -			
Total - -			1,295
1799-1800. Bengal.—Expenses of Prisoners, &c. per No 4. (G.) Sicca Rupees 2,36,654. Current Rupees 2,74,519, at 2s.	£27,452		
Madras.—Do. Do. Pags. 45,230, at 8s. - - - - -	18,092		
Bombay.—Do. Do. per No. 4. (D.) Rupees 5,880, at 2s. 3d.	661		
	46,205		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1800, to 1st March, 1805 - - - - -		8,933	
Total - -			55,138
1800 1. Bengal.—Expenses of prisoners, &c. Sicca Rupees 3,09,186 - -	£30,918		
Madras.—Do. Do. Pag. 44,380 -	17,752		
Bombay.—Do. Do. Rup. 1,470 -	165		
	48,835		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1801 -		7,488	
Total - -			56,323
1801-2. Bengal.—Charges incurred for subsistence of prisoners and establishments at Chandernagore, per No. 4. Sic. Rup. 2,87,455, Current Rupees 3,33,448, at 2s.	£33,345		
Cost and outfit of ship, conveying prisoners to Europe, taken by the prisoners, Sicca Rup. 71,951, Current Rup. 83,463, at 2s. -	8,346		
Madras.—Charges for prisoners,&c. Pagodas 1,72,868 - -	69,147		
	110,838		
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1801 - - - - -		12,561	
Total - -			123,399
1802-3. Bengal.—Charges of prisoners, &c. Sicca R. 1,77,689, C.R. 2,06,119 -	£20,612		
Madras.—Do. Do. Pag. 4,262 -	1,705		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1803 - - - - - -		1,637	
Total - -			23,954
Carried over - - £	682,427	110,159	882,579

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
FRENCH. Brought forward	682,427	110,152	882,579
1803-4. Madras.—Expenses of prisoners, freight, &c. of a cartel for landing them in Europe, Pagodas 1,17,469 - - £46,988			
Sundry expenses incurred for the prisoners on the voyage, &c. - 16,066			
	63,054		
Interest as above, on the amount paid in India, from 1st May, 1804 - - -	— —	1,566	
Total - -	— —	— —	64,620
Total French - - £	745,481	201,718	947,199

DUTCH.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1795 at 1798. Bengal.—Expenses incurred for subsistence of Dutch prisoners and establishments at Chinsurar, per No. 4. (E.) - - Cur. Rupees 4,81,871			
Deduct Rents, &c. received - 75,022			
4,06,849	40,685		
Interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, from the end of each year - - - -	— —	12,493	
Total - -	— —	— —	53,178
1795-6. Bombay.—Extra expense of the expedition against Cochin, per No. 4. (F.) Rupees 1,62,864, at 2s. 9d. - - -	18,322		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1796 -	— —	6,474	
Total - -	— —	— —	24,796
1798-9. Bengal.—Expenses of Dutch prisoners, per No. 4. (H.) Cur. Rup. 1,36,281 -	13,628		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1799 -	— —	3,180	
Total - -	— —	— —	16,808
1799-1800. Expenses, &c. &c. as above, Current Rupees 84,402 - - - -	8,440		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1800 -	— —	1,632	
Total - -	— —	— —	10,072
1800-1. Expenses, &c.&c. Cur. Rup. 96,512 -	9,651		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1800-1 -	— —	1,480	
Total - -	— —	— —	11,131
1801-2. Expenses, &c.&c. Cur. Rup. 96,512 -	9,651		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1802 -	— —	1,094	
Total - -	— —	— —	10,745
1802-3. Expenses, &c.&c. Cur. Rup. 90,026 -	9,003		
Interest as above, from 1st May, 1803 -	— —	660	
Total - -	— —	— —	9,663
Total Dutch - - £	109,380	27,013	136,393
Total No. 4. - - £	854,861	228,731	1,083,592

No. 4. (A.)

Expenses incurred at Bengal for Subsistence of French prisoners and Establishments at Chandernagore. 1793-4 *to* 1797-8.

BENGAL.

	Page				
1793-4.					
Journal,	215.	Paid the town major for subsistence and clothing French prisoners confined in Fort William, C. Rup.	24,231		
	312.	Paid charges, taking possession of the French factory at Jugdea	139		
				24,37	o o
	519.	Subsistence to the inhabitants of Chandernagore — Sicca Rupees	44,358		
		Ditto of captains, and officers of ships, and pilots	14,440		
		Expenses of the sick in hospital, allowances to persons in distress, &c.	2,349		
		Establishment of the Cutcherry police, &c.	14,198		
		Salaries of officers of the civil establishment, under the late governor	17,375		
		Ditto, and office establishments of the superintendent and deputy	15,137		
			1,07,857		
		Batta, 16 per cent.	17,257		
				1,25,114	o o
	522.	Charges, French prisoners at Chittagong		167	o o
		Total 1793-4 — Cur. Rup.		1,49,651	o o
1794-5					
Journal,	257.	Paid the town major for subsistence, clothing, &c. &c. French prisoners of war — Sic. Rup.	44,183		
	263.	Deduct overdrawn	1,240		
			42,943		
	431.	Subsistence to the inhabitants of Chandernagore	58,381		
		Ditto of marine officers, &c.	33,068		
	431. and 432.	Establishments of Cutcherry, and other officers; Expenses of the hospital, &c. &c.	43,164		
	432.	Superintendent's establishment	18,804		
		Sic. Rup.	1,96,360		
		Batta, 16 per cent.	31,417		
		Total 1794-5 — Cur. Rup.		2,27,777	o o
1795-6					
Journal,	251.	Subsistence to French inhabitants Sic. Rup.	57,870		
	252.	Ditto to marine officers, &c.	35,054		
		Office, &c. establishments, hospital charges, &c.	36,946		
		Superintendent's establishment	18,537		
		Diet, clothing, &c. of prisoners	49,972		
		Passage boat-hire, &c. for prisoners, sent on a cartel to the Isle of France	11,277		
		Carried over — Sic. Rup.	209,656		

Brought forward — Sa. Rs. 209,656
289. Freight of ship as a cartel to the Isle of France, subsistence, passage, &c. of prisoners 26,339
556. Paid French prisoners at Chittagong, &c. 1,036

Sa. Rs. 2,37,031
Batta, 16 per cent. — 37,924

Total 1795-6 — CRs. 2,74,955 o o

Total to 10th April, 1796, — CRs. 6,52,383 o o

A' 2s. per CR. — £. 65,238 o o

1793-4. Deduct.

Page
Journal, 520. Rents received at Chandernagore — CRs. 27,904
349. to 351. 412. Received for sale of prize goods, vessels, &c. — — — — 73,622
Deduct disbursed on account of prize vessels — — — — 2,769
70,853
364. Value of captured vessels retained in the Company's service — — — — — 33,640

Total 1793-4 — CRs. 1,32,397

1794-5.
Journal, 432. Rents at Chandernagore Sa. Rs. 24,533
376. Do. at Jugdea — — — — 178

Sa. Rs. 24,711

CRs. 28,663
322. Sale of prizes Sa. Rs. 862
433. Do. — — — — 4,307

5,169 CRs. 5,995

34,658

Deduct,
149. Paid on account of prize vessels — — 2,175
173. Do. Do. — — 13,437

15,612 or CRs. 18,110

Total 1794-5 — CRs. 16548

1795-6.
Journal, 351. Rents at Chandernagore Sa. Rs. 22,069
378. Do. —— Jugdea — — — 43

22,112 or 25,650

Total to April, 1796 - 1,74,595 or 17,459 o o

Nett expense — £. 47,779 o o

1796-7.

Journal, 327.	Subsistence to French Inhabitants	Sa. Rs.	59,753			
	Do. to marine officers — — —		20,058			
	Office, &c. establishments, hospital charges, &c. — — — — — — — —		38,146			
	Superintendent's establishment — — —		18,561			
	Diet, clothing, &c. of prisoners — — —		15,183			
316.	Provisions shipped for prisoners proceeding to the French Islands — — —		9,556			
545.	Passage and expenses of prisoners to Do.		4,477			
			1,65,774			
	Batta 16 per cent.		26,524			
				1,92,298	0	0
	Deduct,					
327.	Rents received from Chandernagore — — — — — —	26,749				
	Deduct expenses of collection —	6,041				
			20,708			
	Batta 16 per cent. — — —		3,313			
				21,021	0	0
				1,68,277	0	0
	Total 1796-7, CRs. a' 2s. per Ct. Rupee — —		£. Sterl.	16,828	0	0

1797-8.

Journal, 442.	Subsistence to French inhabitants	Sa. Rs.	62,409			
	Do. —— to marine officers, &c. — —		26,224			
	Office, &c. establishments, hospital charges, &c. — — — — — —		38,181			
	Superintendent's establishment — —		17,504			
	Diet, clothing, &c. of prisoners — —		13,559			
			1,57,977			
	Batta 16 per cent. —		25,276			
				1,83,253	0	0
	Deduct,					
442.	Rents received from Chandernagore — — — — —	26,750				
	Deduct expenses of collection	5,190				
			21,560			
	Batta, 16 per cent. — —		3,449			
				25,009	0	0
	Total 1797-8 —		CRs.	1,58,244	0	0
	a' 2s. per current rupee — — —		£.	15,824	0	0
	Total expenses — — —		1,02,793			
	Deduct revenues — — —		22,361			
	Nett expenses —		£. Sterl.	80,432	0	0

Deduct,	Brought forward CRs.		1,36,598
Page 248. Specie found in the Dutch Company's treasury	—	5619	
Revenue collected — — — —		9,429	
530. Produce of Public property sold — —		27,000	
Sa. Rs. —		42,048	
Batta 16 per cent. —		6,727	
			48,775
			87,823
or a' 2s. per CR.	£.		8,782

1796-7. Journal, Page 329.

Commissary's disbursements for subsistence to the Dutch Company's civil servants — — — — —	67,284	
Do Military and marine establishments — — —	11,638	
Surgeon and hospital surgeons — — —	7,376	
Widows and orphans, and prisoners — — —	10,657	
Judicial establishments — — — —	19,400	
Police and native courts of justice — — —	23,654	
Establishment of the superintendent, deputy, and servants, repairs, &c. — — — — —	15,915	
	1,55,924	
Batta, 16 per cent. —	24,948	
Deduct,	Sa. Rs.	1,80,872
Revenue collected 12,872	11,422	
Deduct charges collection — 1,450		
Batta, 16 per cent — — — —	1,827	
		13,249
	CRs.	1,67,623
a' 2s. per Current Rupee —	£.	16,762

1797-8. Journal, Page 444.

Commissary's Disbursements for Subsistence to the Dutch Company's civil servants — —	53,704	
Do. Military and marine establishments — —	11,055	
Surgeon and hospital surgeons — — —	8,528	
Widows and orphans and prisoners — —	11,042	
Judicial establishments — — —	17,793	
Police and native courts of justice — —	24,678	
Establishment of the superintendent, deputy, and servants, repairs, &c. — — — 14,925		
	1,41,725	
Batta, 16 per cent.	22,676	
	—	1,64,401
Deduct,		
Revenue collected — — 12,626	11,206	
Deduct charges collection — 1,420		
Batta, 16 per cent —	1,420	
		12,998
	CRs.	1,51,403
a' 2s. per CR. —	£.	15,140

No. 4. (F.)

SATEMENT of the expense incurred to the Honourable Company by the reduction of Cochin, extra to the fixed pay and garrison allowances of the Troops employed on that Service.

	Rups.	A.	P.
Difference between garrison and field allowances to the officers and men of his majesty's 77th regt. from the 21st July, 1795, upon being ordered against Cochin, to the 12th of Nov. following, when they returned to their cantonments, near Calicut	42,922	0	58
Do. to European artillery and Lascars, attached for a like period	7,513	1	90
Do. to the two flank companies of the honourable Company's 2d battalion of European infantry, from the 21st July, 1795, the day they were ordered on service, to the end of Oct. following, they having remained at Cochin fort after it surrendered	12,575	0	1
Do. to the grenadier battalion of native infantry, from the 21st July, 1795, when ordered against Cochin, to November following, in which latter month they returned to cantonments	10,659	2	38
Do to the 5th battalion of native infantry, from the 21st of July, 1795, when ordered on the Cochin service, to the end of October following, they having remained in Cochin fort after it surrendered	10,879	3	30
Do. between garrison and field allowances to a lieutenant of engineers, and an officer of infantry attached to the engineer department, in the months of Aug. Sept. and Oct 1795	1,048	0	0
Pay and personal allowances to the staff of the detachment, from the period of their being ordered on service, the 21st of July, 1795, to the end of October following	6,609	3	45
The extra expense incurred by the general hospital of the detachment, including the allowances to surgeons, pay to cooly bearers, and every charge on account of the sick amount to	20,861	1	25
Working money to the troops cooly hire and charges for supplies of gabions, facines &c. in the engineer department, amount to	12,211	3	93
The expense in the commissary of provisions department, for some small supplies of provisions and bullock carriage, for the use of the detachment, hire of extra people, &c is	5,179	1	72
The charges incurred by the freight of shipping and boats, with the expenses of the boat Madras department, amount to	21,319	2	10
The expense for artificers, extra to the fixed establishment, at the different magazines in the Malabar provinces, is	1,500	3	14
The amount of charges in the survey department	201	0	0
Amount disbursed for secret service	193	3	50
The stores expended for the siege, and not included in the foregoing part of this statement, with those lost in conveyance, which must have been more considerable, on account of the operations being carried on during the monsoon, amount to	8,335	1	93
Rupees	1,92,801	1	24

Bombay, Mily audr gen's office, the 17th July, 1797.

(Signed) JAMES KERR, Military auditor-general.

AMOUNT paid Captain Butler, Commander of the Rockingham, for Stores supplied the Troops on board that Ship, during the Expedition from Point to Point,

£332 1 10 paid 16th September, 1803.

East India House, 16th May, 1805.

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Accountant general.

No. 4.(G.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL.

April 17, 1799.

Page 579.—Sundry Accounts Dr. to Civil charges.

French War in 1793.

For the amount of passage-money of French prisoners lately in the service of the Nizam on the following ships, sent to England:

On the Duke of Montrose	20	officers.....	2,000	0	0	
Berrington.....	2	.....	2,000	0	0	
Cuvera	1	.....	1,000	0	0	
Earl Fitzwilliam.....	4	.....	4,000	0	0	
Tellicherry.....	4	.....	4,000	0	0	
Thetis.....	3	.....	3,000	0	0	
Worcester	6	....	6,953	7	2	
						22,953 7

Page 591.—Sundry Accounts Dr. to Governor-general.

French War in 1793.

For the amount paid to capt. Joseph Wase, for expenses incurred by him in January, 1799, while in charge of the French officers formerly in the service of his highness the Nizam - - - - - - - - - - - 300 0

Page 599.— Sundry Accounts Dr. to Naval storekeeper.

French War in 1793.

For the amount of coolie hire on account of the Princess Charlotte - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 0

Page 824. French War in 1783 Dr. to Superintendent at Chandernagore.

Being the amount of his disbursements in the course of the year 1798-9, under the following heads, viz.

Subsistence from April, 1798, to March, 1799, inclusive, is 12 months.

To the French inhabitants of Chandernagore - - - - -			60,482	0	0	
Commanders and officers of ships, Pilots, &c. - - - - - - -			27,898	0	9	
Prisoners of war confined in Fort William -	9,833	0	0			
Clothing for do. -	2,910	10	0			
			12,743	9	0	
						1,01,123 9 9
Civil Establishment at Chandernagore for 12 months as above.						
Hospital surgeons and charges - -			6,758	2	9	
Surveyor and scavengers, do. - -			2,909	9	5	
Sundry petty establishments - -			1,896	0	0	
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -			85	4	0	
						11,649 0 2
Carried over - - -						1,12,772 9 11 23,259 7

Brought over - - - Sa. Rs.	1,12,772	9	11—23,259	7 2
French War Dr. to Superintendent at Chandernagore—continued.				
Judicial Establishment at Chandernagore for 12 months as above.				
Register and officers of the tribunal 12,115 0 0				
Assistant jemadar, cutwal, tannadar barrier guards, peons, sircars, &c. 10,243 0 0				
Diet of prisoners, and petty charges of the jail and cutcherry - - - 3,765 5 0				
	26,123	5	0	
Khazanah for the lands within the limits of Chandernagore.				
For the lands of Khanjan Khan, Juganaut Roy, and Rajehunder Roy, tatockdars, paid the collector of Burdwan from April, 1798, to March, 1799, inclusive - - - - - - 1,488 0 0				
For the lands of Alif Khan, tatockdar, from do. to do. - - - - 2,001 0 0				
For the lands of sundry petty tatockdars, do. to do. - - - - - - 1,701 5 8				
	5,190	5	8	
Superintendent's Establishment from March, 1798, to January, 1799 inclusive.				
Superindent's salary - - - - 11,000 0 0				
Deputy do. - - - - - - - 3,300 0 0				
Office establishment for writers for 12 months - - - - - - - 3,204 0 0				
	17,504	0	0	
Allowance to French officers and men lately in the service of his highness the Nizam, as per orders of council of the 12th, and 19th Feb. 1799 - -	30,551	8	3	
				1,92,141 12 10
Page 867.—Sundry Accounts Dr. to Military Paymaster-general.				
French War in 1793.				
For the amount of medicine on account of French prisoners, from the year 1793 to 1799, inclusive - - - -				20,143 13 1
			Sa. Rs.	2,35,545 1 1
Deduct,				
Page 824.—Superintendent at Chandernagore Dr. to French War.				
Being the Amount of his receipts on the following Accounts:				
Amount of rent received from the izaʻlar from May, 1798, to March, 1799 inclusive - -	24,100	0	0	
Amount received from the gaming farm from do.	1,700	0	0	
Collections received from sooty mahals - - -	6,055	3	2	
				31,855 3 2
			Sa. Rs.	2,03,689 13 11

Journal 1799-1800.
Page 709.—Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Pay-master.
French War in 1793.

Le Literature, French cartel, piloting this vessel from the roads to Calcutta				600	0	0
Mooring and unmooring, on hauling under fours				200	0	0
Victualling the officers and crew, and other petty expenses				6,295	3	7
						6,095 3 7
Page 751.—French war in 1793 Dr. to superintendent at Chandernagore - Sa. Rs. 2,42,355 6 2						
Being the amounts of his disbursements in the course of the year 1799-1800, under the following heads, viz.						
Subsistence from April, 1799, to January, 1800 inclusive, is 10 months.						
To the French inhabitants of Chandernagore	48,583	4	8			
Commanders and officers of ships	22,124	13	0			
				70,708	1	8
Page 752.— Prisoners of war confined in Fort William	55,333	0	0			
Clothing for do.	12169	10	0			
				67,502	10	0
Civil Establishment at Chandernagore, for 10 months as above.						
Hospital surgeons and charges	3,650	0	0			
Surveyor and scavenger do.	757	15	1			
Sundry petty establishments	1,580	0	0			
Contingencies	55	0	0			
				6,042	15	1
Judicial Establishments of do. for 10 months, as above.						
Register and officers of the tribunal	8,930	0	0			
Assistant jemadar, cutwal, tannadars, barrier guards, and sircars, &c.	9,780	0	0			
Diet of prisoners, and petty charges of the jail and cutcherry	651	3	5			
				19,361	3	5
Khazanahs for the lands within the limits Chandernagore.						
For the lands of Khanjan Khan, Jagernaut Roy, and Raychunder Roy, tatockdars, paid the collector of Burdwan from April, 1799, to Jan. 1800 inclusive, is 10 months	1,240	0	0			
For the lands of Mif Khan, tatockdar, from do. to do.	1,667	8	0			
For the lands of sundry petty tatockdars, from do. to do.	850	10	10			
				3,758	2	10
Carried forward				1,67,373	1	0 6,095 3 7

Brought over.....				1,67,873	1 0	6,095 3 7
Superintendents Establishment from February, 1799 to March, 1800.						
Superintendnte's Salary.....	14,000	0	0			
Deputy's Ditto.....	8,900	0	0			
Office Establishment for Writers for 10 months.....	2,670	0	0			
				20,570	0 0	
Surgeons Bills for Medical Allowances of French Prisoners at Chirelty and Chandernagore, from January to September, 1799 inclusive.....				1,495	11 11	
Reward for apprehending 9 French Prisoners who made their escape from Fort William.....				270	0 0	
Passage to Europe of Monsieur Alesson, a French Prisoner of War on Parole, per the Rose.....				1,000	0 0	
Subsistence of Officers and others taken on the Ships La Forte and Osteley.....				14,105	0 0	
Subsistence to the Officers and party lately in the Service of his highness the Nizam, from March, 1799 to January, 1800 inclusive.....				37,541	6 3	
						2,42,955 6 2
Page 820. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Paymaster General. French War in 1793.						
For the Amount of Sundry Bills of the Town Major for Sloop hire, subsistence and other charges of French Officers and Prisoners of war.				11,578	11 5	
Captain Reay's Bill for Expenses for victualling French Prisoners on board the Dublin.....				925	1 3	
						12,503 12 8
Sicca Rupees.....						2,60,954 6 5
Deduct,						
Page 751.--Superintendent at Chandernagore Dr. to French war in 1793.....Sa. Rs.				21,900		
Being the Amount of his Receipts on the following Accounts:						
Amount of Rent received from the Irzardars, from April, 1799 to Jan. 1800 inclusive	20,400	0	0			
Amount Do. Do. from the Gaming Farmer, from Do. to Do.....	1,500	0	0			
				21,900	2 0	
Page 757. Judges of the Moffusel Courts Dr. to Sundry Accounts. French war in 1793.						
Proceeds of the Snow L'Argenaute, French Prizes, sold at Chittagong, and held in deposit there since September, 1793, transferred.....				2,400	0 0	
						24,300 0 0
						2,36,654 6 5

No. 5.

An ACCOUNT of the Expenses incurred by the East India Company in India, for the purchase of Vessels for his Majesty's Navy, Repairs to King's Ships, &c.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1797-8. Copper delivered for the use of His Majesty's ship Orpheus, No. 5. (A.).....Sa. Rs. 1,183			
Stores supplied Do..... 1,877			
Sa. Rs. 3,060			
Water Casks, Boats, and Stores supplied the Heroine... 8,386			
Purchase of Vessels for a Fireship and Bomb. 72,500			
Repairs of these Vessels..... 57,409			
129,909			
Sa. Rs. 141,354			
a' 2s. 6d. the Rate at which Bills were drawn £ 17,669			
Military Stores supplied his Majesty's Ships, Sa. Rs. 12,994, CRs. 15,073 a' 2s..... £ 1,507			
	19,176		
Interest at 4 per Cent. per Annum, from 1st May, 1798 to 1st March, 1805.....		5,241	
Total.....			24,417
1791-9. Payments on account of His Majesty's Ships, Stores supplied, &c. No. 5. (B) Sa. Rs..... 104,745			
Ct. Rs. 1,21,504 a' 2s	12,150		
Interest from 1st May, 1799 to 1st March 1805.....		2,835	
Total.....			14,985
1799-1800. Payments on Account of His Majesty's Ships, Stores, &c. supplied, No. 5 (C.) Sa. Rs..... 80,414			
CRs 93 280 a' 2s.	9,328		
Interest from 1st May, 1800 to 1st March, 1805...		1,803	
Total.....			11,131
1801-2 Payments, Stores, &c. per No. 5. (C) .....Sa. Rs. 57,376			
CRs. 66,557	6,656		
Interest from 1st May, 1802 to 1st March, 1805.....		754	
Total.....			7,410

1797-8. Fort

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£
1797-8. Fort St. George.—Advances on account Admiral Rainier, Stores supplied His Majesty's Ships, as per No. 5. (D.) Pags. 26,067 a' 8i...	10,427		
Interest at 4 per Cent. per Annum, from 1st May, 1798 to 1st March, 1805.....	—	2,850	
Total.....	—	—	13,277
1798-9 Advances, &c. as above.....Pags... 37,179	14,872		
Interest from 1st May, 1799 to 1st March, 1805.....	—	3,470	
Total.....	—	—	18,342
1799-1800. Stores supplied..... ..Pags.... 4,768	1,907		
Interest from 1st May, 1800 to 1st March, 1805.....	—	369	
Total.....	—	—	2,276
Total Madras.....	27,206	6,689	33,895
Grand Total.....	74,516	—7,322	91,838
Deduct,—repaid at Madras, in October, 1800, for which Bills were drawn on the Navy Board in favour of the Company.....Pagodas..... 55,000	22,000		
Interest from 1st May, 1801, to 1st March, 1805.....	—	3,373	25,373
Bills drawn from Bengal in part of the above Charges, paid 4th November, 1799.....	7,336		
Interest from 1st May, 1800 to 1st March, 1805.....	—	1,418	8,754
Do Do. Do. 17th July, 1800.....	3,006		
Interest from 1st May, 1801 to 1st March, 1805.....	—	461	3,467
	32,342	5,252	37,594
Remaining Charge.....£	42,174	12,070	55,244
Dec. 1801. Amount paid the captors of French vessels, at Madras, for Stores taken on board those vessels, by desire of Admiral Rainier, per No. 5. (E.) Pagodas 8,135.....	3,254		
Interest from 1st May, 1802 to 1st March, 1805.....	—	369	3,623
Total No. 5 ...	45,428	12,459	57,867
Bombay.—Ordnance, &c. supplied King's Ships, 1798 to 1801, No. 5. (F.).....	14,266	2,704	16,970
£	59,694	15,143	74,837

No. 5. (A.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL. April, 1798.

Page 568. Account Current, London.

No. 1.	For the Amount of 1 maund 37lb. 10 oz. of manufactured Copper, delivered to Captain Hills for the use of His Majesty's ship Orpheus, at 28. 8. per maund.....	74	11	5		
	Do. Do of 28. 38. 14 of Do delivered to Do. for the use of His Majesty's ship Orpheus, at 38. 4. per maund.....	1,108	0	10		
					1,182	12 3
620.	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine Paymaster.					
2.	Amount of Stores supplied to the Orpheus from the Naval Store Warehouse.....				1,877	4 6
					3,060	0 9
3.	Paid Lieut. Frazer's Bills, dated 5th and 7th April, 1797, for Water Casks.....	3,329	6	3		
	Paid for Tow Boats attending the Heroine.....	300	0	0		
					3,629	6
5.	Gonong Apie and Vulcan, Fireship and Bomb:					
6.	Purchase of the Ship Mary, now called the Gonong Apie, for a Fireship for Admiral Rainier's Squadron.....	20,000	0	0		
	Purchase of the Minerva, now called the Vulcan, for a Bomb for Ditto.....	52,500	0	0		
					72,500	
	Amount of Edwards, Gillet, and Larkin's Bill for the Repairs of His Majesty's Ships Gonong Apie and Vulcan.....				57,403	15
					129,908	15

708. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Naval Storekeeper.

No. 4.	Amount of Stores furnished to Captain Murray, of His Majesty's Frigate the Heroine					
	European Canvas, 40 and 8 Yards, a' 32 11 6..	1,315	10	4		
	Tar Barrels, 8, a' 20 10 6.....	61	15	6		
		£ s. t.				
	European Rope, Cats 26,962 l, a' 31 8 0 per cwt.	3,029	14	6		
	Ditto Twine, fine..... 1 8, a' 83 4 0.....	89	3	3		
	Ditto Log Lines.....20 0, a' 0 11 9.....	14	11	0		
	Ditto Hand Ditto.....20 0, a' 0 1 2.....	22	8	0		
	Lower Yard, 56 Feet by 13½ Inches.....	219	13	6		
	Sail Needles, 7" ..... 0 6 9 per doz.	2	8	6		
					4,756	4 6

Extract of Fort William Journal, 1798-9.

Page 853. Amount of Military and Ordnance Stores issued from the Arsenal to His Majesty's Ships, between 1st February, 1797 and 31st January, 1798, *viz*

No. 7.	Ship Heroine.....	9,241	6	10		
	Package.....	63	4	1		
					9,307	10 11
8.	Ship L'Oiseau.....				22	15 11
	Ditto.....				3	1 8
	Ship Orpheus.....				120	5 5
	Ditto.....				5,546	3 7
					12,991	3 6

No.

No. 5. (B.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, April 1799. Page 758.

Sundry accounts, Dr. to marine paymaster.
Account Current, London.

Advances made on account of his majesty's ships to be accounted for in England, viz.

No. 8.	Paid for hire of two sloops for carrying water and provisions to the Orpheus frigate at Sugur - - -	1,548 8 0		
	Ditto for hire of a snow for carrying Water to the L'Oiseau frigate, at ditto - - -	1,065 5 4		
			2,613 13 4	
9.	Advances on account, to the Sybelle frigate, viz			
	To captain Turnbull, by order of captain E. Cooke - - -	4,640 0 0		
	To Bacon, Hudson, and Co. by order of Ditto, for repairs done by them to La Sybelle -	54,048 0 0		
10.	To Ditto, for captain Cooke, for the purchase of spars for his majesty's ships - -	31,000 0 0		
11.	To the Gaut Mangee, a bill for bhur-hire for La Sybelle, accepted by captain Cooke - -	1,378 8 0		
			91,066 8 0	
				93,680 5 4

Page 852.

Sundry accounts, Dr. to military paymaster general.
Account Current, London.

No. 12.	Disbursements on account of his majesty's ships, viz.			
	Pay to three seamen belonging to his majesty's frigates Orpheus and L'Oiseau, for June, 1798 - - 22 15 5			
	Provisions, &c. six-oared ponsway for conveying them to his majesty's ship Le Virginie, at Diamond Harbour - 17 7 8	52 1 8		
13.	Paid for bhur-hire, for landing military stores from his majesty's ship La Sybelle - -	65 4 1		
14.	Paid for provisions supplied for the use of James Wra, a seaman of his majesty's ship L'Oiseau, ordered to the Virginia, at Diamond Harbour - 2 5 6			
	Hire for a ponsway to convey, ditto - 7 11 1			
	Carried over - Rup. 10 0 7	117 5 9		93,680 5 4

	Brought over - Sicca Rupees				93,680	5 4
	Disbursements on account of his majesty's ships continued and brought over -	10	0 7	117	5 9	
No. 15.	Provisions supplied for the use of 14 supernumeraries sent on board his majesty's ship Le Virginie	14	3 9			
16.	Ponsway-hire for the conveyance of 4 Europeans, 1 Naick, and 4 Sepoys, as an escort with deserters to Ditto, at Diamond Harbour - -	19	12 9			
	St. Rup.	44	1 2or	41	2 9	
17.	Paid for the hire of a bhur for conveying gun shot, gun carriages, and sundry stores to La Sybelle, at Kedgeree -	305	12 9			
	Ditto ditto, for conveying ten 9 pounders, gun carriages, from the La Sybelle frigate, to the Arsenal - -	6	9 6			
	St. Rup.	312	6 3or	298	14 8	
18.	Paid the freight of a sloop for the conveyance of iron, guns, and carriages, from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta - - -			200	0 0	
19.	Paid for the provisions and stock sent on board four bhurs, and three Ponsways, for the use of the Fox and Heroine - -			1,321	11 2	
						1,980 2 4
	Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, 1799-1800.					
	Page 810.					
No. 20.	Amount of military and ordnance stores, issued from the Arsenal to his majesty's ships, viz. Ordnance, and ordnance stores, issued between 1st Feb. 1798, and the 31st Jan. 1799 -			9,037	14 8	
	Expence of repairing locks and musquets belonging to his majesty's ships - -			46	14 1	
						9,084 12 9
	Sic. Rup.					104,745 4 5

No. 5. (C.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, 1799-1800.

Page 704. Sundry accounts, Dr. to marine paymaster.

His majesty's ship La Sybelle.

No. 21.	Messrs. Bacon, Hudson, & Co.'s bill for repairs, &c. -	24,050	4	11	
22.	Mrs. Huett's bill for bullocks, &c. supplied - -	700	10	0	
23.	Sloop and bhur-hire for water and water casks, sent down to this frigate - -	2,560	8	6	
24.	Two boats and bhurs employed by the Sybelle - -	857	0	0	
					28,168 7 5

Page 810.

Sundry accounts, Dr. to military paymaster-general.

25.	Paid captain Saltwell, for the passage of two invalids of his majesty's navy from Counga to Bengal - -	10	8	5	
26.	Paid passage money of Mr. David Jones, acting surgeon of his majesty's ship La Forte, from Bengal to Europe, on board the extra ship Earl Cornwallis	1,000	0	0	
27.	Paid the hire of bhur for disembarking military stores from his majesty's ship La Forte -	197	14	6	
28.	Paid Ditto, for embarking Ditto, for his majesty's ship La Sybelle - - 4 6 5				
29.	Ditto ditto, for conveying 10 carronade slides and 2 ship carriages, on board his majesty's ship La Sybelle, at Saugur - - 37 6 4				
	Son. Rup. 41 12 9	40	0	0	
30.	Paid for 30 gun carriages made of saul, for 24 pounders, for the use of his majesty's ship La Forte, at 150 each	4,500	0	0	
	Ditto, 22 ditto, for 12 pounders, at 100 Rupees each - -	2,200	0	0	
		6,700	0	0	
31.	Medicines supplied to his majesty's ship La Forte, in the months of August and Sept. 1799, £44 15, or - -	342	9	6	
					8,291 0 5
					36,459 7 10

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, 1801-2.

Page
898. Amount of ordnance, military stores, arms, &c. issued to his majesty's ships Romney, Sensible, Duchess of York, Albatross, Wilhelmina, and Sheerness, in October and November, 1801, and January, 1802 - - - - 52,802 6 2

Deduct,

860. Amount of serviceable and repairable arms, &c. from his majesty's ships Romney, Sensible, and Duchess of York, in October and November, 1801, and January, 1802. - - 2,035 13 11

Sic. Rup. 50,766 8 3

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, 1802-3.

Page
485. The amount of medicine supplied his majesty's ships in October, November, and December, 1801, and January, 1802, viz.

Ship Romney - - -	Cur. Rup.	538	6	9
Sheerness - - - -		53	14	6
Wilhelmina - - - -		162	7	0
Victor - - - - -		162	7	0
La Sensible - - - -		548	8	0
Albatross - - - -		154	6	6
Trincomalee - - - -		167	6	6
Leopard - - - -		205	10	0
	Cur. Rup.	1,993	2	3 or - - 1,718 1 11

491. The amount advanced to captain sir Home Popham, from the treasure of the cuvera, on account of his majesty's ships in the Red Sea, as per his receipt, dated Judda Roads, the 23rd of May, 1801, Spanish dollars 6,000, at 207 13, per 100 dollars - - - - Sic. Rup. 12,468 12 0

572. Amount of two 12-pounders, iron guns, issued to his majesty's ship Sensible, in the month of February, 1802 - - - 599 1 1

65,552 7 6

Deduct,

959. Amount of serviceable and repairable stores, received from his majesty's ships Sensible and Sheerness - - 8,176 5 8

Sic. Rup. 57,376 1 10

No. 5. (C.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL. 1800-1.

		Sa. Rs.
Page 793. Amount of ordnance and military stores issued to His Majesty's ships La Sybelle and La Forte, between the 1st Feb. 1799, and 31st Jan. 1800 - - - -		43,954 8 5
No. 5. (C.) -		36,459 0 0
		80,414 0 0

No. 5. (D.)

Extract. FORT St. GEORGE JOURNAL. 1797-8.

May, 1797.

			Repaid
No. 32	Page 17. Advanced Mr. Henry Sewell, naval storekeeper, on account of rear admiral Rainier, as per order of consultation, 19th inst.	Pags. 25,000 0 0	October, 1800.
	Page 37. Advanced Do. Do. -	4,000 0 0	
	Page 42. Received back Do. -	4,000 0 0	
No. 33.	Page 165. Amount of ordnance and stores delivered on account of His Majesty's navy, from 1st Nov. 1797, to 31st Jan. 1798 - -	1,067 0 0	
			26,067 0 0

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE JOURNAL. 1798-9.

August, 1798.

No. 34.	Page 44. Paid Mr Henry Sewell, for his excellency admiral Peter Rainier, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Asiatic seas - - - - -	30,000 0 0	

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE MILITARY PAYMASTER's JOURNAL.

1798-9

No. 35.	Page 562. Amount of military stores supplied to His Majesty's ships in 1798-9 - -	7,179 0 0	
			37,179 0 0

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE MILITARY PAYMASTER's JOURNAL,

1799-1800

Page 565.	Amount of military stores supplied from the Arsenal to His Majesty's ships, from 1st May, to 30th April, 1800 - - -		4,768 0 0
		Pags.	68,414 0 0

No. 5. (E.)

Extract of MILITARY LETTER for FORT ST. GEORGE; dated 17th Feb. 1802.

Par. 68.—In compliance with the application of his excellency admiral Rainier, we directed the military board to order a survey to be made of the stores on board the French national frigate La Chiffonne, and the French privateer La Gloire, captured by the ships of his majesty's squadron; and have authorized the value of the serviceable stores, amounting to the sum of Pags. 8,027. 18. 41. on board the former, and of Pags. 107. 33. 17. on board the latter ship, to be paid to the captors, and the amount to be debited to the head of "Account Current, London," in the books of this presidency.

Extract of FORT ST. GEORGE Military Consultations, the 23d June, 1801.

Read the following Letter from his excellency Admiral Rainier.

To the Right Honourable Lord CLIVE, Governor in Council Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I have found it necessary to purchase a sloop of war for his majesty's service, have named her the Trincomalee, and to be commanded by a commander.

In such kind of purchases, it being the custom for his majesty's board of ordnance to value and pay for the ordnance stores found on board, I have to request your lordship will issue the proper orders to the military board for that purpose, directing them to pay the amount of such as are found serviceable to Mr. Thomas Hoseason, his majesty's naval officer, who has paid for the ship, her stores, and furniture, on an equitable appraisement, placing the same to account of his majesty's board of ordnance, and transmitting their inventory of particulars, that the same may be accordingly charged to the gunner of his majesty's sloop Trincomalee, conformable to the rules of the service.

Arrogant, Madrafs Roads, 17th June, 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

Ordered, That an extract of the above letter be transmitted to the military board, with instructions to make valuation of the serviceable ordnance stores on board of his majesty's ship Trincomalee, and to report the result to the governor in council.

The military board was written to accordingly on the 24th June.

DIARY to Military Consultations, the 3d of October, 1801.

Received the following Letter.

The Right Honourable Lord CLIVE, Governor in Council Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Having ordered the naval officer to purchase La Chiffonne, French national frigate, prize to his majesty's ship La Sybelle, for his majesty's service; and it being the usage of his majesty's service for the ordnance board to value the amount of the ordnance stores in such cases apart, and pay the captor's agent for the same; I have to request your lordship will instruct the military board to direct that the ordnance stores of the said ship are duly valued by such person or persons as they may think proper to appoint, and direct the amount to be paid to the captor's agent accordingly, placing the same to account of his majesty's board of ordnance in London; and also to supply the said ship with English guns in lieu of the French, the difference of calibre rendering that measure necessary for the future supply of shot, and to consider the above ship, in all points, as a frigate in the royal navy. I have only to add, that this was the exact mode observed by the supreme government at Fort William, in the purchase of the late La Fontes ordnance stores, when captured by the same ship, and purchased for his majesty's service.

Arrogant, Madrafs Roads, 3d Oct. 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

DIARY to Military Consultations, the 7th October, 1801.

Sent the following letter, entered in the M. book, No. 16.

To the military board, enclosing copy of a letter from his excellency vice-admiral Rainier, on the subject of valuing the stores captured on the French frigate, La Chiffonne, and desiring them to issue the orders necessary for complying with the admiral's request.

Extract of FORT ST. GEORGE Military Consultations, 16th Nov. 1801.

Extract of letter from the military board, dated 20th Nov. 1801.

Par. 1.—We have the honour to forward, for the information of your lordship in council, copy of a letter from the commissary of stores at the presidency, with copy of an enclosure therein, containing the valuation of the serviceable ordnance stores found on board the French national frigate, La Chiffonne, when captured by his majesty's ship la Sybille.

The Secretary of the Military Board.

Sir,

In conformity to the order of the board, communicated in your letter to me, under date 9th inst. I directed Mr. commissary Bishop to proceed on board his majesty's frigate La Chiffonne, to ascertain the state of, and to value the ordnance stores of the said ship; his report thereon I herewith forward to be laid before the board.

I am also to acquaint you, for their information, that the guns of La Chiffonne could have been exchanged from the arsenal; but, as our English twelve-pounders would not fit into the French carriages, captain Stuart signified to me that the exchange should be made at Bombay.

Fort St. George,
12th October, 1801. (Signed) T. CLARKE.
Commissary of Stores.

ACCOUNT of Ordnance, Gun-carriages, and Ordnance Stores surveyed on board La Chiffonne, Prize to His Majesty's ship La Sybelle, shewing their Value and State.

	No. per Survey.	STATE. Serviceable.	R.	U.	Total.	VALUE. Pags.	F.	C.
Apron, lead	36	36	-	-	36	2	22	63
Axes, pole	50	50	-	-	50	23	15	0
Breachings - - 12 per	25	26	-	-	26	78	0	0
Do. - - - 6 per	12	12	-	-	12	21	0	0
Barrels, budge	4	4	-	-	4	2	16	0
Block, double - 8 inch	11	11	-	-	11			
Do. single - - 8 do.	12	12	-	-	12	37	27	0
Do. double - - 5 do.	5	5	-	-	5			
Do. single - - - 5 do.	10	10	-	-	10			
Belts, sword	46	46	-	-	46	5	10	78
Bayonets, musket	31	31	-	-	31	7	13	23
Balls, do. lb	84	84	-	-	84	3	15	10
Barrels for gunpowder	65	65	-	-	65	32	21	0
Carriages, ship - 12 pr	28	27	-	1	28	1,620	0	0
Do. - - - 6 do.	10	9	-	1	10	540	0	0
Do. carronade - - 50 do.	4	4	-	-	4	384	0	0
Crows, iron	33	33	-	-	33	35	17	51
Cases, tin, for loading 1 pr	28	28	-	-	28	2	0	0
Do. do. - - 6 do.	14	14	-	-	14	1	0	0
Do. Leather - - 12 do.	22	22	-	-	22	11	0	0
Cartridges, paper, at 12 lbs.	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,300			
Do. do. - 6 do.	290	290	-	-	290	40	10	00
Do. do. carronade	130	13	-	-	130			
Do. shotted ball & shot	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	6	22	50
Do. Gun, filled powder lb	1,972	1,972	-	-	1,972	118	13	35
Drums complete	3	3	-	-	3	1	0	0
Flints, muskets	250	250	-	-	250	0	17	76
Gunpowder lb	7,221	7,221	-	-	7,221	433	18	38
Handspikes, purchasing	30	30	-	-	30	8	35	56
Horns, powder	27	27	-	-	27	23	15	62
Heads, sponge, and rammer	16	16	-	-	16	1	5	3
Hooks, spare	20	20	-	-	20	1	22	40
Irons, priming	50	50	-	-	50	2	5	20
Lanthorns, glass	8	8	-	-	8	2	35	0
Do. horn	14	14	-	-	14	15	35	40
Ladles, copper	6	6	-	-	6	9	0	0
Do. Do.	1	1	-	-	1	1	0	0
Match, hempen CW	1	1	-	-	1	1	0	0
Muskets	117	95	-	22	117	359	23	35
Musketoons, brass	3	3	-	-	3	11	3	75
Do. iron	2	2	-	-	2	5	22	70
Ordnance iron guns, Fh. cwt. 88. 0. 0. 12 pr	28	28	-	-	28	2,431	2	63
Do. do. do. do. - 199. 0. 12. 6 pr	10	9	-	1	10			
Do. do. do. do. - 20. 0. 0. 12 pr	4	4	-	-	4	367	25	50
Do. brass carronades - 2. 2. 0. per	2	2	-	-	2			
Do. do. do. - - - gals.	12	12	-	-	12	9	15	21
Oil, linseed	49	49	-	-	49	22	10	66
Pouches with belts	72	63	-	9	72	226	3	54
Pistols - - - pairs	58	58	-	-	58	28	29	31
Pikes, boarding	26	26	-	-	26	5	35	0
Ropes, port and tackles - sets	5	5	-	-	5	98	14	15
Rope, European, cwt. 81. 2. 6. 2½ inch coils	3	3	-	-	3			
Do. do. 3. 0. 5. 2 do.	3	3	-	-	3	0	21	40
Rods, musket	48	48	-	-	48	20	9	0
Rockets, single								

		No. Per Survey.	STATE. Servble.	R.	U	Total.	VALUE. Pags.	F.	C.
Shot, iron round	12 per	1,584	1,584	-	-	1,584			
Do Do.	cwt. 213 2. 22. 6 do.	42	42	-	-	42			
Do. Do.	3 do.	9	9	-	-	9	302	31	38
Do. Do.	¼ do.	50	50	-	-	50			
Do dble headed	cwt. 25. 1 12 2 do.	170	170	-	-	170			
Do. do.	6 do.	60	60	-	-	60	85	1	6
Do. grape	12 do.	90	90	-	-	90	61	36	60
Do. do.	6 do.	110	110	-	-	110	36	28	0
Do tin cased	12 do.	239	239	-	-	239	106	14	25
Do. do.	6 do.	141	141	-	-	141	35	10	40
Do. do.	92 do.	21	21	-	-	21	21	0	0
Do do.	1 do.	70	70	-	-	70	5	35	0
Shells, hand-grenades		20	20	-	-	20	1	18	54
Swords with scabbards		61	61	-	1	62	61	0	0
Sponges, sorts		40	40	-	-	40	22	21	0
Staves, spare		10	10	-	-	10	2	21	0
Screws, head		1	1	-	-	1	7	27	65
Tackles, gun, complete	12 do.	50	50	-	-	50	100	0	0
Do do.	6 do.	18	18	-	-	18	18	0	0
Do. spare of sorts	pairs	10	10	-	-	10	2	22	0
Tallow, European	lb.	14	14	-	-	14	2	7	0
Vice, standing		2	2	-	-	2	28	36	0
Worms, sorts		4	4	-	-	4	0	28	0
						Total pags.	8,027	18	41

Fort St. George,
14th October, 1801.

(Signed) B. Bishop,
Commissary of stores.

The unserviceable articles being of no use, have not been valued nor included in the column of value.

(Signed) B. B.

The articles have been valued according to the Europe prime cost. C S.

(Signed) T. Clarke, commissary of stores.

Resolved, that authority be given for the payment of the value of the serviceable ordnance stores, captured on board La Chiffonne, amounting to pagodas 8,027. 18. 41. to the agent for the capture of that ship, and the amount is ordered to be debited to the head of "Account current London."

Military board was written to accordingly on the 13th of November.

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE Military Consultations, 24th November, 1801.

Read the following letter from the military board.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

My lord,

We have the honour to forward, for the information of your lordship in council, copy of a letter from the commissary of stores at the arsenal, accompanied by copies of the reports on the military stores found on board his majesty's sloop Trincomalee, with the valuation of the serviceable articles annexed.

We have the honour, &c.

Fort St George,
6th October, 1801.

(Signed) J. Stewart.
J. Richardson.
E. Trapaud.
J. Brunton.

The Secretary to the Military.

Sir,

Agreeable to the order of the board, communicated in your letter to me, under date the 26th June last, I have the honour to forward, for their information, the following reports of ordnance stores lately surveyed on board his majesty's ship Trincomalee, viz.

No 1. Number and weight of iron articles which were selected and retained on board, by order of the commander of the ship, for ballast, with the estimated value thereof.

No. 2. Names and number of articles condemned upon survey, being totally unserviceable, and recommended to be delivered to the prize agent for the captors.

Fort St. George, (Signed) T. Clarke,
18th September, 1801. Commissary of stores.

REPORT of Articles retained on board his Majesty's sloop Trincomalee, by capt. Haywood, for Ballast, with their estimated Value.

ARTICLES.		Pounds.	Weight. cwt.	qrs.	lb.	Price Pags	F.	C.
Large iron pigs	12	1,920	17	0	16	17	2	70
Middle, charged for as serviceable iron	32	3,200	28	2	8	28	25	0
Small	43	2,451	21	3	15	21	36	0
Sheils, 15 inches ..	45	7,380	65	3	16	19	1	45
Shot, 32 pounders..	70	2,240						
— 12	130	1,560						
— 9 } charged for as old iron	170	1,530						
— 4 }	48	190						
			49	1		14	10	64
Double headed shot, 12 pounders	130	1,560						
	130	1,170						
		2,730	24	1	14	7	1	68
					Pagodas	107	33	17

Exchange 45 fanams.

Fort St. George, (Signed) T. Clarke,
18th September, 1801. Commissary of stores.

REPORT of ordnance stores which were found on board his majesty's sloop Trincomalee (late La Gloire, French privateer) since landed and received at the hon. Company's arsenal, being condemned, upon survey, as totally unserviceable: it is therefore recommended that they be delivered over to the prize agents for the captors of the aforesaid ship.

Square caps	4
Muskets	58
Pistols	11
Pikes, boarding	19
Tin cannisters	10
Bayonets	5
Cartridge boxes	48
Worms	2
Ladles	1
Spunges	3
Gunpowder barrels	14
Turned cases of powder	3
Cartridges shotted, musket	600

Fort St. George, Signed T. Clarke,
18th September, 1801. Commissary of stores.

Resolved, that orders be issued for the payment of the value of the serviceable stores belonging to his majesty's ship Trincomalee, and for debiting the amount to the head of "Account current, London."

Military board was written to accordingly on the 26th November.

DIARY

DIARY to Military Consultations, the 25th Nov. 1801.

Received the following letter.

George Buchan, esq. Military Secretary, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Conformable to your letter of the 13th inst. in reply to mine of the 5th, I applied to the military paymaster-general for Pags. 8,027 13. 41 in payment for the serviceable ordnance stores found on board, and since valued and supplied to his majesty's ship La Chiffonne.

The paymaster informs me that he can only pay the amount in 8 per cent. treasury notes, which, I understand, when exchanged for cash, will bear a considerable discount.

I therefore beg leave to acquaint you, that all payment for wages, prize money, &c. in his majesty's naval service, as well at home as on distant stations, are paid in specie, the government, and not the seamen, being at the loss of the exchange.

I have, under that consideration, to beg you will be pleased to obtain the necessary order from the right honourable the governor in council, for paying me, as prize agent, the amount of the said ordnance stores in cash.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Naval Office, Madras, 24th Nov. 1801. (Signed) T. Hoseason, Naval officer.

DIARY to Military Consultations, the 2d Dec. 1801.

Sent the following letters entered in the M. C. Nos. 8 and 9.

No. 8. To Mr. Jones—Enclosing extract of a letter from his majesty's naval officer, and desiring that the amount due for stores captured on the Chiffonne may be issued in specie.

No. 9. To Mr. Hoseason—Orders have been issued for payment of the value of the stores of the Chiffonne in money, according to his application.

No. 5. (F.)

Extract. BOMBAY JOURNAL. 1800-1

	£.	£.	£.
Page 262. Account current London Dr. to sundry accounts for ordnance stores supplied his majesty's navy, 1798-9, rupees 23,830 at 2s. 3d.	—	—	—
Interest thereon from 1st May, 1799, to 1st March, 1805, at 4 per cent. per annum -	—	625	3,306
1799-1800, Rs. 67,312 at - - -	7,576	—	—
Interest thereon, do. do. - - -	—	1,465	9,041
1800-1, Rs. 25,696 - - -	4,009	—	—
Interest thereon. - - -	—	614	4,623
	14,266	2,704	16,970

No. 6.

ESTIMATE of the Expense incurred by the East India Company in India, on account of His Majesty's troops serving there, above the number chargeable to the Company by Acts of Parliament of the 26th and 31st of His present Majesty.

		No.
Number allowed by the Act of 1788, officers included		8,645
Augmentation by the act of 1791		9,682
		18,327
By the returns of 1st Jan. 1797, the effective strength, including the Swiss regiment de Meuron, was		8,673
The 12th regiment of foot arrived at Madras January, 1797, the strength 1st July, was 961, say on 1st March	980	
The 33d regiment of foot arrived in Bengal Feb. 1797; the strength on 1st July, was 985, say on 1st March	1,000	
The 78th regiment of foot arrived in Bengal, February, 1797, the strength on 30th April was 1 196, say on 1st March ...	1,210	
The 80th regiment of foot arrived at Madras February, 1797; the strength on 1st July, was 777, say on 1st March ...	800	
The 27th regiment of light dragoons arrived in Ben Feb 1797, the strength on 30th April was 456, say on 1st March ...	460	
Total estimated strength on 1st March, 1797		13,123
Deduct as above		10,727
Computed excess on 1st March, 1797...		2,396
By the next return of the 1st July, 1797, the excess was ...		2,184
Estimated casualties between 1st March and 1st July, 1797 ...		212
or per month		53
460, one regiment of dragoons, is a certain additional expense of £2,070 per month, from 1st March to 1st July, 1797, inclusive, is 11,860, but, as some few casualties took place, say		11,700
1,936, the remaining excess is about two regiments of infantry. One at Bengal costs. ... ... 2,800 One at Madras 2,200	5,000	
Deduct monthly deficiency 53, their pay and allowances per month	9	
for March		4,907
April		4,814
May		4,721
... ...		4,628
Carried forward ...		30,770

	Brought forward	£30,770
By the return 1st Nov. 1797 the excess was	1,803	
But 200 had been drafted to Europe in October, who were paid up to February, 1798...	200	
	2,003	
Excess on 1st July, 1797	2 184	
Supposed casualties	181	
or per month	45	

By the returns the strength was as follows:

	1st July.	1st Nov.	Casualties.	Per Month.
Dragoons	4 3	392	41	10
Infantry	1,751	1,611	140	35
			181	45

The regiment of dragoons, 460, costs per Month £2 970

433, or 27 less, will cost	2,009	
Infantry as for June	4 628	
	7,537	
Deduct for July, 10 dragoons pay and allowances £22 10 0		
35 Infantry, Do. Do. 615 0 0		
83 15 0 say 84		
for July		7,453
For August same deduction		7 369
September ... Do.		7,285
October, one dragoon more £2 5 0 ... £86 ...		7,199
By the return 1st Dec. 1797, the excess was	1716	
Add the 200 drafted as above	200	
	1,916	
1st Nov.	2,003	
Casualties ..	87	
viz. dragoons	5	
Infantry	82	
5 dragoons less ... £11 5 0		
82 infantry Do. 143 10 0		
Say for Nov. ... £155 0 0		7,044
By the return, 1st Jan. 1798, excess	1,728	
Casualties in Dec. (but this doubtful)	183	
The dragoons were increased	16	
Infantry less	204	
16 dragoons more ...	16	
204 infantry less . .	357	
For Dec. nett less	321	6,723
Carried forward...		£ 73,843

	Brought forward		£ 73,843
By return of 1st Feb. 1798, excess	864		
Drafted as above	200		
And from other 2 regiments	470		
	1,534		
Which leaves casualties ...	191		
But this, it is presumed, is more than the actual casualties, and as several of the regiments were about this time drafting into others, or the invalids sending home, part of this apparent deficiency may be accounted for in the latter, especially as the casualties are stated at 68 only.			
By this return, only 1 dragoon less than in the preceding, therefore 193 infantry together, £340 for Jan.			6 383
By the return, 1st March, 1798, the excess was	980		
Add drafts as above paid for Feb.	200		
And from other regiments — — —	470		
Of these said to have enlisted (of course included in the return)	404		
Unaccounted for			
The deficiency since last return is ...			
This also is probably more than should be taken, as the casualties since last return are only 58.			
By the return, dragoons less — — 2			
consequently infantry — — 286 } or £505 for Feb. ...			5,878
By the return, 1st April, 1798, the excess was	967		
Unaccounted for as above —	66		
Of which enlisted — —	42		
	24		
	991		
The 200 not being paid in India, are here omitted, deficiency since last return			
As the strength of dragoons is the same as last month, this deficiency is in the infantry, and amounts to — — £446 for March... ..			5,432
By the return 1st July, 1798, the excess is —	847		
Deficiency since last return — —	144		
The dragoons more are - -	35		
Infantry less - —	179		
Which divided monthly is			
For April 12 dragoons more — —	£27		
60 infantry less —— —	105		
	78 less for April —		5,354
	For May the same —		5,276
For June 11 dragoons more	£24 15 0		
59 infantry less	103 5 0		
	79 less for June — — —		5,197
Carried forward — —		£	107,368

	Brought forward £	107,363
	For June — — 5,197	
1st August, 1798, Excess of Numbers 818, or 29 less than 1st July,		
Dragoons 13 — £ 99		
Infantry 16 — 28		
57		
	Is for July —	5,140
1st September, 1798, Excess 1,028, or 210 more than on 1st August,		
Dragoons 25 — £ 28		
Infantry 185 — 197		
225		
	For August —	5,365
1st October, 1798, Excess 1,191, or 163 more,		
But one Regiment of Dragoons 375 added, estimated at (a) £ 2,000		
Deduct Infantry, less 212 — — — 370		
(a) This Regiment on 30th April following, cost £ 2,700 per month. 1,630		
	For September —	6,995
1st November, 1798, Excess 886, or 205 less, the 36th Regiment being drafted, but that part of it which left India were paid 4 months in advance to allow for diminution of officers and contingent charges, say £ 1,200 less than last month. For October —		5,795
1st December, 1798, Excess 1,269, or 383 more, occasioned by drafts from the 96th Regiment to other Regiments, and Recruits arriving, £ 405 added for November — — — — — — — — — —		6,200
1st January, 1799, Excess 1,236, or 33 less, £ 58 deducted for December		6,142
1st February, 1799, Excess 2,342, or 1,106 more, one Regiment arrived estimated at £ 2,000 (b) for January — — — — — — —		8,142
(b) This Regiment in April cost £ 2,580 per month.		
1st March, 1799 Excess 3,431, or 1,089 more, one Regiment arrived, estimated at £ 2,000 — — — — — — For February —		10,142
1st April, 1799, Excess 3,314, or 117 less than last month,		
15 Cavalry, 102 Infantry } £ 212 deducted is for March		9,930
1st May, 1799, Excess 5,729, or 2,415 more than last month, occasioned by the arrival of 3 Regiments, at a low calculation £ 5,400 (c) or for April — — — — — — — — — — — — —		15,330
(c) Two in April cost £ 4,600 per month.		
		186,544
1st June, 1799, Excess 5,530, or 199 less than last month, £ 374 for May — — — — — — — — — — — £		14,956
1st July, 1799, Excess 5,955, or 425 more than last month, occasioned by the arrival of 1 incomplete Regiment, say £ 1,000 more than last month, or — — — — For June —		15,956
1st August, 1799, Excess 6,050, or 95 more, £ 160, For July —		16,116
1st Sept. 1799, Excess 5,906, or 44 less, 87, For August		16,029
1st Oct. 1799, Excess 5,783, or 118 less, 215, For September		15,814
No return received for November.		
1st December, 1799, Excess 5,651, or 137 less; take half for that month, or £ 130 — — — — — For October —		15,684
For November —		15,554
Carried forward 110,109		186,514

	Brought forward	£ 110,109	186,544
No returns received between this date and the 1st December, 1800, at which time the Excess was 5,138, or 513 less than in December, 1799; dividing this monthly, the difference 43 will be £80 a month, or — — —	For December, 1799 —	£ 15,474	
	January, 1800 —	15,394	
	February — —	15,314	
	March — — —	15,234	
	April — — —	15,154	
	May — — —	15,074	
	June — — —	14,994	
	July — — —	14,914	
	August — — —	14,834	
	September — —	14,754	
	October — —	14,674	
	November — —	14,594	
			315,777
Total, estimated to 1st December, 1800, the latest return received			£ 477,061

Interest computed on the foregoing, as follows:

Excess 30th April, 1798, £ 96,890.	Interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the 1st May, 1798, to 1st Mar. 1805,	£ 26834	
Excess 30th April, 1799, 186,544.	Interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, on 89,654, from 1st May, 1799, to 1st March, 1805, — —	20,919	
Excess 30th April, 1800, 373,223.	Interest on 186,679, from the 1st May, 1800, to 1st March, 1805, — —	36,091	
Excess 30th Nov. 1800, 470,061.	Interest on 103,838, from 1st Decem. 1800, to 1st March, 1805, — —	17,652	
			101,145
			£ 578,206

N. B. It will be evident that the foregoing calculations, as well from the nature of the subject as from want of more regular returns, are formed in great part from conjecture; but it will also appear, that they are upon the whole much less, probably, than the actual excess of expense, when the following particulars are considered:

1st. In making the charges for the estimated excess of numbers at Madras, no batta is charged for non-commissioned or privates, whereas in the deductions batta is constantly charged.

2d. The pay and allowances, including batta, for each dragoon, is £2 3 6 per month; for each infantry private £1 13 9. In calculating the deductions, £2 5 for the former, and £1 15 for the latter, are allowed per month.

3d. No charge is made for the passage, and accommodation on board ships, of any part of the excess, and this expense to the Company has been considerable.

4th. Exclusive of the usual pay and fixed allowances to the troops, there are a variety of contingent charges attending them, such as House Rent to Officers, extra Batta to Officers and Men in particular stations, Stores of different kinds supplied them, &c. &c. none of which are included above.

5th. In calculating the expense of the troops, the pay is taken at the rates allowed before 1797, but in that year an augmentation took place by his Majesty's orders, which would not add considerably to the amount herein included, as the expense of 1,000 privates, at the difference of pay, is £5,300 per annum.

No. 7.

An ACCOUNT of the Expenses incurred by the East India Company, by the Capture of the DANISH SETTLEMENTS in India, in 1801.

		Interest.	Total.
Bengal.—Subsistence of Prisoners, Charges of Establishments, &c. from May, 1801, to July, 1802, per No. (A.) Sa. Rs. 93,913. CRs. 108,939, at 2s.....	10,894		
Interest, at 4 per Cent. per Annum, from 1st July, 1802, to 1st March, 1805.....		1,162	
Total Bengal.....			12,056
Madras.—Ditto, Ditto, as per No. (B.) Pagodas 38,887, at 8s.....	15,535		
Interest, at 4 per Cent. per Annum, as above.....		1,657	
Total Madras.....			17,192
£	26,429	2,819	29,248

No. 7. (A.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, Page 465. April, 1803.

RUPTURE with the DANES in 1801, Dr. to Commissioner for Serampore — Sa. Rs.	1,05,513	10	6		
Being the amount disbursed on this account from the day of the capture of Serampore, the 8th of May, 1801, to that of its being delivered up, the 19th of July, 1802, viz.					
Subsistence.					
To the Hon. Col. Bie, Governor, and the other Servants of the King of Denmark — —	30 629	10	11		
To the Company's Servants — — —	15,197	8	0		
To the Officers of the Ships Norge and Charlotte, and the Brig Merher — — — —	8,519	0	0		
				54,346	2 11
Civil Establishments, &c.					
Office Establishments of Mr. Obeltz, Secretary to the Governor — — — — —	2,060	0	0		
Pykes and other Servants attached to the Factory	684	0	1		
Servants attached to the Government-house —	712	1	10		
Repairs of the Roads — — — —	1,046	7	10		
Ditto of the Government-house, Factory, &c. —	1,122	8	4		
Sircars, &c. in charge of the captured Property	1,246	2	8		
				6,871	4 9
Khazanah and Revenue Charges of the Lands within the Limits of Serampore.					
For the Lands of Annaind Chund Roy, Zemindar, for the Year 1801-2 to 31st March —	1,601	0	0		
For the Lands of sundry petty Zemindars, for Do.	479	3	8		
Poorna Charges incurred by the Currumchary, for the Year 1801 — — — —	120	0	0.		
Servants employed under the Currumchary in collecting the Revenues for 12 months, ending the 30th April, 1802 — — — —	72	0	0		
				2,272	3 8
Judicial Establishment.					
Establishment of the Cutcherry, at 266. 1. per Month — — — — — —	3,876	13	4		
Rent of the Native Court-house, from 9th of Aug. 1801, at 120 per Month — — —	1,364	0	0		
Diet of Prisoners — — — — —	215	13	9		
				5,456	
Burial Expenses of a poor Man — — — —				14	
Wages of the People in charge of the Ships Norge, Catherine, and Charlotte, and of the Brig Myren	13,970	5			
Provision, Stores, Boat-hire, &c. — — —	7,314	15			
				21,285	
Passage-money of Danish Prisoners to Europe on the Ship Midway — — — — — — — —				440	
Carried forward.....				90,685	10 6

Brought forward.....				90,685	10	6
Establishment of the Commissioner:						
Salary of Deputy-commissioner, from June, 1801, to July, 1802, is 14 Months, at 400 per Month	5,600	0	0			
Ditto of the Assistant to Ditto, from Ditto to Ditto, at 300 per Month — — — —	4,200	0	0			
Travelling Charges of the Commissioner, from the 8th of May, 1801, to the end of June, 1802, at 12 Rupees per Day — — — —	5,028	0	0			
				14,828	0	0
				1,05,513	10	6
Page 913.						
RUPTURE with the Danes in 1801, Dr. to Commissioners at Serampore — Sa. Rs.	1,006	2	8			
Being the Amount of the following, omitted in the Adjustment entered Page 465.						
Salary paid to the Danish Surgeon at Patna —	1,065	0	0			
Ditto of Mr. Obetity, omitted Page 465, from 1st to 19th July, 1802, inclusive — — —	96	0	0			
	1,161	0	0			
Deduct,						
Overdrawn by Mr. Birch, Assistant to the Commissioner, 16 Days of July, 1802 — — —	154	13	4			
				1,006	2	8
				1,06,519	13	2
Page 466.						
Commissioner for Serampore Dr. to RUPTURE with the DANES, in 1801 — — Sa. Rs.	12,606	7	8			
Being the Amount of the Commissioners Receipts on Account of the Land Revenues and Syer Duties of Serampore while in his Charge, viz.						
Maul Khazanah — — — — — — —				6,215	0	0
Buzar Ditto — — — — — — — —				6,391	7	8
				12,606	7	8
				93,913	5	6

No. 7. - -

Dr. ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the receipts and disbursements incurred on

		Pag.	F.	C.
	Amount of revenues received from 13th May, 1801, to 31st October, 1802—Particulars as per revenue books -	8,628	22	24
1801. December.	Amount received by Mr. Harris, collector of Tanjore, from the agent for public property at Tranquebar, the value of grain sold by order of government, and authorised by the secretary to the board of revenue in his letter, dated 12th December, 1801 - -	2,546	1	64
	By balance due to the honourable company - -	38,837	8	46
	Pagodas	50,011	32	54

Fort St. George,
5th April, 1803.

(B.)

Account of the DANISH SETTLEMENTS, from May, 1801, to Oct. 1802. Cr.

			Pag.	F.	C.
Paid by Mr Wm. Hawkins, military paymaster at Trichinopoly, on account of the Danish civil establishment at Tranquebar, particulars as per accounts.					
1801.—August	693	24	65		
September	693	24	65		
October	700	29	20		
November	696	16	20		
December	694	41	40		
1802.—January	691	26	0		
March	2,185	10	38		
June	1,897	17	40		
July	1,398	34	18		
			9,152	24	66
Paid for revenue charges, from 13th May, 1801, to 31st October, 1802, particulars as per revenue books			1,811	9	6
Paid by the undermentioned paymasters, on account of the Danish prisoners, as per military paymaster's statement:					
Mr. J. Rowley, paymaster at the presidency, from May, 1801, to July, 1802	7,195	18	72		
Mr. C. Maxtone, Paymaster at ditto, from August to September, 1802	566	19	66		
Mr. W. Hawkins, Paymaster at Trichinopoly, from June, 1801 to September, 1802 - 8,965 16 73					
For November, 1802 - - 238 14 9					
	9,203	31	2		
Paid by Mr. Hawkins, paymaster at Trichinopoly, for Batta and all other charges incurred by him on account of the troops serving in the garrison of Tranquebar, from June, 1801, to September, 1802 - 5,167 10 10					
Amount admitted on re-audit by the military auditor general - - 1,041 14 47					
	6,208	24	57		
Paid by ditto, for pay and allowances to the troops serving in the garrison of Tranquebar, on account of the peace establishment, from June, 1801, to August, 1802 - - - - - -	10,321	30	4		
			33,495	40	51
December, 1802.—Paid by Mr. Harris, Tanjore collector to his excellency general Anker, governor of Tranquebar, the arrears and property that were due and belonging to the Danish government, on the 13th of May, 1801, the date of the capture of Tranquebar, and that were received by the collector during his management, from that date to the 15th of August, 1802 - -	4,208	35	11		
January, 1803.—Paid by Mr. Harris, Tanjore collector to his excellency general Anker, governor of Tranquebar, being the value of stores deficient at the time of the restoration of that settlement, as authorised by government in their secretary's letter, dated 21st December, 1802 - - - - -	1,343	7	0		
			5,552	0	11
		Pagodas	50,011	32	54

Errors excepted.

(Signed) Cecil Smith, Accountant General.

No. 8.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE incurred by the East India Company by the Expedition to EGYPT.

	Principal	Interest.	Total
	£.	£.	£.
1800-1. Bengal.—Advances for Provisions, Treasure sent, freight of vessels, &c. &c. as per No. 8. (A) Sa. Rs 25,99,828, or CRs. 30,15,800, at 2s. the CR. — —	301,580		
Madras.—Do. Do as per No. 8. (B.) Pags. 108,308, at 8s — — — —	43,323		
Bombay —Do. Do. as per No. 8 (C) Rs. 29,26,000, at 2s. 3d. — — —	329,000		
	673,903		
Interest, at 4 per cent per annum, from 1st May, 1801, to 1st March, 1805 — —		103,332	
Total —			777,235
1801-2. Bengal.—Charges as above, Sa. Rs. 26,32,901, CRs. 30,54,165, at 2s. — —	305,416		
Madras.—Do. Pags. 2 45,445, at 8s. —	98,178		
Bombay.—Do. Rups. 24,00,000, at 2s. 3d.	270,000		
	673,594		
Interest, at 4 per cent per annum, from 1st May, 1802, to 1st March, 1805 — —		76,341	
Total. —			719,935
1802-3. Bengal.—Charges as above, Sa Rs. 22,38,188, CRs. 25,96,298, at 2s. — — —	259,630		
Madras.—Do Pags. 1,24,970, at 8s. —	49 988		
Bombay —Do. Rups. 11,22,000, at 2s. 3d.	126,100		
	436,018		
Interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1803, to 1st March, 1805, 31,974			
Do. Do. on 78,313*l* paid last year, but brought to account in this one year 3,132		35,106	
Total —			471,124
Bills drawn on the Court of Directors by Gen. Baird in 1802, per No 8. (D) —	76,795		
Interest, at 4 per cent per annum, from the dates of payment — — —		7,526	
Total —			84,261
1802-3. Bengal.—Expense of the Embassy to the Arabian States, as per No 8. (E) Sa. Rs. 2,64,403, CRs 3,06,707, at 2s. — —	30,670		
Interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1803, to 1st March, 1805 — —		2,249	
Total —		—	32,919
Carried forward —	543,123	224,554	2,115,474

ESTIMATED EXPENSE, continued.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward —	543,423	224,554	2,115,474
Supplies to the Red Sea, furnished by the Agent at the Cape of Good Hope, for which he drew Bills on Bengal, per No. 8. (F.)			
1801-2 Sa Rs 70,734, CRs 82,051, at 2s. — —	8,205		
Interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st May, 1802, to 1st March, 1805 — —		930	
Total —			9,135
1802-3 Sa. Rs 20,321, CRs. 23,587, at 2s —	2,359		
Interest, at 4 per cent per annum, from 1st May, 1803, to 1st March, 1805 — —		173	
Total —		—	2,532
Total No. 8.	1,901,487	225,654	2,127,141

No. 8. (A.)

Extract FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL.
October, 1800. Page 217.
Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.
EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Paid Captain C. Frazer, on an Order of Council, dated 20th instant, for the purchase of Provisions, according to the Board's Instruction to him of the 13th instant.....	20,000	0	0			
Do. Do. on Do. of Do. for the purchase of Water Casks, according to Do.....	20,000	0	0			
				40,000	0	0
November. Page 231.						
Treasure re-shipped on this account on the Ganges, in whole, half, and quarter..... Sa. Rs 10,000						
Charges..... 3						
	10,003	1	0			
Paid Captain C. Frazer, in further Part of an Order of Council, dated 20th ultimo, for the purchase of Provisions, according to the Board's Instructions to him of the 13th instant.....	10,000	0	0			
Do. Do in further Part of Do. Do. as above.....	10,000	0	0			
Do. Do. in full of Do. Do. as Do.....	10,000	0	0			
Do. Do. in Part of Do. Do. dated 21st Do.....	10,000	0	0			
Carried forward.....	50,003	1	0	40,000	0	0

	Brought forward.....			50,003	1	0	40,000	0 0
Amount of Dollars shipped on this account in the following Ships, viz.								
Cuvera, Gabriel, Ann and Amelia, Calcutta, and Experiment, Dollars 2,83,000.....	5,99,960	0	0					
Charges of transporting.....	307	11	6					
				6,00,267	11	6		
							6,50,270	12 6

December, 1800. Page 257.

Paid Captain C. Frazer, on an Order of Council, dated 21st Oct. to purchase Provision, &c.....				10,000	0	0		
Do. Do in full of Do. Do.....				10,000	0	0		
Do. Do in part of an Order of Council, dated 6th November, 1800.....				25,000	0	0		
Do. Do. in part of Do. Do Do.....				15,000	0	0		
Do. Do. in further part of Do. Do Do.....				40,000	0	0		
Do. Do. in full of Do. Do. Do.....				20,000	0	0		
							1,20,000	0 0

January, 1801. Page 281.

Amount paid on this Account, viz.

Paid Captain C. Frazer, Garrison Storekeeper, on account the Purchase of Provisions and other Articles, on an Order of Council, dated 11th December, 1800.....							50,000	0 4
Treasure shipped on board the Ship Phœnix, Captain Moffatt.....	4,50,000	0	0					
Charges of Transportation.....	84	3	9					
				4,50,084	3	9		
Deduct, received back.....				48,000	0	0		
							4,02,084	3 9

February, 1801. Page 303.

Amount paid on this Account, viz.

On the 2d, paid Captain C. Frazer, Garrison Storekeeper, in part of an Order of Council, dated 31st ult. on account the Purchase of Provisions.....				70,000	0	0		
On the 3d, in full of an Order of Council, dated 31st ult. to Captain C. Frazer, on account the Purchase of Provisions.....				30,000	0	0		
							1,00,000	0 0

March, 1801. Page 331.

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Amount paid on this Account viz.

On the 5th, paid Messrs. H. and R. Abbotts, in part of an Order of Council, dated 30th December last, on account Freight due to the Agents for the Owners of the Ships Eliza and Active.....				3,357	7	5		
10th, paid Captain C. Frazer, on Account the Purchase of Provisions, &c.....				50,000	0	0		
							53,357	7 5

April, 1801. Page 363.

Amount paid on this Account, viz.

On the 25th, paid Capt. C. Frazer, Garrison Storekeeper, in part of an Order of Council, dated 25th instant, for the Purchase of Provisions and other Articles.....				40 000		0		
27th, Do. Do. in full of Do. Do.....				10,000		0		
							50,000	0 0

April, 1801. Page 743.

For the Amount of the following Disbursements, viz.

Advances made on account of the Hire of the under-mentioned Vessels, taken up as Transports:

Ship	Calcutta, for 5 Months, from 28th of October.	55,000	0	0	
	Cuvera, for 5 Months, from 31st of Do.....	70,000	0	0	
	Gabriel, for 6 Do. from 21st of Do.....	72,000	0	0	
	Ganges, for 5 Do. from 31st of Do.....	32,500	0	0	
	Ann and Amelia for 5 Do from 3d November.	60,000	0	0	
	Byram Gose, for 4 Do from Do.....	36,000	0	0	
	Superb, for 4 Do from Do.....	36,000	0	0	
	Fyze Allum, for 4 Do. from Do	42,000	0	0	
	Experiment, for 5 Do. from 25th of October..	40,000	0	0	
	Eliza, for 5 Do from 25th of Do.....	30,000	0	0	
	Friendship, for 5 Do. from 28th of Do.....	28,000	0	0	
	London, for 5 Do. from Do.....	30,000	0	0	
	Hope, for 5 Do from Do.....	25,000	0	0	
	Eliza, for 5 Do from Do.....	25,000	0	0	
	Ruby, for 5 Do from 31st October.....	20,000	0	0	
	Anna Maria, for 4 Do from Do.....	24,000	0	0	
	Anstruther, for 4 Do. from Do.....	40,000	0	0	
	Candidate, for 4 Do. from Do.....	40,000	0	0	
	Expedition, for Do. from Do.....	7,200	0	0	
	Sophia, for 5 Do. from Do.....	6,250	0	0	
	Cecilia, for 3 Do. from Do.....	27,000	0	0	
					7,45,950 0

Compensations to the following, in consideration of their Ships having been diverted from their original Destination to the Transport Service, viz.

To Captain Lowe, of the Cuvera....	16,000	0	0				
To Captain Galloway, of the Ann and Amelia.....	11,500	0	0				
				27,500	0	0	
Advance to Messrs. Gillett and Co. on Account of the Purchase of Boats and Equipments of the Ships taken up as Transports.....				10,000	0	0	
Candidate.							
Crimpage and Impress for 14 extra Men	1,296	0	0				
Batta Lascars employed on board this Ship.....	119	0	0				
				1,415	0	0	
Anstruther:							
Crimpage and Impress for 14 extra Men.....	1,296	0	0	184	0	0	
Batta Lascars, Cornwallis:							
4 Months Bottomry to the Native Crew of the Cornwallis.....	1,540	0	0				
Bottomry to Do.....	300	0	0				
				1,840			
Boat-hire and other Contingencies.....				953			
							41,892 9 6
Fury Gun Vessel:							
Wages of the Crew and extra Seamen	3,826	0	0				
Four Months Impress and Bottomry to the Native Crew.....	1,016	0	0				
Victualling Extra Seamen at Town....	54	0	0				
Provisions supplied her.....	2,440	0	0				
A Jolly Boat.....	160	0	0				
Carried forward.....	7,496	0	0				

Brought forward.....	7,496	0	0				
Carpenters Stores, &c.....	251	8	9				
Advanced to Captain Dunlop at Bombay.....	2,000	0	0				
				9,747	8	9	
Wasp Gun Vessel:							
Wages of the Crew and Extra Seamen	3,742	0	0				
Four Months Impress for the Native Crew.....	656	0	0				
Victualling extra Seamen at Town.....	35	11	6				
Provisions supplied her.....	830	1	9				
Stores and Workmen supplied her.....	406	8	5				
				5,670	5	5	
Brig Waller:							
Advances to Lieutenant Davidson....	2,000	0	0				
Three Months advance and Crimpage to 18 Seamen.....	1,276	0	0				
Batta Lascars..	49	11	0				
Repairs..	1,164	10	6				
Provisions supplied her	581	10	9				
Stores, Boat-hire, &c.....	305	13	0				
				5,377	13	3	
							20,795 11 3

April, 1801. Page 817.

For the Amount of the following Disbursements made by the Paymaster to the Bengal Detachment at Trincomalee:

Advance on account of 4 Months Freight of the Ship Maria Louisa.	36,000	0	0				
Purchase of a Boat for Do	350	0	0				
Repairing Water Casks for Do.....	369	2	8				
Lead for the Carbouses for Do.....	168	8	4				
Iron Hoops.....Do.....	96	4	8				
Carpenter's Work.....Do.....	81	5	5				
Commission to the Commissary of Supplies.....	106	8	6				
				37,171	13	7	
Add,							
Purchase of 4 Carriage Guns for the Brig Waller....				660	0	0	
							37,831 13 7
							23,12,182 13 7

Extract. FORT WILLIAM Military Paymaster's Journal.
April, 1801. Page 739.
Balance Dr. to Sundries.
The Expedition of the Year 1800.

Due from that Head for Advances made.....				2,87,645 4 10
				25,99,828

No. 8.

No. 8. (A.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, July, 1801. Page 202.

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.

EXPEDITION to EGYPT.

Paid Captain C Frazer, in part of an Order of Council, dated 4th instant, for the purchase of Provisions, &c.....	44,000	0	0			
Do.....Do. in full of Do.....	12,000	0	0			
				56,000	0	0
August, 1801. Page 241.						
Paid Captain Charles Frazer on an Order of Council, dated 6th July, 1801, on account the Purchase of Provisions for the use of the Expedition..... ...	30,000	0	0			
Do. Do. on Do. dated 27th Do. on account Do Do...	15,000	0	0			
				45,000	0	0
November, 1801. Page 300.						
Paid Mr. Wm. Robertson, on an Order of Council, dated 29th ultimo, as a Remuneration for the Services rendered by him while officiating in the Situation of Secretary to Sir Home Popham, K. M.	2,500	0	0			
Paid T. R. Spearman's Bill for 101 Casks of Sizes supplied for the use of the Troops at Cosier, and for conveying Wine and Water across the Desert to Ghinnote, at the Request of General Baird.....	808	0	0			
				3,308	0	0
January, 1802. Page 346.						
Paid Mr. J. Melvill's Bill for travelling Charges from Dacca to Calcutta.....	580	14	9			
Paid J. Shore, Secretary to the Committee of Embarkation, on account of the Compensation ordered to his Assistants and Writers	1,700	0	0			
				2,280	14	9
March, 1802 Page 400.						
Paid J. Shore, Secretary to the Committee of Embarkation, on account the Arrears of Wages due to two Writers employed by him from the 1st of September, 1801 to the 31st of January, 1802.....	800	0	0			
				800	0	0
April, 1802. Page 771.						
Amount of Cordage shipped on board the Ships Ganges, Experiment, and Gabriel.....	20,201	8	6			
Amount of Provisions and Naval Stores supplied in 1800-1, viz.						
Fury Gun Vessel..... 1,459 5 11						
Brig Waller..... .... 594 8 6						
Wasp Gun Vessel..... ..... 46 7 5						
Ship Cornwallis..... ..... 1,360 0 9						
Ship Candidate—Amount of old Iron Guns supplied her in January, 1801. 1,520 7 0						
	4,980	13	7			
				25,182	6	1

Page 784.

For the amount of travelling charges of colonel Capper, from Egypt to Bombay and Calcutta — — — — 8,836 0

Page 873.

For the amount of the following Disbursements, viz.
Advances made on account of the Hire of the under-mentioned Vessels taken up as Transports:

Ship Calcutta for twelve months, from 28 March, 1801 —	1,29,428	6	0		
Cuvera for Do. 31 Do. —	1,68,000	0	0		
Ann and Amelia, Do. 3 Do. —	144,000	0	0		
Candidate for 10 Do. Do. —	98,198	2	9		
Anstruther, Do. — Do. —	99,126	4	0		
Ruby, 12 Do. — Do. —	46,674	11	9		
Eliza — 6 Do. Do. —	26,600	0	0		
Do. 5 and 1 day — 28 April—	25,166	10	8		
Cecilia, 11 months — —	97,470	2	9		
Shah Byramgore, Do. Do. —	99,000	0	0		
London, 3 Do. — Do. —	16,000	0	0		
Hope, 5 and 3 days Do. —	25,500	0	0		
Gabriel, 7 months Do. —	55,200	0	0		
Superb, 10 Do. Do. —	90,000	0	0		
Auspicious, 9 Do. Do. —	76,500	0	0		
Neptune, 8 Do. Do. —	79,553	3	6		
Anna Maria, 5 April to 21 Aug.	27,200	0	0		
Do. 1st Sept. 1801, to 1st April, 1802 — — —	42,000	0	0		
Friendship, for 6 months and 1 day, from 28 March, 1801 —	33,786	10	8		
Experiment, Do. Do. 25 Do.	38,709	10	10		
Ganges — Do. Do. 30 Do.	38,783	5	4		
Admiral Rainier, 4 Do. 15 Nov.	54,000	0	0		
Adventure, 4 Do. — 5 Dec.	20,000	0	0		
Mary —— — 7,000 0 0					
7 days demurrage 1,500 0 0					
	28,500	0	0		
Maria Louisa, balance due to her owners — —	12,600	0	0		
David Scott, including demurrage	17,900	0	0		
Brig Expedition to the March, 1802 — —	21,180	0	0		
Sophia, from 16 April to 11 July, 1801 — — —	3,541	10	8		
				16,14,618	14 11
Paid Messrs. Gillet and Co. for fitting up sundry vessels as transports, and supplying them with boats —				91,184	3 1
Bounty and crimpage to extra European seamen —				3,558	0 0
Sloop, Bhur, and Cooley-hire — —				4,498	3 1
Boarding nettings for the ships Candidate, Superb, and Anstruther — — —				1,885	9 6
Passage of 30 officers and 232 men on the Bombay merchant, including 14 days demurrage — — —	14,550	0	0		
250 pigs of Kentledge for the Ann and Amelia — —	1,500	0	0		
Arming the Hoogly, and Hastings, schooners — —	814	12	9		
Advances to the commanders of the Cecilia and Anstruther —	3,308	4	0		
Paid Captain Thomas's bill of exchange — —	1,541	14	6		
Do. Capt. Lowe's two bills —	2 187	3	2		
				23,902	2 5

Fury gun vessel.								
Advance to captain Dunlop	—	162	14	10				
Wages to the crew	—	5359	0	8				
Bhur and Cooley-hire	—	17	1	0				
Provisions and stores —		490	5	0				
Hospital charges —	—	110	0	0				
					6,139	5	6	
Wasp gun vessel.								
Wages to the commander and crew	—	8,174	1	4				
Lieutenant Douglas's bill for disbursements at Bombay	—	2,060	0	0				
Lieutenant Powell's two bills of exchange — —	—	2,200	0	0				
Provisions and stores —	—	285	7	6				
Pansway and Cooley-hire	—	14	5	0				
Hospital charges —	—	117	5	4				
Contingencies —	—	15	1	6				
					12,866	4	8	
					17,58,652	11	2	
Brig Waller.								
Advances to captain A. Davidson, account the disbursements of the brig		9,850	15	5				
Wages of the commander, officers, and crew, and three months advance to the 1st Dec. 1801 —	—	11,067	5	6				
Amount of a bill of exchange drawn at Mocha — —	—	1,255	0	0				
Provisions, &c. supplied her	—	4,994	2	2				
Matthew Smith's bill for board and loading — —	—	51	0	0				
Pansway, tow boat, cooley, and boat-hire — —	—	303	12	6				
Piloting the vessel from Balasore	—	144	0	0				
Hospital charges —	—	39	10	8				
					27,705	14	3	
							17,86,358	9 5

Page 891.

For the Amount of stores supplied from the warehouse to the vessels sent on the expedition, viz.								
To the Fury gun vessel —	—	1,826	13	1				
To the Wasp gun vessel	—	1,843	9	3				
To the brig Waller		18,277	14	0				
					21,948	4	4	
Amount of stores issued for the repairs and use of the boats and gun launches at the Red Sea					3,596	0	6	
							—	25,544 4 10

Page 906.

For the amount of the following:

Gratuity paid to Mr. Stokes, the Company's agent at Mocha, for his services — —					1,489	10	6	
Balance of salary to John Lowe, agent of transports — — — —					1,693	0	0	
							3,182	10 6
							19,56,493	0 0

Page 865.

Military Paymaster-general Dr. to sundry Accounts.

To Expedition to Egypt.

For the amount of treasure received by the paymaster with the expedition to Egypt from the Transports, viz.

From th Cuvera, as per Mr. Rider's receipt, dated 24th May, 1801	Dollars	30,000	0	0	63,600	0	0
By Sir J. Pophim, as per Mr Rider's receipt, dated 24th June, 1801	Dollars	40,460, a' 207	15	0	84,080	15	0
					1,47,680	15	0
					18,08,812	0	0

Extract BENGAL MILITARY PAYMASTER's JOURNAL April. 1802. Page 588.

Balance Dr to Sundries.

The Expedition of the year 1800.

Due from that head	1,79,666	0	0

Page 587.

J. Rider, Paymaster to the Bengal Troops on Foreign Service

Due from him for Advances made	5,17,189	0	0

Page 590.

J. Melvill, Paymaster to the Troops on Foreign Service.

Due from him for advances made	54,416	0	0

Page 500.

Sundries Dr. to General Books.

Captain W. C. Stokes, agent for the care and dispatch of supplies to the army under the command of Maj.-gen. Baird. Paid from the general treasury the amount of captain Stokes' draft dated Factory, at Mocha the 19th June, 1801, upon his excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general of Bengal, in favour of Syed Mahomed Akeel Sarroff —Vide Account of Advances for December, 1801	26,000	0	0

Page 590.

Balance Dr. to Sundries.

John White, Paymaster to the Troops on Foreign Service.

Due from him for Advances made	45,316	0	0
Sa. Rs....	26,32,901	0	0

No. 8. (A.)

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL, May, 1802.

Page 170. Sundry Accounts Dr. to Treasury.

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Paid Major John Malcolm, on an order of council, dated the 10th instant, being the amount of Captain J. G. Scott's bill for expenses incurred on his journey from the camp at Routta to this presidency, on the public service, under the orders of Major general Baird	1,574	0	0			
Paid the Committee of Embarkation, on an order of Council, dated 29th April, to enable them to discharge the arrears of wages, due to two writers employed by them	320	0	0			

Page 218. July, 1802.

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Paid Gopaul Doss Munoor Doss the amount of a bill, dated Mocha, the 9th April, 1802, in favour of Vizier Seakerain, drawn by Mr Stokes' agent, for the purpose of supplying the army under General Baird, for...	21,200	0	0			

Page 225. August, 1802.

Paid Mr. John Shore, on an order of Council, dated 22d July last, to discharge the arrears of wages due to two writers, employed by the Committee of Embarkation, from 1st April to 30th June last	480	0	0			

Page 287. October, 1802.

Paid Mr. John Shore, on an order of council, dated 14th inst. to discharge arrears of wages due to two writers, employed for transcribing the fair proceedings of the Committee of Embarkation for July, August, and September last.....	470	0	0			
				24,054	0	0

Page 316. Nov. 1802.

Paid Major Charles Frazer, garrison storekeeper, on an order of Council, dated 28th ultimo, in favour of the Committee of Embarkation, for the purpose of discharging the arrears of wages due to the artificers engaged for the late service in Egypt, and who were embarked on the Cuvera Transport	6,186					
Paid Mr. John Lowe's bill for sundry presents given to Johnnie Katcheef, of Keree, and Teregah Aga, at Cossire, to interest them in the safe conduct of dispatches sent to commodore Sir Home Popham, K. M. Mr. Melville, and establishment passing the desert, and for the protection of the bakers, &c. &c. working on shore, as well as to the sick landed at Cossire	328	0	0			
				6,514	0	0

Page 343. Dec. 1802.

Paid Mr. C. Stokes, on an order of council, dated 11th ultimo, on account of the arrears of his salary as agent for the care and dispatch of army supplies in the Red Sea				26,680 10 8
Page 396 February, 1803.				
Paid major Charles Frazer, garrison storek eper. on an order of council, dated the 10th instant, being the balance due to him for the disbursements of the late expedition to Egypt - -	81,538	12	4	
Paid Mr. John Shore, secretary, on an order of government, dated 3d inst. to pay the arrears of wages due to two writers, employed by them from the 1st Oct to the 31st Dec. 1802 - -	480	0	0	
				82,018 12 4

Page 470. April, 1803.

To amount paid on the following accounts

To capt. Galloway six months salary, as agent for the Madras and Bengal division of transports in the Red Sea - - - - - - - -	1,665	0		
Lieut. R. W. Clarke acting agent from the 1st Feb. to the 31st July 1804 - - - -	580	0		
——James Downie, Harbour-master at Judda, from the 18th July, 1801, to 18th July, 1802	2,831	0		
Remuneration to naval officer employed in surveying different parts in the Red Sea - - -	1,532	0	0	
Dolls. -	6,609	0	0	or

Expedition to Egypt Dr. to Governor-general Page 485

Being the amount of a bill drawn by major W. Clarke, envoy at Cairo, dated 19th April, 1803, in favour of capt. J. D. Lippiatt transferred, being on account of wages of the officers and ship's company of the Portuguese frigate, Real Fidelessima				3,036 0 0
Page 518.				
For the amount loss on gold and silver coin, received back from Egypt by major Harris, charged in the treasury account for Sept 1802 Which produced at the mint, on recoinage -				4,647

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Marine paymaster.

Page 814 For the amount of the following disbursements

Freight of the under-mentioned Transports.

Shah Byramgore to the 19th Aug 1802, at 9,000 per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43,800	0	0	
Anstruther, to the 22d Sept. 1802, at 1,000 per do.	59,666	10	8	
Candidate, to the 23d Aug. at do - - - - -	49,833	5	4	
Ann and Amelia to the 8th Nov. at 12,000 pr mh	87,200	0	0	
Neptune, to the 17th Sept. - - at 10,000 do -	57,666	10	8	
Auspicious, to the 15th Sept. - at 8,500 do. -	46,750	0	0	
Anna Maria, to the 12th Dec. - at 6,000 do. -	50,354	13	9	
Calcutta, to the - - - - - at 11,000 do -	28,233	5	4	
Adventure, to the 2d Aug. - at 5,000 do. -	18,000	0	0	
Popham, from 28th Oct, 1801, to 25th June, 1802, at 3,800 per month - - - - - -	23,800	0	0	
Covera, to the 28th Oct. 1802 - a 14,000 do -	91,387	1	7	
Cecilia, to the 16th Aug. - - at 9,000 do -	40,645	2	7	
Superb to the - - - - at 9,000 do -	42,387	1	6	
Raby, to the 11th Aug - - at 4,000 do. -	17,466	10	8	
Brig Expedition, to the 4th Sept. at 1,800 do -	15,480	0	0	
Castle of Good Hope, to the - at 7,500 do. -	20,000	0	0	
				6,95,170 14 1

Capt. J. Lowe's salary as agent of transports, from January to the 18th Oct. 1802 at 1,000 per month	9,580	10	3			
Do. establishment under do. from March to do. at 400 per month	3,189	0	6			
				15,069	10	9
Capt John Galloway's salary as agent of transports for the Bengal division, from 15th August, 1801, to 20th August, 1802, at 600 per month, is	7,300	0	0			
Deduct,—received from Sir Home Popham ...	3,600	0	0			
				3,700	0	0
Contingencies:						
Amount incurred by the owners of the Anu and Amelia, in attending her for the accommodation of troops	1,320	0	0			
Boat and Bhur hire of stores	634	3	9			
Cooly hire	21	4	6			
Maintenance of the officers and crew of the ships Maria, Louisa, and Real Fidelissima, after the wreck of these transports ...	1,739	0	0			
Arrears of wages to 8 men of the Candidate	2,334	0	3			
Do to one man of the Fuzualum	64	10	8			
Capt. Richardson's bill for spars &c. ...	408	11	2			
				6,121	14	4

Page 507. Expedition to Egypt Dr. to Sundry Accounts.
Sa Rs 2°,3°o
being the amount of the following adjustments.

To charges general of the General Department. For the amount advanced to Mr Stokes from the Durbar cash, Vide journal 1800-1, page 570, being on account of his salary as agent for the dispatch of supplies in the Gulph of Arabia -	15,000	0	0			
To Bombay presidency For the amount of Mr. Stokes' draft on the paymaster at Bombay, dated 2d April, 1801 ... ... for By. Rs. 8,000, or	7,336	0	0			
				22,336	0	0

Treasury Dr to sundry accounts.
September, 1802. Page 253.
To expedition to Egypt.

Received from major Harris in several sorts of coin, valued at...				33,258	15	5
April, 1803, Page 479. For amount of six chests containing 24,000 dollars received from Mr. C Stokes, agent for the care and dispatch of supplies, difference of exchange between GCrs and Sa. dollars 3¾-4ths per cent. dollars 23,700 or exchange at 209 5 per ⅞ dollars...				48,351	3	0
Page 491. April, 1803 Account current London Dr. to expedition to Egypt ... ... Sa. Rs.	12,468	12	0			
Being the amount advanced to Capt. Sir H. Popham from the treasure of the Cuvera on account of his majesty's ships in the Red Sea, as per his receipt, dated Judda Road the 2d May, 1801, Sp. dollars 6 000 at 207. 13. per ⅞ dollars. ...				12,468	12	0
Page 514 For the amount produce of Bullion received back from Egypt and recoined at the mint, viz. From major-general Baird, German crowns 71,790¼ Spanish dollars 97.5			Sa Rs.	1,42,871	11	

Page 831.

For the amount of the following, viz.

Freight of the Admiral Rainier, from the 15th Nov. 1801, to the 15th March, 1802, for which this head was debited in the last year at 13,500 per month	54,000	0	0			
Wages of Lascars of the ship Asia, do. do. ..	261	0	0			
				54,261	0	0
Received from the owners of transports taken up for this expedition for the freight of stores and Lascars, viz						
From Messrs. Hamilton and Abdelein ...	153	7	3			
Messrs. Cowies and Bazett ...	1,847	5	8			
Mr. George Tyler	6,273	14	5			
				8,314	9	7
Received from capt. Clarkson, and from Messrs. Farlie, Gilmore, and Co.'s hall the amount advanced them on account of officers ...	1,913	12	8			
Received from capt. Bowen in exchange of 400 dollars	880	0	0			
				2,7	12	8

Page 925.

For the amount sale of an old boat received from the ship Friendship, on the 28th May, 1802				24	0	0
				3,02,.11	0	0
				3,99,137	0	0

Extract, FORT WILLIAM MILITARY PAYMASTER'S JOURNAL, May, 1802. Page 59.

Sundries Dr. to Cash

Expedition of 1800. Transferred from apothecary Campbell's bill for medicines, supplied the Lascars of the transport gone to the Red Sea, in November, 1801, audited by the military auditor-general £. 1.5. 9. 0½ or ...					1	2 12
September, 1802 Page 311						
Expedition for the year, 1800.— Paid capt. H. Falconer, as per bill, for the value of his camp equipage destroyed by order of government, audited ...	300	0	0			
Do. major-general D. Baird, do. do. ...	975	0	0			
October, 20th, 1802. Page 942				1,275	0	0
Expedition.— Paid capt. John Wright, as per bill, for owners of the ship Superb, for 4 bolts of Bengal canvas, audited by the military auditor-general...Sa. Rs	86	12	10			
Paid do. do. as per bill, for table allowance for capt. C. Brown, and assistant surgeon Wake, audited by the military auditor-general .....Sa. Rs. 660	0	0				
Deduct placed to the debit of capt Brown and assistant surgeon Wake, as per military auditor-general's letter of the 12th Oct. 1802	220	0	0			
Carried over ..... St. Rs. 440	0	0	or 421	7	0	

	Brought forward.....	421	7	0	
14th.	Do lieut. P Phipps do for camp equipage, destroyed by order of government, audited by the military auditor-general	350	0	0	
14th.	Do. lieut Thomas Evens do do	350	0	0	
	Do [illegible] J Gerrard, do. do.....	150	0	0	
18th	Do [illegible] surgeon G Proctor, do do	300	0	0	
	Do [illegible] John Forbes do do	325	0	0	
13th	Do lieut Charles Showers do do..... ..	350	0	0	
15th	Do Thomas White, late paymaster, do.....				
	Do Sont Rups [illegible] 8, 1 or Sa. Rs.....	387	1	0	
	Do Do [illegible] surgeon James Small, do.	240	0	0	
17th	Do lieut U M'Pherson, do	350	0	0	
21st	Do lieut A. Maxtone, do.....	360	0	0	
18th	Do assistant surgeon C. Wake do.	360	0	0	
9th	Do major [illegible] S. Broughton for pay and batta of Sudy Omar, drummer, died at bombay, on the [illegible] Feb 1802, from 1st March, 1801, to 11th feb 1802, St. Rups 184 or	176	1	1	
19th	Do major T Harris, do. for camp equipage destroyed by order of the government. St Rs 965, or	665	0	4	
22d	Do assistant surgeon H Warren, as per bill for camp equipage destroyed by order of government, St Rs 308 or	287	1	1	
13th	Do Lieutenant C. S. Showers, do for staff allowances as acting quarter-master of the Bengal volunteers for June, 1802, St. Rs. 150, or Sa Rs ...	143	8	7	
	Do. for July do 150, or.....	143	8	7	
15th	—Paid assistant surgeon James Small for table allowance from 5th July to 5th August, 1802, St. Rs. 128 or - - - - - -	122	7	8	
Do	Mr. William Gordon, cooper, as per receipt, being the balance of his account current. Vide secretary Shore's letter of the 25th Oct.	876	10	8	
	Transferred 3 bills of major Charles Frazer, garrison-storekeeper, for landing articles from country ships, Prince, Matilda, and Hope, audited by the military auditor -	49	9	5	
Do	56 bills of capt. Charles Frazer, garrison-storekeeper, for provisions supplied by him on account of the expedition from No 158 to 213 inclusive, audited by the military auditor-general Vide capt. Greene's letter of the 7th September, 1802, as per cash account for October, 1802 - - - - - - - - -	7,84,664	13	7	
					7,91,158 11 5

November, 1802. Page 306.

Expedition of 1800.—Transferred the following bills of assistant surgeon J. Dick, audited by the military auditor-general, viz.

One abstract of medical allowances to a detachment of his majesty's 80th regiment, for June, 1802, - - - - - - S. R.	527	8	0	
One do. - do. - for July - -	524	9	4	
One do. - do. - for August - -	661	8	0	
One do - do. - for September -	683	13	4	

Carried forward..... St. Rs. 2,400 6 8 or 2,296 15 7

Brought forward.....			2,296	15 3
5th. Paid capt Stevenson, as per bill, for subsistence money for ensign Wilson, audited by the military auditor-general - St. Rs. 246 0 0, or			232	9 9
16th Paid lieut. J. Ludlow, as per bill, for a subaltern's tent destroyed by order of government, audited - - - - - - -			350	0 0
19th. Do. Mr. N. H. Gouldbawke, do. for value of his tent, do. ...St. rupees 52. 4. or			50	0 0
18th. Do lieut. K. Murcheson, do. do. - -			410	0 0
2nd. Captain William brown for table allowance to officers. Vide deputy-military auditor-general's letter of the 13th Nov. 1802, St Rs. 896, or - - - - - - - -			857	6 0
Paid Mr. William Brown, assistant surgeon of his majesty's 80th regt. of foot, for medical allowance for June, 1802 - - - - - -			788	11 8
Do. - Do for July - - -	776	0 0		
Do. - Do. for August - -	770	1 4		
St. Rs	2,335	0 0	or 2,334	5 8
				6,151

December, 1802, Page 334.

Expedition of 1800.—3d Transferred from the amount of capt. R Wardlaw's account for victualing sundry officers on board the hon. Company's ship Asia. Vide the military auditor-general's letter of the 29th Nov. 1802, - - - - - St. Rs.		5,808	0 0	
Paid conductor of provisions, W. Coat's bills, for table allowance from 8th July to 7th August, 1802, audited by the military auditor-general - - - - - -		60	0 0	
Do. lieut. J Gordon's bill do from 17th July to 30th Aug 1802. do.		144	0 0	
Paid capt. W. Lay's bill for table allowance to sundry officers on board the ship Rainier, Do. St. Rs.	5,634 0 0			
Charged to Mr. Hall, on account of sundry officers. Vide military aud. gen.'s letter of the 7th Dec. 1802. ... ..St. Rs.	1,878 0 0			
		3,756	0 0	
Do. captain W. Bowen's bill for table allowance for officers of his majesty's 19th regiment of foot, audited by the mil. aud. gen.	168 0 0			
Deduct chargeable to the government of Ceylon. Vide mil. aud. gen.'s letter of 29th Nov. 1802.....	56 0 0			
		112	0 0	
St. Rs.		9,880	0 0	
			9,141	1 6

Paid captain John Galloway's bill for table allowance of officers of his majesty's 10th and 80th regiments, from Suez to India, audited by the military auditor general.....St Rs. 6,612 0 0
Deduct to be charged to the Presidency of Fort St. George and 10th regiment. Vide deputy military auditor general's letter of the 11th Nov. 1802..... ..... 2,210 0 0
—— 4,402 0 0

13,835 1 6

January, 1803. Page 362.

Expedition of 1800.—Transferred the amount of captain J. Clarkson, of the Honourable Company's transport ship, Candidate, for disbursements on account victualling, &c of the Honourable Company's sepoys and European seamen, audited by the military auditor general. Vide captain Green's letter of the 4th Jan. 1803. .... 6,557 5 4
4th Paid captain E Roebuck's bill, for articles sent on board the Anna-Maria transport, audited by the military auditor general..... 977 11 0

St. Rs. 7,535 0 4

18th. Paid captain J. Aubury, commissary of stores, bill for craft-hire, for receiving ordnance, &c from the ship Peggy, audited by the military auditor general.. .....St. Rs. 55. or Sa. Rs. 52 10 10

7,537 11

March, 1803. Page 458.

Expedition of 1800.—Paid lieutenant C. L. Showers, as per military auditor general's letter of the 2d Nov. 1802, being amount allowed on paymaster White's disbursements for Sept. 1801..... 31 0 0
Transferred lieutenant C. Bower's bill for allowances for repair of arms, &c. of the 7th battalion company of the 2d volunteer battalion, from 1st October, to 8th November, 1802, audited by the military auditor general 63 5 0

St. Rs. 94 5 0

Sundries Dr to Military Board
April, 1803. Page 548.

Expedition of the year 1800.—Amount of sundry provisions, casks, &c issued from the garrison storekeeper's department to the expedition, in the months of February, May, and July, 1802. Vide as above 1,212 10 7
Amount of sundry articles issued from the arsenal of Bombay to the detachment of the Bengal volunteer battalion, in the months of April and June, 1802 .... 1,415 1 0
Amount of two private tents issued from the arsenal at Bombay to the Bengal volunteer battalion, under the command of major E. Broughton. Vide Do. 223 14 0
Amount of sundry articles issued from the arsenal of Fort St. George and subordinate stations, to the Bengal troops, between the 1st August, and the 31st Oct 1801. Vide Do. 6,610 7 11

9,472 1 6

Brought forward Sa. Rs.

Page 559. Expedition of the Year 1800.

Amount of ordnance and stores supplied, without deposit, from the arsenal, in the months of February, March, and November, 1801, by order of Committee of Embarkation, to the ships Candidate, Anstruther, Cecilia, Superb, and Sarah.—Vide military board book for the year 1801-2..... 9,330 11 0

Page 561. The Expedition of 1800 Dr. to the Bombay Presidency Sa. Rs. 197 12 2

The amount of arrears of pay to one tindal, and five lascars, returned from the Red Sea by orders of Mr. Melvill,..... Bombay, Rups 208. 2. 68 or Sa. Rs. 197 12 2

Vide auditor general's letter of the 29th April, 1803.

Page 572. Expedition for the year 1800 Dr. to sundries Sa. Rs. 91,691. 13. 4.

John Hall, Paymaster to the Artillery and Garrisons.

For Amount of audited Disbursements on account of Expedition. Vide capt Green's letter of 8th July, 1803.

Account of expenses for 1800-1 Sa.Rs.	2,260	2	5
Do. of Do. for 1802-3	36,837	10	2
For amount allowed by Do. short drawn. Vide as above.....	95	11	0
			39,193 7 7

John Hall, Paymaster of Company's Allowances to the King's troops.

For Amount of audited Disbursements on account of Expedition. Vide above.

Account of expenses 1801-2 Sa. Rs.	444	7	7
Do. of Do. for 1802-3	34,677	6	4
			35,121 13 11

John Hall, Deputy Paymaster to the King's Troops.

For amount of audited Disbursements on account of Expedition. Vide as above

Account of Expences for 1801-2 .....Sa. Rs. 17,376 7 10

91,691 13 1

Page 591. Sundries Dr. to John Hall, Paymaster. Expedition of the year 1800

Account of expenses for 1800-1 .....Sa. Rs.	22,489	8	7
Do. of Do. for 1801-2	183,567	7	8
Do. of Do. for 1802-3.....	169,732	13	0
			3,75,789 13 3

Military Board Dr. to Sundries.

Page 551. To Expedition for 1800.

Amount of serviceable and repairable ordnance and military stores received into the arsenal in the months of October and November, 1802, from on board the ships Anstruther, Cecilia, and Candidate, which were issued to those vessels from thence, in February, 1801, without deposit, by order of the Committee of Embarkation, having been employed by government for the service of the expedition —Vide as above... Sa. Rs. 4,170 5 8

Amount of serviceable and repairable ordnance, ordnance stores, ammunition, camp equippage, &c. received into the arsenal from the expedition, between the 1st February, 1802, and the 31st Jan. 1803.—Vide Do. 1,73,167 2 8

Amount of sundry provisions, &c. received into the garrison storekeeper's department from the expedition, between the 1st February, 1802, and the 31st Jan 1803.—Vide Do.	69,949	11	10
Amount of arms and accoutrements received from the volunteer battalion returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	1,462	15	9
Amount of arms and accoutrements received from the 1st battalion of volunteers returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	20	1	1
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 3d regiment of native infantry, from the 1st battalion Bengal volunteers, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	59	12	8
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 3d regiment of native infantry, from the 1st and 2d Bengal volunteer battalions, returned from Egypt —Do.	725	7	2
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 6th regiment of native infantry, from the Bengal volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt—Do.	419	4	8
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 8th regiment of native infantry, from the 1st Bengal volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide as above.....	39	11	5
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 11th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	9	6	10
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 12th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	60	3	1
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 13th regiment of native infantry, from the late 1st volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	172	3	9
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 14th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt —Vide Do.....	103	5	8
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 15th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt —Vide Do.	230	12	6
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 16th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	60	3	4
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 17th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	1,764	15	0
Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 18th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt.—Vide Do.	721	5	0

Amount of arms and accoutrements received by the 19th regiment of native infantry, from the late volunteer battalion, returned from Egypt —Vide Do	956	7	2		
Amount of 135 stand of arms and accoutrements delivered into the arsenal at Bombay, by the 2d Bengal volunteer battalion, under command of major Jas. M'Lean, agreeable to a general order issued at that Presidency, on the 31st July, 1802 —Vide as above ...	2,709	11	0		
Amount of stores delivered to the arsenal at Bombay, by the Bengal volunteer battalion, in the months of April and June, 1802 —Vide Do	5,072	1	7		
Amount of 2 private and 5 sepoy tents delivered to his majesty's 84th regiment of foot by the Bengal volunteer battalion, under command of major Broughton.—Vide Do.	1,596	4	6		
Amount of sundry articles delivered to the arsenal of Fort St. George and subordinate stations, by the Bengal troops, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct. 1801—Vide Do.	1,528	4	9		
				2,23,6[illegible]	
To Expedition for the Year 1800.					
Amount of serviceable and repairable ordnance and military stores received into the arsenal from the ship Anna-Maria, in the months of October and November, 1801, and which were issued to her by order of the Committee of Embarkation of the 13th Dec. 1800, without deposit.—Vide Do.				9[illegible]4	
				2,26,617	
				10,8[illegible],[illegible]7	3 0
				5,51,[illegible]5	0 0
Deduct advances for stores, &c. charged in former years.....				5,2[illegible],38[illegible]	0 0
				5,99,[illegible]57	0 0
Brought from Page 155.....				11,28,[illegible]94	0 [illegible]

May, 1802. Page 19.
Deduct. Sundries Dr. to Balance.
John Ryder, Paymaster to the Bengal troops on Foreign service.
Due from him as per last balance—— -- 5,17,191 8 3

April, 1803. Page 658.
Balance Dr. to Sundries.
J. Rider, late paymaster to the troops on Foreign service due from him — — — 5,08,997 3 7

	8,894	0	[illegible]
	11,19,630	0	0

May, 1802. Page 23.
Sundries Dr. to Balance.
John Melville, Paymaster to the troops on Foreign service, due from him as per last balance — — 51,416 8 1

April, 1803. Page 662.
Balance Dr. to Sundries.

John Melville, Paymaster to the troops on foreign service, due from him, for advances made.....	85,044 3 11	30,628 0 0	
Thomas White, Paymaster to the troops on foreign service, due from him, as per last balance	45,316 13 1		
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, due from him for advances	11,33,916 13 5	10.87,930 0 0	
Sicca Rupees.....		22 38,188 0 0	

No. 8. (B.)

Extract. FORT ST. GEORGE MILITARY CONSULTATIONS.
July, 1802.

Extract. Letter from the Military Auditor-general.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

THE expense of shipping employed on account of the "Expedition," with the provisions sent on board, was pagodas 1,08,307. 36; for the past year it amounts to pagodas 2,45,445. 24. 18. leaving an excess in 1801-2 of pagodas 1,37,137. 30. 18. As a probable increase on account of the "Expedition" in the past official year, the sum of pagodas 1,500,000 was stated. This probable increase, added to the amount actually expended in 1800-1 was therefore looked upon as the probable expense for 1801-2, which has, however, fallen short of those two sums in the amount of pagodas 12,862. 11. 02.

Extract. Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Madras Government, between 30th April, 1802, and 1st May, 1803.

The Expedition.

For batta and other allowances to the troops sent on the Expedition to Egypt..... ..... Pagodas 1,24,970. 5. 21

No. 8. (C.)

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Expenses incurred in the Military Department, under the Presidency of Bombay, by the Expedition to Egypt, comprehending Pay and Allowances to the Troops and Public Followers, Freight of Ships, and other Vessels as Transports, Stores, Provisions, and Contingencies of various Descriptions; framed from the several audited Garrison and Field Accounts, from December, 1800, to March, 1803, inclusive; with the Exception of the Amount of Stores and Provisions, both which were taken agreeably to the Statements furnished by the Military Board's Secretary, under the 18th January last.

N. B. This statement includes the stoppages for cloathing the Hon. Company's troops, but not for His Majesty's regiments; as the cloathing stoppages for them are not paid in this country.

Pay and allowances to the troops, staff departments, and public followers, including medical charges	17,97,620	3	1
Freight of ships, dows, drogues, &c. as transports, including boat-hire for harbour work, and compensation for loss and damage of vessels at sea	28,71,210	3	7
Expenditure of stores	1,50,805	1	24
Ditto of provisions	7,25,481	2	17
Contingencies of various descriptions, including purchase of petty stores, tanks, and water-casks, purchase and feeding of public cattle	9,02,878	3	4
Total Rupees	64,47,997	1	8

Bombay, Military Auditor-general's Office,
7th April, 1803.

(Signed) JAMES KELLY,
Mily. Aud. Gen.

The division of this sum, for the respective years, as in No. 8, has been made on the following principles:

In 1800-1, it appears, by the account of the disbursements of the Bombay Government, that the charges and supplies for the expedition amounted to Rupees 29,26,000.

In 1801-2, these charges were estimated at Rupees 24,50,000.

The remainder of the gross sum, stated as above, is therefore assumed as expended in 1802-3.

It is, however, supposed that this sum of Rupees 64,48,000, does not include the whole of the charges for the expedition incurred at Bombay, as supplies of treasure were sent in 1800-1, which do not appear to be inserted in this account; but until the compleat accounts are received from India, the expenses of the expedition must be considered as partly stated on estimate.

East-India House,
May, 1805.

(Errors excepted)

Extract.

Extract. FORT WILLIAM JOURNAL. April, 1803.

Embassy to the Arab States, under Sir Home Popham, K. M.
Dr. to sundry Accounts...Sa. Rs. 2,61,403 8 7
Being the amount of the following adjustments:

To Governor-general:					
For amount of advances for which he has been debited, viz.					
Amount particularized on the 12th page of this Journal			1,18,366	10	8
Bills drawn by Sir Home Popham, on account of the Duchess of York schooner:					
No. 1. One bill dated 7th May, 1802, in favour of Barber, Palmer, & Co.	25,000	0 0			
2. One Do. Do. Do.	15,000	0 0			
3. One Do. 2d Aug. Do.	20,000	0 0			
			60,000	0 0	
Sir Home Popham's salary for 3 days of 1801, twice charged, Dollars 96¾, or			193	9 10	
Difference of exchange on 20,000 Dollars, charged at 208. 8. instead of 209. 5. the rate at which his disbursements are calculated			162	8 0	
					1,78,722 12 6
To Bombay Presidency:					
For amount of the following:					
One bill drawn on that Government, dated Suez, 2d May, 1800, in favour of William Richardson.....Dollars			8,750	0 0	
Received from Verjea Sarskran, the Company's Broker at Mocha, 400 Ducats, at 2 Dollars, 13 each			8864	0 0	
Ditto Ditto, 7,500 G. Cns. difference of exchange between G. Cns. and Spanish Dollars 5¾ per cent			7,219	0 0	
Dollars...			16,855½	0 0	
Exchange at 209. 5. per 100 Dollars					35,281 3 1
To Expedition to Egypt:					
For amount of 6 chests, containing 24,000 Dollars, received from Mr. C. Stokes, Agent for the care and dispatch of supplies, difference of exchange between G. Cns. and Spanish Dollars 3¼ per cent. Dollars 23,100, or exchange at 209. 5. per 100 Dollars					48,351 3 0
To Civil Charges:					
For amount of Mr. Wm. P. Elliott's salary from 29th October, 1801, to February, 1802, part in Bengal, transferred through him at [illegible]s. Dollars 977¾, or					2,048 6 0
Sicca Rupees ..					2,61,403 8 7

No.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT (No. 1.) of the Claim of the Paymaster (pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed 11th June, 1793, cap. serving in India, from the 25th December, 1792, to 24th

ars fo the P have made	Regiment.	Subsistence.	Recruiting	Contingencies	Allowance to Captains.
1793...	19th Drag	2,171 8	1,830	0	
	36th Foot.	1,814 13	900	0	
	52th Foot.	1,339 11	500	0	
	71st Foot.	962 15 6	....		
	72d Foot.	1,458 12 0	3,125		
	73d Foot.	1,345 11 10			
	74th Foot.	1,904 13 10			
	75th Foot.	7 6	2,350	0	
	76th Foot.....	1,433 8 0	560	0	
	77th Foot.....	1,217 17 10	1,850	0	
		14,374 3 0	11,115	0 0	
794...	19th Drag.....	1,686 13 4	1,815		
	36th Foot.....	1,927 13 6	1,000		
	52d Foot.....	1,489 18 6	970		
	71st Foot.....	1,398 6 6	1,075		
	72d Foot.....	1,746 15 0	2,040		
	73d Foot.....	1,494 11 6	1,000		
	74th Foot.....	2,055 17 6	....		
	75th Foot.....	851 15 6	1,560		
	76th Foot.....	1,819 12 0	840		
	77th Foot.....	1,604 13 4	1,780		
		16,075 16 8	12,080	0 0	

. . . . . 9.)

General of his Majesty's Land Forces upon the East India Company, 52. sec. 128.) for certain Payments made by him to Regiments December, 1803.

Off-reckonings.			Arrears.						
	12	5	1,508	17	3				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	1				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
2,931	9	5	1,167	1	4				
29,151	19	6	12,012	9	3				

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence.....	11,371	3	0
Recruiting	11,115	0	0
Off-reckonings	29,151	19	6
Arrears.....	12,012	9	3
Carried to Folio 183	£ 66,653	11	9

2,718	10	6	1,292	0	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
29,102	0	6	11,054	15	0

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence.....	16,075	16	8
Recruiting..	12,080	0	0
Off-reckonings.....	29,102	0	6
Arrears.....	11,054	15	0
Carried to Folio 188..... ..	£ 68,312	12	2

Abstract Statement (No. 1) of the Paymaster-General's

Years for which the Payment have been made	Regiments.	Subsistence.	Recruiting.	Contingencies	Allowance to Captains
1795...	19th Drag.	958 2 6	.....	200 0 0	——
	36th Foot... ..	1,814 9 6	1,000 0 0	.....	——
	52d Foot	1,375 19 0	1,500 0 0	.....	——
	71st Foot	1,102 16 0	1,000 0 0	130 0 0	——
	72d Foot	1,139 6 6	.....	.....	——
	73d Foot.....	1,698 18 0	1,500 0 0	.....	——
	74th Foot.....	1 883 18 0	1,130 0 0	.....	——
	75th Foot.....	1,437 2 2	.....	.....	——
	76th Foot.....	1,437 16 6	1,300 0 0	... ..	——
	77th Foot.....	1,166 7 6	1,000 0 0	.....	——
		14,014 15 8	8,430 0 0	330 0 0	——
1796...	19th Drag.....	1,006 3 0	1,150 0 0	.....	——
	23th Drag	8,665 5 6	352 16 0	52 0 0	428 18 0
	27th Drag	7 051 18 8	1,315 16 10	331 16 3	397 1 8
	12th Foot.....	8.796 12 4	1 081 17 8	317 6 11	491 13 10
	19th Foot.....	7,670 8 6	131 12 0	268 15 3	590 0 6
	33d Foot	10 379 5 9	2,327 8 5	171 8 6	646 11 6
	36th Foot.....	2,922 9 6	500 0 0	.....	——
	52d Foot	1,382 15 0	2,000 0 0	.....	——
	71st Foot.....	2,095 3 0	1,350 0 0	300 0 0	——
	72d Foot.....	682 19 6	.....	.....	——
	73d Foot.....	1,723 2 4	1,000 0 0	.....	——
	74th Foot.....	1 730 9 0	1 000 0 0	.....	——
	75th Foot.....	1,317 2 3	80 0 0	.....	——
	76th Foot.....	1,627 16 6	2,800 0 0	.....	——
	77th Foot	613 1 0	.....	.....	——
	78th Foot.....	692 15 0	.....	.....	122 18 5
	80th Foot.....	14,000 0 0	.....	450 0 0	636 14 10
		72,417 6 10	15,089 10 11	1,891 6 11	3 313 18 9

Claim upon the East India Company, &c.—*continued.*

Off-reckon-			Arrears		
2,768	16	8	1,292	0	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
2,931	10	0	1,084	15	0
9,152	0	8	11,071	15	0

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence -	11,911	15	8
Recruiting - -	3,133	0	0
Contingencies -	330	0	0
Off-reckonings -	29 17[illegible]	0	8
Arrears -	1[illegible]0	[illegible]	0
Carried to folio 183	,981	11	

2,776	2	8	1,295	10	0
1,778	6	4	——		
1,634	8	7	——		
1,805	4	7	——		
2,166	15	4	——		
2,404	10	0	——		
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
2,939	12	8	1,194	0	0
451	8	4	——		
2,332	8	1	——		
43,805	17	11	12,041	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence -	72,417	6	10
Recruiting -	15,089	10	11
Contingencies -	1,891	6	11
Allowance to captains	3,313	18	9
Off-reckoning, - -	41,8[illegible]5	17	11
Arrears - -	12,021	12	0
Carried to folio 183	£ 146,559	11	4

Abstract Statement (No. 1) of the Paymaster-General's

Years for which the Payments have been made	Regiments.	Subsistence.	Recruiting.	Contingencies	Allowance to Captains.
1797...	19th Drag.....	1,338 2 10	500 0 0	——	——
	25th Drag	4,212 8 10	1,314 0 0	——	——
	27th Drag...	1 601 2 3	.....	100 0 0	——
	28th Foot... ..	3,288 6 5	930 0 0	315 0 0	——
	19th Foot.....	7,089 3 10	.....	——	779 15 0
	33d Foot	3,479 18 8	2,300 0 0	350 0 0	——
	36th Foot.....	2,791 2 3	.....	——	——
	52d Foot	3 627 4 4	500 0 0	——	——
	71st Foot	1,367 1 3	.....	——	——
	72d Foot	956 11 8	1,500 0 0	——	——
	73d Foot	818 17 0	500 0 0	——	——
	74th Foot.....	1,191 15 6	500 0 0	——	——
	75th Foot.....	1,010 2 4	1,500 0 0	——	——
	76th Foot.....	3,450 18 2	500 0 0	——	——
	77th Foot.....	836 12 3	15 00 0 0	——	——
	78th Foot.....	6,565 15 2	500 0 0	——	——
	80th Foot.....	6,087 12 8	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	——
		50,473 2 5	13,044 0 0	865 0 0	779 15 0
1798...	19th Drag.....	1,285 18 2	1,100 0 0	——	——
	25th Drag.....	2,054 17 6	2,200 0 0	——	——
	27th Drag. ...	1,606 2 4	381 0 6	——	——
	29th Drag ...	9,050 6 8	420 0 0	189 18 3	369 18 1
	10th Foot.....	5,967 12 6	578 18 5	48 6 2	140 19 0
	12th Foot.....	2 326 16 2	1,952 0 0	170 0 0	——
	19th Foot.....	1,684 18 1	1,491 0 6	——	——
	33d Foot	3 219 3 8	2,559 0 0	180 0 0	——
	36th Foot.....	2 131 7 8	936 0 0	——	——
	51st Foot	6,603 5 6	365 3 10	30 1 1	108 14 7
	52d Foot.....	2,858 6 5	337 0 0	35 12 2	289 1 9
	71st Foot	2,775 1 4	485 8 11	55 6 2	28 9 6
	72d Foot	1,800 0 0	398 0 0	60 0 0	56 19 0
	73d Foot	1,349 2 11	1,850 0 0	——	——
	74th Foot.....	1,768 1 6	.....	——	——
	75th Foot.....	1,437 15 10	550 0 0	——	——
	76th Foot.....	3,202 9 8	7,988 0 0	143 0 0	——
	77th Foot.....	1,219 1 6	619 0 0	——	——
	78th Foot.....	2,552 17 8	700 0 0	——	——
	80th Foot.....	2,238 14 6	1,528 0 0	——	——
	84th Foot.....	968 0 0	700 0 0	——	123 11 4
	88th Foot.....	360 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	7 13 4
	Scotch Brigade	1,243 8 0	272 15 9	18 11 6	114 18 10
		60 538 7 7	27,412 6 9	940 15 4	1,439 18 5

Claim upon the East India Company, &c.—*continued.*

Off-reckonings.			Arrears.		
2,496	7	6	1,025	12	1
2,496	7	6	1,025	12	1
2,496	7	6	1,025	12	1
3,295	4	9	958	19	6
3,295	4	9	958	19	6
3,295	4	9	958	19	6
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
2,931	10	6	952	3	8
3,295	4	11	958	19	6
3,295	5	8	958	19	6
50,318	17	4	16,141	6	

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence -	50,473	2	5
Recruiting -	13,044	0	0
Contingencies -	365	0	0
Allowance to captains	779	15	0
Off-reckonings	50,318	17	4
Arrears - -	16,141	6	9
Carried to folio 181	£. 131,952	1	6

2,151	1	
2,951	1	6
2,485	1	10
1,965	3	7
1,085	17	10
3,839	9	7
3,839	9	7
3,839	9	7
2,553	13	4
921	19	10
1,712	6	9
1,393	0	0
1,724	5	4
3,697	2	3
4,053	3	6
4,053	3	6
4,053	3	6
4,053	3	6
5,652	17	3
3,916	2	10
1,137	17	3
95	16	0
523	12	6
62,111	1	8

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence -	60,538	7	7
Recruiting -	27,112	6	9
Contingencies	910	15	4
Allowance to captains	1,439	18	7
Off-reckonings	62,111	1	8
Carried to folio 182	£. 152,441	9	9

Abstract Statement (No. 1.) of the Paymaster

Years for which the Payments have been made.	Regiments.	Subsistence.	Recruiting.	Contingencies.	Allowance to Captains.
1799...	19th Drag.....	3,420 4 5	660 0 0	440 0 0	.....
	25th Drag. ...	2,074 4 11	500 0 0	.....	.....
	27th Drag. ...	1,871 8 10	500 0 0	.....	.....
	29th Drag.....	1,993 4 2	657 10 0	.....	.....
	10th Foot.....	4,198 15 9	750 0 0	30 0 0	.....
	12th Foot	3,040 17 1	1,850 0 0	.....	.....
	19th Foot.....	2,859 16 7	350 0 0	.....	.....
	33d Foot ...	3,861 14 3	1,240 0 0	.....	.....
	36th Foot ...	3,933 16 8	17 2 5	17 12 0	269 4 8.
	51st Foot ...	4,340 0 0	850 0 0	.....	.....
	73d Foot ...	2,346 7 10	540 0 0	.....	.....
	74th Foot ...	2,793 5 8	300 0 0	.....	.....
	75th Foot ...	2,142 3 2	400 0 0	.....	.....
	76th Foot ...	3,563 8 6	1,450 0 0	.....	.....
	77th Foot ...	2,084 17 3	360 0 0	.....	.....
	78th Foot ...	1,509 6 10	300 0 0	.....	.....
	80th Foot ..	2,896 17 7	580 0 0	.....	.....
	84th Foot ...	5,007 13 2	300 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	86th Foot ..	2,992 0 0	890 0 0	90 0 0	.....
	88th Foot ...	11,096 14 3	300 0 0	100 0 0	.....
	Scotch brig'de	6,809 10 9	1,260 0 0	.....	.....
	Regt. Meuron	2,473 0 2	.....	.....	.....
		77,587 7 10	13,554 12 5	737 12 0	269 1 8
1800...	19th Drag.....	3,930 2 3	500 0 0	30 0 0	.....
	25th Drag. ...	4,100 1 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
	27th Drag.....	3,762 6 5	500 0 0	.....	.....
	29th Drag.....	3,186 19 11	900 0 0	.....	.....
	10th Foot ...	5,974 3 7	1,970 0 0	40 0 0	.....
	12th Foot ...	3,594 19 10	300 0 0	.....	.....
	19th Foot ...	3,890 9 6	499 0 0	40 0 0	.....
	33d Foot ...	3,672 18 1	300 0 0	.....	.....
	51st Foot ...	2,136 14 4	589 15 0	.....	.....
	73d Foot ...	3,409 18 4	500 0 0	.....	.....
	74th Foot ...	1,760 0 3	300 0 0	.....	.....
	75th Foot ...	2,696 2 3	500 0 0	.....	.....
	76th Foot ...	4,698 19 7	800 0 0	.....	.....
	77th Foot ...	3,175 2 3	1,065 10 0	50 0 0	.....
	78th Foot ...	2,179 3 5	300 0 0	.....	.....
	80th Foot ...	1,841 18 1	480 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	84th Foot ...	4,376 19 0	3,550 0 0	150 0 0	.....
	86th Foot ...	3,771 6 6	1,415 10 0	.....	.....
	88th Foot ...	3,327 12 5	741 15 0	.....	.....
	Scotch brig'de	4,867 17 4	508 10 0	.....	.....
	Regt. Meuron	746 5 2	.....	453 3 0	.....
		71,099 19 6	15,820 0 0	813 3 0	.....

General's Claim upon the East India Company, &c.—*continued.*

Off-reckonings.			Arrears.			
2,417	19	10	—			
2,412	0	1	—			
2,412	0	1	—			
2,412	0	1	—			
3,687	17	2	—			
3,701	5	10	—			
3,589	17	7	—			
3,683	13	10	—			
1,255	1	10	—			
3,764	14	10	—			
3,613	1	4	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	1	—			
3,691	14	11	—			
3,753	15	9	—			
3,118	12	9	—			
3,773	17	10	—			
3,681	15	8	—			
2,500	0	0	—			
71,942	14	2	—			

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence - - -	77,587	7	10
Recruiting - - -	13,554	12	5
Contingencies - -	757	12	0
Allowance to captains -	269	4	8
Off-reckonings - -	71,942	14	2
Carried to folio 183 - - -	164,111	11	1

2,112	0	0	—			
3,160	18	2	—			
3,160	18	3	—			
3,160	18	3	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	3	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	18	4	—			
3,696	16	6	—			
3,696	16	5	—			
3,696	16	4	—			
3,120	6	8	—			
74,110	5	3	—			

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence - -	71,099	19	6
Recruiting - - -	15,820	0	0
Contingencies - -	813	3	0
Off-reckonings - -	74,110	5	3
Carried to folio 183 - - -	161,843	7	9

Abstract Statement (No. 1.) of the Paymaster

Years for which the Payments have been made	Regiments.	Subsistence.	Recruiting.	Contingencies	Allowance to Captains.
1801...	19th Drag.....	2,892 10 9	570 0 0	.....	.....
	25th Drag.....	7,497 1 11	1,710 0 0	.....	.....
	27th Drags.....	6,734 7 8	970 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	29th Drag ..	6,503 2 2	1,530 0 0	.....	.....
	10th Foot.....	4,964 16 7	2,584 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	12th Foot.....	3,704 0 3	3,376 0 0	.....	.....
	19th Foot.....	3,617 15 1	2,090 15 0	.....	.....
	33d Foot.....	4,328 16 4	1,360 0 0	350 0 0	.....
	51st Foot	3,171 15 2	2,584 6 0	.....	.....
	73d Foot.....	3,251 3 0	1,115 5 0	.....	.....
	74th Foot.....	1,644 4 10	1,490 5 0	.....	.....
	75th Foot.....	3,189 2 3	1,025 15 0	.....	.....
	76th Foot.....	2,650 0 0	2,156 16 0	.....	.....
	77th Foot.....	3,277 0 6	1,118 16 6	.....	.....
	78th Foot.....	5,935 8 8	1,081 15 0	.....	.....
	80th Foot.....	1,695 10 7	1,853 10 0	.....	.....
	84th Foot.....	6,312 18 5	2,130 0 0	200 0 0	.....
	86th Foot.....	4,847 9 4	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
	88th Foot.....	3,311 14 1	1,619 15 0	.....	.....
	Scotch brig'de	4,140 14 5	2,607 5 0	.....	.....
	Regt. Meuron	1,019 18 7	.....	193 2 9	.....
		86,093 13 1	34,363 12 6	1,143 2 9	.....
1802...	19th Drag.....	3,993 1 9	300 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	25th Drag.....	3,859 5 11	.....	50 0 0	.....
	27th Drag.....	4,358 19 9	260 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	29th Drag	6,955 1 10	240 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	10th Foot.....	2,615 8 7	.....	50 0 0	.....
	19th Foot.....	3,078 5 11	.....	50 0 0	.....
	33d Foot.....	2,666 16 11	.....	50 0 0	.....
	51st Foot.....	3,510 16 6	.....	.....	.....
	73d Foot.....	2,805 5 6	.....	50 0 0	.....
	74th Foot.....	1,646 13 4	.....	.....	.....
	75th Foot.....	2,807 17 3	.....	50 0 0	.....
	76th Foot.....	2,436 2 7	.....	50 0 0	.....
	77th Foot	3,000 9 10	.....	50 0 0	.....
	78th Foot.....	1,887 7 4	1,000 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	80th Foot.....	1,310 11 3	.....	50 0 0	.....
	84th Foot.....	3,632 5 3	125 0 0	100 0 0	.....
	86th Foot.....	2,691 6 5	.....	50 0 0	.....
	Scotch brig'de	2,658 5 4	.....	50 0 0	.....
	Regt Meuron	841 14 9	767 5 0	38 7 6	.....
		60,585 16 0	2,692 5 0	888 7 6	.....

General's Claim upon the East-India Company, &c.—*continued.*

Off-reckonings.	Arrears.
6,[illegible]17 9 8	.....
2,983 3 7	.....
1,456 6 1	.....
4,417 19 5½	.....
3,096 16 5	.....
2,839 8 1	.....
3,842 8 1	.....
3,842 8 1½	.....
3,842 8 1	.....
3,842 8 1	.....
3,776 4 ½	.....
3,776 4 ½	.....
3,776 4 1	.....
3,776 4 1	.....
3,[illegible]76 1[illegible] 9	.....
3,856 18 [illegible]	.....
3,857 16 5	.....
3,857 17 11	.....
3,[illegible]56 15 5	.....
2,8[illegible]4 5 [illegible]	.....
1,[illegible] 6 8	.....
[illegible]2,[illegible]5 4 ½	.....

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence	80,[illegible]03	13	1
Recruiting	31,[illegible]36	12	6
Contingencies.....	1,113	2	9
Off-reckonings.	8[illegible],[illegible]55	4	2
Carried to Folio 183. £	205,[illegible]65	12	6

	Innkeepers.	Extra Price of Bread and Meat.
2,698 6 6	.....	.....
2,966 9 [illegible]	.....	.....
2,776 1 1	190 0 0	.....
3,[illegible]1 18 8	165 0 0	.....
[illegible],[illegible]26 [illegible] 8	.....	.....
[illegible],[illegible]26 [illegible] 8	.....	.....
2,[illegible]26 [illegible] 8	.....	.....
2,026 0 8	.....	.....
[illegible],026 [illegible] 8	.....	.....
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
2,[illegible]90 0 8	.....	.....
3,090 0 8	300 0 0	40 0 0
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
3,026 0 8	295 0 0	140 0 0
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
3,026 0 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
53,824 8 11	950 0 0	180 0 0

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence..... ...	60,[illegible]35	16	0
Recruiting.....	2,[illegible]62	5	0
Contingencies.....	888	7	6
Off-reckonings.....	53,824	8	11
Innkeepers.....	950	0	0
Extra Price of Bread and Meat.....	180	0	0
Carried to folio 183. £	119,[illegible]20	17	5

Abstract Statement (No. 1.) of the Paymaster General's

Years for which the Payments have been made.	Regiments.	Subsistence.	Recruiting.	Contingencies	Allowance to Captains.
1803...	8th Drag.....	2,322 18 9	.....	50 0 0	.....
	19th Drag.....	2,976 12 3	160 0 0	.....	.....
	22d Drag.....	3,356 13 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	27th Drag.....	3,426 19 2	.....	.....	.....
	29th Drag.. ..	4,084 14 4	.....	.....	.....
	12th Foot.....	1,928 0 9	.....	.....	.....
	19th Foot.....	1,845 19 1	.....	.....	.....
	22d Foot.....	2,680 16 11	80 0 0	50 0 0	... ..
	33d Foot.....	1,994 11 0	.....	.....	... ..
	34th Foot.....	3,453 12 9	250 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	51st Foot.....	2,179 6 7	100 0 0	.....	.....
	65th Foot.....	2,955 9 4	100 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	73d Foot.....	474 7 6	.....	.....	.....
	74th Foot.....	1,300 11 1	180 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	75th Foot.....	2,601 17 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
	76th Foot.....	1,486 8 9	.....	80 0 0	.....
	77th Foot.....	2,555 15 5	250 0 0	.....	.....
	78th Foot.....	4,073 18 1	270 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	80th Foot.....	893 3 8	100 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	81th Foot... ..	4,007 4 11	655 0 0	.....	... ..
	86th Foot.....	1,840 15 9	.....	.....	.....
	94th Foot.....	1,943 17 4	.....	.....	.....
	Regt. Meuron	2,034 4 8	1,000 0 0	50 0 0	.....
		56,415 18 7	3,395 0 0	530 0 0	.....

Claim upon the East India Company, &c.—*continued.*

Off-reckonings.	Innkeepers.		
.....	140	0	0
.....	200	0	0
.....	200	0	0
.....	.....		
.....	.....		
.....	70	0	0
.....	.....		
.....	75	0	0
.....	70	0	0
.....	300	0	0
.....	200	0	0
.....	230	0	0
.....	.....		
.....	170	0	0
.....	250	0	0
.....	50	0	0
.....	300	0	0
.....	240	0	0
.....	60	0	0
.....	330	0	0
.....	.....		
.....	.....		
.....	.....		
.....	2,885	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Subsistence.....	56,415	18	7
Recruiting.....	3,395	0	0
Contingencies.....	530	0	0
Innkeepers.....	2,885	0	0
Carried to Folio 183 ..... £	63,225	18	5

PARTICULARS

PARTICULARS of Payments made to the Regiments serving in India, for Off-reckonings due upon Assignments, after Reductions have taken place on their Establishments.

			£.	s.	d.
1798.					
June 15.	Paid Mr. Donaldson, to make good the deficiency upon the assignment of 1st battalion 78th regiment		185	4	11
Dec. 12.	Paid Messrs. Collyer, to make good the deficiency on Ditto of the 25th dragoons — — —		433	13	7
1799.					
April 12.	Paid the Agents of the under-mentioned regiments, the Off-reckonings for contingent men for various periods, viz.				
	36th Foot, from 6th July, 1792, to 5th July, 1794 — — — —	183 17 10			
	52d Ditto, from Ditto to Ditto —	183 17 10			
	71st Ditto, from Ditto to Ditto —	183 17 10			
	72d Ditto, from Ditto, 1791, to Ditto	183 17 10			
	73d Ditto, from Ditto, 1792, to Ditto	183 17 10			
	74th Ditto, from 25th Dec. 1792, to 24th Dec. 1794 — — —	183 17 10			
	75th Ditto, from Ditto to Ditto —	183 17 10			
	76th Ditto, from Ditto to Ditto —	183 17 10			
	77th Ditto, from Ditto to Ditto —	183 17 10			
		£ 1,747 4 6			
	The proportion of which from 25th Dec. 1792, is		1,438	7	7
			2,057	6	1
1800.					
Jan. 18.	Paid Messrs. Cox and Co. to make good the deficiency on the assignment of the 51st foot — — —		748	7	1
23.	Paid Mr. Macdonald, to make good the deficiency on the assignment of the 88th foot — — —		827	17	11
May 16.	Paid the under-mentioned agents for the off-reckonings of 40 contingent men, made effective in the following regiments of foot, viz.				
	Mr. Croasdaile for	36th foot to the 5th July, 1797	280	7	8
	Messrs. Meyrick for	52d Ditto to Ditto — —	280	7	8
		76th Ditto to 24th Dec. 1797	280	7	8
	Messrs. Ross & Co. for	71st Ditto to 5th July, 1797	280	7	8
	Messrs. Cox & Co. for	72d Ditto to Ditto — —	280	7	8
		73d Ditto to Ditto — —	280	7	8
		75th Ditto to 24th Dec. 1797	280	7	8
		77th Ditto to Ditto — —	280	7	8
	Messrs. Bownas for -	74th Ditto to Ditto — —	280	7	8
	Carried to Folio 183 — —		£ 6,157	0	1

PARTICULARS

PARTICULARS of Payments made to Staff Officers at Home, on Leave of Absence, and for Accommodation of Officers on their Passage to India.

		£.	s.	d.
1793.				
June 13.	Paid Major Dirom 184 days Pay, as Deputy Adjutant General in India, from 1st August, 1792, to 31st Jan. 1793, £ 138 0 0, the proportion of which, from 25th December, 1792 is.....	28	10	0
Nov. 1.	Paid the following Agents, for the accommodation of several Subaltern Officers and Surgeons' Mates, belonging to the under-mentioned Regiments, on their passage to India, *viz.*			
	Messrs. Cox & Co. 19th Drag. 1 Surgeon's Mate....	30	0	0
	Messrs. Cox & Co. 72d Foot.. 1 Subaltern.....	70	0	0
	Messrs. Cox & Co. 75th Ditto. 2 Ditto (and for Fee £ 4 11 0).....	144	11	0
	Messrs. Fitter & Co. 30th Do. 2 Do.....	140	0	0
	Messrs Meyrick 76th Do. 1 Do & 1 Surgeon's Mate	100	0	0
1794.				
March 24.	Paid Major Dirom 181 days pay, as Deputy Adjutant General in India, to 31st July, 1793.....	135	15	0
April 5.	Paid Messrs. John and Thomas Steppen, for freight, from London to Gravesend, of 227¼ tons of provisions, for the use of the Forces in India..... 99 9 8			
	And for Fees..... 4 11 0			
		104	0	8
1795.				
June 30.	Paid Major H. Haldane 365 days pay, as Quarter-Master General in India, to 30th November, 1794.....	365	0	0
1797.				
July 7.	Paid Messrs. Meyrick 365 days pay of Major General Ross, as Adjutant General in India, to 24th Oct. 1794.	365	0	0
	Paid Do. 212 days do. of Lieut. Col Nightingale, as Major of Brigade in Do. to 31st March, 1795.....	106	0	0
May 15.	Paid Messrs. Cox and Co. on account of the Passage of sundry Officers of the 80th Foot, to the Cape.....	1,693	9	3
	Paid Mr. Donaldson, on account of Do. of sundry Do. of the 78th Foot to Do.....	1,974	15	19
1798.				
Sept. 13.	Paid Messrs Cox and Co. for Bât and Blanket horses, for the 10th Foot.....	210	0	0
1799.				
Feb. 12	Paid Lieut. Col. Auchmuty 880 days pay, as Adjutant General in India, to 15th January, 1798.....	880	0	0
18.	Paid Lieut. Col. T. Hall 380 days pay, as Quarter-Master General in India, to the 15th January, 1798.. ...	380	0	0
Jan. 19	Paid the Agents of sundry regiments, serving in India, for the accommodation of Subaltern Officers, during their Voyage to India.....	5,920	0	0
March 9.	Paid Messrs. Collyer for Bât and Blanket horses, for the 29th Dragoons.....	130	0	0
	Carried forward.. ...	12,277	1	9

		Brought forward—— £	12,977	1	9
1799.					
Dec. 23.	Paid Mr. John Wallace, for great coats for the 10th Foot.— — — — — — —		641	3	10
24.	Paid Messrs. Davenport & Co. for Do. for the 84th Foot. — — — — — —		758	11	6
1800.					
April 9.	Paid Ensign William Hagan, of the 77th Foot, for loss of baggage by the Henry Addington— —		32	2	0
May 8.	Paid Lieut George Cornish 337 days pay, as late Major of Brigade in India, to 31st January, 1799.— —		168	10	0
12.	Paid the following Agents for the accommodation of Subaltern Officers of the under-mentioned Regiments, during their voyage to India, viz.				
	Mr. Bownas..... 73d Foot— — 180 0 0; 74th Do. — 90 0 0; Do. — 180 0 0; Do. — 360 0 0		810	0	0
	Messrs Collyer.... 25th Dragoons — — —		180	0	0
	Messrs. Cox & Co. 77th Foot — 90 0 0; 19th Dragoons 90 0 0; 19th Foot — 270 0 0; 73d Do. — 360 0 0; 75th Do. — 450 0 0; 77th Do. — 90 0 0; 80th Do. — 180 0 0; Medical Staff. 149 0 0		1,679	0	0
	Mr. Croasdaile — 27th Dragoons — —		90	0	0
	Mr. Donaldson. — 78th Foot — — —		360	0	0
	Messrs. Meyrick. 12th Do. — 180 0 0; 33d Do. — 270 0 0; 52d Do. — 270 0 0; 76th Do. — 450 0 0; Scotch Brigade.. 360 0 0		1,530	0	0
	Mr. Lukin — Regiment of Meuron.....		810	0	0
			19,336	9	0
1801.					
May 21.	Messrs. Cox & Co. 19th Dragoons — 90 0 0; 10th Foot — 270 0 0; 19th Do. — 90 0 0; 51st Do. — 810 0 0; 73d Do. — 180 0 0; 75th Do. — 90 0 0; 77th Do. — 90 0 0; 80th Do. — 270 0 0		1,890	0	0
		Carried forward..... £	21,226	9	1

		Brought forward				£. 21,286	9 1
1801.							
May 21st,	Mr. Bownas ...	74th foot			...	360	0 0
	Messrs. Meyrick	12th do ...	450	0	0		
		33d do. ...	300	0	0		
		76th do. ...	180	0	0		
		Scotch brigade...	450	0	0		
						1,440	0 0
	Messrs. Collyer...	25th dragoons ...	180	0	0		
		29th do.	270	0	0		
						450	0 0
	Messrs Ross and Ogilvie	86th foot				180	0 0
	Mr. Croasdale ...	27th foot				90	0 0
	Mr. Donaldson	79th foot ...	90	0	0		
		84th foot ...	490	0	0		
						580	0 0
1802.							
July 15th.	Paid lieut. col Hugh M. Gordon for 131 days, as quartermaster-general to the forces serving in India, to 24th August, 1801					191	0 0
21st.	Paid lieut col. Walter Cliffe for 186 days, as adjutant-general, to do to 19th August, 1801					186	0 0
	Paid the following agents, for the accommodation of officers of the under-mentioned regiments, during their voyage to India.						
1803 May 5th.	Mr. Donaldson...	71th foot	665	0	0		
		84th do.	285	0	0		
						950	0 0
6th.	Messrs Cox and Co	19th do. ...	285	0	0		
		51st do ...	190	0	0		
		74th do. ...	285	0	0		
		75th do. ...	95	0	0		
		77th do. ...	190	0	0		
		80th do. ...	95	0	0		
						1,140	0 0
	Messrs. Meyrick and Co.	12th do. ...	285	0	0		
		33d do. ...	190	0	0		
						475	0 0
7th.	Messrs. Ross and Co.	71st do. ...	70	0	0		
		86th do. ...	275	0	0		
						345	0 0
	Messrs Cox and Co.	19th drag. ...	760	0	0		
		19th foot ...	190	0	0		
		51st do ...	190	0	0		
		61st do. ...	95	0	0		
		75th do. ...	285	0	0		
		77th do. ...	285	0	0		
		80th do. ...	285	0	0		
						2,090	0 0
		Carried forward				£ 29,703	9 1

		Brought forward				22,703	9	1
1803.								
May 7th.	Mr. Donaldson ...	76th foot ...	95	0	0			
		78th do. ...	665	0	0			
		84th do. ...	365	0	0			
						1,125	0	0
		12th do. ...	285	0	0			
		33d do. ...	475	0	0			
	Messrs. Meyrick ...	73th do. ...	280	0	0			
		76th do. ..	180	0	0			
		Scotch brigade	285	0	0			
						1,505	0	0
						570	0	0
	Mr. Bownas ...	74th foot						
	Messrs. Collyer ...	25th dragoons	475	0	0			
		29th do. ...	285	0	0			
						760	0	0
						380	0	0
	Messrs. Hopkinson ...	27th foot				190	0	0
13th.	Messrs. Ross and Co. ...	86th do.						
		19th do. ...	95	0	0			
		51st do. ...	95	0	0			
17th.	Messrs. Cox and Co. ...	75th do. ...	285	0	0			
		77th do. ...	95	0	0			
						570	0	0
						95	0	0
19th.	Mr. Donaldson	78th do.						
		19th do. ...	95	0	0			
27th.	Messrs. Cox and Co. ...	77th	95	0	0			
						190	0	0
						190	0	0
	Messrs Collyer	22d dragoons				95	0	0
June 14th	Messrs. Meyrick	94th foot				95	0	0
15th.	Mr Bownas	74th do.				95	0	0
July 12th.	Messrs. Cox and Co. ...	65th do.						
	Paid by Mr Disney, agent to the regiment of Meuron, for that regiment	... ...				665	0	0
		Carried to folio 183				36,228	9	1

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of

YEARS for which the

Services.	1793. Folio 164.	1794. Folio 164.	1795. Folio 166.	1796. Folio 166.	1797. Folio 168.	1798. Folio 168.
Subsistence....	14,374 3 0	16,075 16 8	14,014 15 8	72,417 6 1	50,473 [illegible]	60,538 7 7
Recruiting....	11,115 0 0	12,080 0 0	8,430 0 0	15,089 10 11	13,014 0 0	27,412 6 9
Contingencies.	—	—	330 0 0	1,891 6 11	865 0 0	919 15 4
Allowance to Captains	—	—	—	3,313 18 9	779 15 0	1,139 18 5
Off-reckonings	29,151 19 6	29,100 0 6	29,152 0 8	41,805 17 11	50,318 17 4	62,114 1 8
Arrears.....	12,012 9 3	11,034 15 0	11,054 15 0	12,041 10 0	16,441 6 0	—
Inkeepers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extra Price of Bread and Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—
£	66,653 11 0	68,312 12 [illegible]	63,981 11 4	146,559 11 4	131,952 1 6	152,445 9 9

To Amount of Off-reckonings, as particularized

Ditto of Pay of Staff-Officers, &c. particularized

Deduct, received from the East India Company.

Paymaster General's Office,
Whitehall, 24th May, 1825.

the preceding STATEMENTS.

PAYMENTS have been made.

1799. Folio 170.	1800. Folio 170.	1801. Folio 172.	1802. Folio 172.	1803. Folio 174.	TOTAL.
77,587 7 10	71,099 19 6	86,093 13 1	60,585 16 0	56,415 18 7	579,676 7 2
13,551 12 5	15,820 0 0	34,363 12 6	2,692 5 0	3,395 0 0	156,996 7 7
757 12 0	813 3 0	1,113 2 9	888 7 6	530 0 0	8,159 7
969 4 8	- - -	- - -			5,8. 2 16 10
71,942 14 2	71,110 5 3	81,955 4 2	53,804 8 11	- - -	525,607 10 1
			- - -	- - -	62,604 16 0
			950 0 0	2,885 0 0	3,835 0 0
			180 0 0	- - -	180 0 0
164,111 11 1	161,843 7 9	205,655 12 6	119,120 17 5	63,225 18 7	1,349,862 5 2

on Page 176	6,157 0 1
on Pages 177 to 180 ..	36,228 9 1
	1,385,247 14 4
on Account of this Service, 14th and 28th April, 1796	100,000 0 0
Balance due from the East India Company	£ 1,285,247 14 4

(Errors excepted.) D. THOMAS.

No. 10.

MINUTES of the meetings held between the right honourable CHARLES BRAGGE, *and* NICHOLAS VANSITTART, *esq. appointed by the right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lords of the Treasury, on the part of government; and* JACOB BOSANQUET, *esq. deputy chairman, and sir* HUGH INGLIS, *bart. on the part of the court of directors; for the purpose of settling and adjusting the accounts, now depending between the Public and the East India company.*

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 1st January, 1803.

THE accounts prepared by the auditor of the East-India company were submitted, and the general account current was read; Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart having been previously furnished with a copy of the accounts, in order to afford them an opportunity of examining them, and of making such observations as occurred to them thereon.

It was then stated by the deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, that the whole of the accounts were drawn out under a charge of 4 per cent. interest only, on the disbursement made by the company for account of the public. That as a preliminary to the examination of these accounts, they wished to explain the principle upon which this rate of interest was assumed, and that on the part of the East-India company, they claimed a right to charge the public with the actual rate of interest, which it might hereafter be proved the company had been under the necessity of paying, on account of the money taken up by them at interest in India, for the purpose of defraying these expenses.

That having been employed, upon a former occasion, to settle some depending claims between the East-India company and the public, in concert with the right honourable Thomas Steele, and the right honourable Henry Dundas; it then appeared, that a considerable sum of money was in the actual possession of the company, the produce of the sales of Dutch property, and which had been lodged with them, in consequence of the act of the 35th of his present majesty, cap. 80, to which the company was in no way a party, at an interest of 4 per cent.; that though this money was in fact the real property of individuals, it was impossible for them to consider it in any other light than as a public deposit, and that they therefore themselves proposed, that no greater interest should be charged to the public than was actually paid by the company upon this public deposit; but, that it was understood at the time, that this rate of interest was not to extend beyond the sum then in the hands of the East-India company.

That upon this principle the account of the company's claims then settled, consisting of a loss upon rice and wheat, purchased in India for government, small arms and salt-petre supplied to the board of ordnance, freight of ships lent to government, and provisions and stores supplied for the expedition to the Cape and Mauritius, were liquidated, and the balance of the monies due from the company on the account above-mentioned was paid into the hands of government.

On this explanation, it was observed by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, that the discussion of this point might be deferred till the accounts themselves had been examined, and that, for the present, it must be left to depend upon a subsequent examination of the fair justice and merits of the case.

It was then proposed to read the directions (Account No. 1.) sent by the secret committee for the intended expedition against the Mauritius, the original of which, signed by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and lord Mornington, dated 15th October, 1793, was accordingly read.

Evidence

Evidence was then adduced from the company's accounts, to prove that a part of the expense incurred by the company, on account of this intended expedition, viz. the sums which had been disbursed in this country, had been repaid by government, in the year 1797, when the last adjustment between the public and the company took place; and that it was at that time admitted, that this was an expedition commenced entirely under the orders of his majesty's ministers, and such as would not otherwise have been undertaken by the East-India company, and that the expense ought to be defrayed by the public.

These facts seemed to be admitted by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, and it appeared to be their opinion, that the remaining expense of this expedition ought to form a charge against the public.

It was then agreed to examine the items of the account itself, amounting to £157,892, being merely the extra expense incurred by the company on account of the intended expedition; enquiry being made at what time the expedition was abandoned, the same was shewn from the company's records.

Some objection was made to the mode in which the demurrage of the ships, intended to be employed in this expedition, was calculated; the objection was admitted to be founded, and the account was ordered to be corrected; several other observations were also made, and some other corrections took place; upon the whole no material objection seemed to occur, either as to the amount, or the items of the account subject to the corrections proposed.

Proceeding to the examination of the next article in this account, viz. the charge for the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, a part of the expense of which expedition had been similarly reimbursed to the company by government, in the year 1797, this charge seemed to be admitted as forming an undisputed claim against the public, in point of principle.

On inspecting the particulars of the account, it was observed, on the part of Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, that the company's outward-bound fleet might have touched at St. Salvadore on their usual voyage to China, and that therefore extra demurrage on this account ought not to be charged by the company. Evidence was exhibited from the ships journals, to prove that this could not have been the case, and that in the present instance, the ships were taken there by orders from the admiral.

The principles upon which the demurrage of ships was calculated in these accounts was then objected to: the objection was admitted, and the accounts ordered to be corrected.

The receipt of some gunpowder, on account of government, was then questioned; the receipt was found to be acknowledged by Mr. Pringle; some observations were made on the valuation of some sugar delivered from the Orpheus for the service of government; some other alterations were then ordered to be made in this account, which was done accordingly; upon the whole it was considered that this article formed a just demand against government.

It was then proposed to read the orders (Account, No. 2.) under which the expedition against Manilla had been commenced, a counterpart of which orders were forwarded to India by the secret committee. These orders were accordingly read, bearing date the 9th of November, 1796, and signed by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Eliot.

Evidence was then adduced from the company's records, and accounts received from India, to shew when, and how, the expedition was suspended, and that the charge made upon government was only the extra expense incurred by the company beyond what would have existed if no such expedition had been commenced. It was admitted by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, that this expedition would not probably have been undertaken by the company except under the directions of his majesty's ministers, and that it seemed reasonable that the expense of it should form a charge against government.

The remuneration that had been actually paid to the commanders of the company's ships employed on the expedition, for losses and expenses incurred thereby, was then discussed; it was shewn to be well-founded and reasonable. It was observed, that as to the charges for demurrage and freight, the owners of several of the ships were not satisfied with the sums allowed, and that suits of law had been commenced against the company for larger allowances, which suits were still depending; and it was stated,

stated, that had such expeditions been undertaken by government, entirely at their own charge, the expense would many times have exceeded what was charged to them by the company; that if India could have borne the intended draft of troops, then the company paid more troops than were necessary for her defence—if she could not bear such a draft without danger, then she had received, and was to receive no compensation for this risk.

To this it was answered, that the expedition was abandoned by lord Hobart, then governor of Madras, on this latter account, viz. a fear of leaving India too bare of troops, an intended reinforcement of Europeans not having arrived; it was not, however, denied but that all these expeditions would have been much more expensive to government, if they had been undertaken under other circumstances; and that it was reasonable that the extra expense of the company really incurred on this account should be discharged. The account was then examined, and some alterations having been made therein, the meeting was adjourned to the 3rd instant.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 3rd January, 1803.

Proceeding to the discussion of this charge, Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart began by observing that, on the part of government, they must object to a very considerable part of this demand. That the capture of Ceylon was necessary for the safety of the East-India company's possessions, and that the expedition against that island, as well as those against Malacca and the Spice Islands, was such as they thought might reasonably have been undertaken by the company themselves; that, therefore, the most which the company could claim, was the charge of Ceylon, since it had been a king's government, and the expense of the captures which seemed naturally to follow the possession which had been taken by the crown.

To this it was answered, that Malacca and the Spice Islands were by no means necessary for the safety of the company's possessions; and that those places, as well as Ceylon, had been captured in the name and for the benefit of the crown, and under the express orders of government; that the island of Ceylon alone had been retained by Great Britain at the peace, and that, of course, as this had been kept by the crown, there could exist no pretence for saying what was lost or given up, was the company's, what was retained was the crown's, for that this was in fact, assuming different and opposite principles to meet existing circumstances, which seemed hardly just or reasonable; that the general rule of distinction and of equity seemed to be, either to consider all the captures to have been made for the company or for the crown; if they were considered as made for the company, the possession of Ceylon must fall to the company as a matter of course, and they would gladly take it under such conditions: if they were made for the crown, that then, in keeping Ceylon, this necessarily brought upon the crown the expense of all the other captures.

After much discussion upon this subject, it was agreed to state an account of the expense of capturing Ceylon, the Spice Islands, and Malacca, and of maintaining the Dutch prisoners taken in those possessions, or at sea; and also an account of the expense of the island of Ceylon, subsequent to the appointment of Mr. North as governor: it was agreed that the end of April, 1796, should be taken as the period when the expense of the captures of Ceylon would probably cease, it being the period when part of the forces, employed in the expedition, where returned to their respective settlements, and a corresponding date for the other captures. The accounts above-mentioned were then ordered to be prepared, and the farther consideration of this claim was postponed; it was agreed that a letter should be written to the admiralty, requesting an account of all the prisoners captured at sea by his majesty's ships in the East Indies.

The

The account, (No. 4.) being then laid before the parties, Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart objected to this claim altogether; they stated that these captures must be considered as indispensably necessary for the safety of the company's territories, and, therefore, that the company should bear all the expense incurred in such captures, or in keeping possession of them; that the expense of maintaining the prisoners followed the nature of the captures in the first instance, but that the proper course to obtain repayment, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty of peace, would be by an application to the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

In reply it was observed, that whatever might be the determination with respect to captures made in the Peninsula, the expense of the prisoners ought to be borne by government. That the company had no hand in making the peace; that it was possible a relaxation on the point of repayment for the expense of maintaining prisoners might have produced better terms in some other point favourable to the general interest of the country; and that, if this should be the case, the East-India company would, in this way, be taxed for the general advantage of the empire at large, which was not just.

That claims of this nature had always been introduced in the company's accounts; that they had been reported on as debts by several committees of the house of commons; and that they had even been so far allowed by government, as to have been admitted as a set-off against the claims of government, in the act of 1793; and at least they ought to be allowed to this extent in the participation account, or against the charge made on the company for recruiting, &c. the kings troops in India.

These arguments seemed to make no impression upon the nominees of government.

The account (No. 5.) being then examined, no objection occurred to this demand so far as it could be substantiated; but it was observed, by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, that it would be necessary to refer the account to the navy and other public boards for examination, which they would do accordingly.

(No. 6.) being then laid before the parties, the charge was objected to altogether by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart; they stated, that the company were bound to defend the Peninsula, as well in war as in peace, and that they were even bound to send their troops on external expeditions, if this should appear to be the best mode of defending the Peninsula; that the acts of 1788 and 1791, referred to by the deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, as limitting the number of king's troops that could be paid out of the revenues of India, had no reference to the justice of the case between the public and the company, since they were only made for the purpose of restraining the crown from keeping troops in India, or for Indian service, which were not acknowledged by parliament.

That the only ground upon which the company could claim relief, was in case they could shew that more troops had been paid in India than were actually necessary for its defence; that this could not be the case, as none had actually been drawn away from India, except those sent to Egypt, which took place at a subsequent period, for, as to those at Ceylon, they helped to secure the Peninsula; and that it must be observed, that although the king's troops had been increased, the company's European troops had been decreased in nearly the same proportion.

In reply it was observed, that the argument respecting the company's being bound to send their troops on external expeditions, might be carried to an indefinite length, as administration had only to give it as their opinion, that it was necessary for the safety of India, that troops should be sent from thence to the Mediterranean, or the West-Indies, and the company would be obliged to obey any orders they might think proper to give to that effect; but that it could not be reasonably expected that any expense incurred on such services should be borne by the company.

Accounts were then ordered to be prepared of the numbers of king's and company's European troops, in India for the last five years.

Also an estimate of the expense incurred by the company for the Egyptian expedition.

Adjourned to the 21st instant.

EAST-

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 21st January, 1803.

An account of the expense of the capture of Ceylon and Malacca, conformably with the orders of the last meeting, was presented and read: it was then examined and compared with the account, (No. 3, B.) and was proposed to be substituted in the room thereof. The principle of the account seemed to be admitted.

An account of the expense of maintaining Dutch prisoners, captured at Ceylon, and the Eastern islands was then presented. It seemed admitted that this ought to form a demand against government. The military paymaster's books of Fort St. George were then examined upon these accounts, which were found to be satisfactory.

An account was then presented of the expense of maintaining Ceylon, since October, 1798, when Mr. North was appointed governor; a discussion ensued, when, after a variety of observations, it was proposed to examine the instructions, which were sent out to India, when Mr. North was appointed governor of Ceylon, and the papers which related to this appointment, which were accordingly produced, a part of them were read, and a collection of extracts was ordered to be formed against the next meeting

The account (No. 6.) stating the number of king's and company's European troops actually in India, between 1797 and 1801, was then presented. It was agreed, on the part of Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, that the numbers altogether very little exceeded the king's and company's troops, authorized to be paid out of the revenues of India, by the acts of 1788 and 1791, therefore this claim was objected to altogether.

It was observed, on the part of the company, that these acts had a reference to the estimated, and not to the actual strength, which this account shewed; and that it was always calculated, that a deficiency would exist upon the estimated force; but that, even supposing the argument on the other side correct, the company had sustained a prodigious and unnecessary expense, by having maintained a large number of incomplete regiments, instead of a smaller number of more complete ones.

To this it was answered, that in war the East-India company must take its chance for a supply of effective men upon any terms that they can be procured.

A rough sketch of the estimated expense of the expedition to Egypt was then presented and read; it seemed to be admitted that the charges of this expedition ought to be borne by government.

Adjourned to the 28th instant, and subsequently to the 3rd of February.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 3rd February, 1803.

The extracts from the correspondence, &c. (Account No. 3.) relative to Mr. North's appointment in 1798, and the plan adopted for the government of Ceylon in 1801, being presented, were read. It was stated on the part of government, that the terms under which the island was to be made a king's government, were fully explained in these proceedings, viz.—In the letter from Mr. Dundas, of the 30th of December, 1800; the instructions to Mr. North in 1801, mentioned in the correspondence; and the court's orders to Madras thereon, of the 22nd April, 1801; that it did not appear that the company had objected to this arrangement, and that of course the public could not be charged with the expense of keeping it prior to January, 1802, the term fixed by Mr. Dundas, as stated in the court's letter of the 22nd April, 1801; that these proceedings clearly took the case out of that general rule of equity, which might otherwise have been supposed to attach itself to it.

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It was answered, on the part of the company, that in January, 1798, when Mr. North was appointed governor, Mr. Dundas made an unequivocal declaration that he saw no reason why, upon a peace, if Ceylon should be retained by great Britain, he should not recommend that it should be placed under the company's government, and that the instructions to Mr. North were framed under this intimation; but that it would be seen that the company had not abandoned their claim to be reimbursed for the expense of capturing and maintaining it, since they had added to the instructions a clause to this effect, but that it had been struck out by the board of commissioners, and that of course the company did not acquiesce but were over-ruled in these instructions.

That it is true they did not remonstrate against the orders sent to India in 1801, but that no inference can fairly be drawn from silence, when remonstrance it appears would have been ineffectual. That the question at issue is one of natural justice, where the act of one party cannot fairly be said to invalidate the just claims of the other, since, if this principle were once admitted, the discussion could only rest not upon what one party had a right to claim, but what the other would consent to allow.

Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart were of opinion that, after an examination of the papers in question, they could not recommend that the extra expense of keeping Ceylon between the period of its capture in April 1796, and January 1802, ought to be borne by government, it appearing to have remained for that period under the company's government.

The deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, were still of opinion that these papers did in no way invalidate the just claims of the company on this account.

The account (No. 5.) with the remarks of the commissioners of the navy thereon, was then laid before the parties: it was discovered that some items of the account had been paid by bills in favour of the company; it was suggested, that many others might be in the same predicament, and that the accounts in general were not dated.

The auditor explained the cause of the mistake respecting the bills, viz. from his not having examined the bill book in the treasury at the time he made out the accounts from the India books. The Fort St. George books were then examined, respecting the dates of some of the items and other particulars, and some of these were satisfactorily cleared up.

The bills drawn in favour of the company were then ordered to be deducted, and the account to be further examined.

A discussion then took place relative to the manner in which the interest had been charged. The deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, stated, that it had been made out in a way extremely favourable to government; the reason why the accounts had been, *pro tempore*, made out only at 4 per cent. was then repeated, but it was added, that in common justice a higher rate must be allowed, since they were ready, on the part of the company, to prove that money had been taken up in India, at from 8 to 12 per cent. interest to make these disbursements, and that, although the expenses had been incurred at different periods during each year, no charge of interest had been made till the end of each year; it was also observed, that it might be supposed advantageous to the company to receive repayment in this country, but, that the contrary was the fact, and that the decennial loan had loaded them with a rate of 10 per cent. interest for ten years.

To this it was observed, in answer, that the account having been prepared at the rate of 4 per cent. though Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart were not disposed to insist upon that rate of interest, yet they did not feel authorized to acquiesce in a demand now first brought forward, which appeared to describe the rate which the company might have been obliged to pay for money borrowed in India as applicable to demands upon government, which might possibly have been adjusted from time to time upon much easier terms here.

Mention was then made of the demand upon the company for recruiting, &c. his majesty's forces in India. The deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, said, that the company expected to be furnished with the particulars of this demand, but that none had ever been sent; that, no doubt, when these particulars were furnished, it would appear that a large part of the charge could not be substantiated, but that they were sure it was the wish of the company to discharge whatever sum was justly due, and that if no other mode of finishing the business occurred, they would recommend to

the

the company to agree to pay a fair proportion of what might be ascertained to be the real expense of cloathing and recruiting the troops in the company's employ, by comparing one part of the service with another, but that they were well aware that the charge made against the company, as it at present stood, must comprehend many items totally foreign from the troops serving in India.

It was agreed that Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, should endeavour to procure a detailed account of these charges.

Adjourned to the 18th instant, and subsequently to the 15th March.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 15th March, 1803.

The minutes of the proceedings at the several meetings hitherto held were read, and some alterations being made therein, they were then approved.

The observations of the navy and victualling boards upon the account, (No. 5.) were then read, with regard to the objections made as to the want of vouches on articles, 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 24, and the general observation on the abstract to the same effect; it was remarked, on the part of the company, that it is not the practice of their governments in India to send home vouchers of the nature required, these being kept in the different offices abroad as authorities for passing the officers accounts; that it has been usual, in the courts of law, here to receive the general and other books of account, which are made up annually in India, and signed by the respective officers, or the members of government, as valid documents; and it was therefore hoped the same practice might be followed on the present occasion.

Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, on the part of government, did no object to this proposal.

With regard to the bills drawn in favour of the company for, which credit had not been given, is was stated by the auditor, that the bills from Madras were drawn in October, 1800, for advances made in May, 1797, and August, 1798, consequently the circumstance could not be known here at the time of making up the account, but that by an error in the addition, it would be seen that the total charge would be little varied in the amount as it now stands, after the bills drawn in favour of the company were deducted. The account being accordingly referred to, it was found to be as above stated.

Some conversation then took place with regard to the rate of interest charged in the accounts, and it was then ordered that the accounts should be made out again with the necessary alterations, and divided into three classes; the first, to contain those demands which it seemed to be the opinions on both sides ought to be charged to government; the second, of those on parts of which the opinions agreed and on other parts differed; the third class, those demands which were entirely objected to on the part of government.

Adjourned to the 22nd instant, and subsequently to the 31st instant.

EAST-

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 31st March, 1803.

The account (No. 1.) corrected as to the demurrage of ships, &c. was presented and examined, and with respect to the supplies from Bengal to the Cape in 1801-2, amounting to £47,566, as stated in a memorandum at the foot of the account, the deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, observed, it might be advisable to let this article remain for future consideration. Accounts, (No. 3. 1) of the expense of the capture of the Dutch islands, and (No. 3. 2) the expense of Dutch prisoners captured there, were also presented and examined, and it was observed by the deputy chairman, and sir Hugh Inglis, that the money paid by the company in England for bills drawn from Madras in favour of the proprietor of the Swiss regiment De Meuron, amounting to £30,000, was not included in this account, but constituted a separate charge on government.

The account (No. 5.) with the corrections as to bills drawn in favour of the company for part of the charge, and an additional charge for stores captured on French vessels taken by his majesty's ships in India, and paid for by the Madras government, by desire of admiral Rainier, was likewise presented and examined; it was agreed that extracts from this account should be sent to the navy and other boards to which the different charges related.

A sketch of the general account, as it will now stand, (omitting those demands altogether objected to) subject to the question as to the intermediate expense of Ceylon, between May, 1796, and January, 1802, the rate of interest to be allowed, and the general expense of prisoners, was then ordered to be prepared.

Adjourned.

SKETCH of the ACCOUNT with government, including only such Articles

Dr. - - - - - - Government in account with

To expenses incurred by the company for the intended expedition to Mauritius. - - - - - - - - - - - £	204,241
To ditto, - - ditto expedition to the Cape - - -	93,423
To ditto, - - ditto intended expedition to Manilla - -	429,826
To expenses incurred in the capture of Ceylon and Eastern islands -	393,989
To expenses of the maintenance, &c. of Dutch prisoners captured at Ceylon and Eastern islands - - - - - - - - -	199,735
To expense incurred by the company, in the purchase of vessels for the use of his majesty's navy, in India, Stores, &c. &c. - - -	41,789
N. B. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to 31st March, 1803, is included.	
	£ 1,363,003
To balance, as per contra - - - - - - - - - - -	897,670
To estimated amount of expense, incurred by the expedition to Egypt, exclusive of interest - - - - - - - - - -	1,500,000
	£ 2,397,670

as are admitted as chargeable by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart.

the East-I . .a company. - - - - - - Cr.

By cash received in part, in August and October, 1798, and July, 1799, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to the the 31st March, 1803 - - - - - - - - - - - - - £		465,333
By balance due to the company, according to this mode of stating the accounts - - - - - - - - - - - - £		897,670
	£	1,363,003

By estimated amount due for recruiting, cloathing, &c. for king's troops serving in India - - - - - - - - - -		960,000
By balance - - - - - - - - - - - - £		1,437 670
	£	2,397,670

MINUTES of meetings on the account between Government and the East-India Company, held between the right honourable Charles Long, and the right honourable William Dundas, on the part of Government, and the deputy chairman, (Charles Grant, esq.) and sir Hugh Inglis, bart. on the part of the Company.

War Office, 10th December, 1804.

The auditor to the Company attending with the accounts and the minutes of meetings, in 1803, between Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, on the part of Government, and the deputy chairman, (Jacob Bosanquet, esq.) and sir Hugh Inglis, on the part of the Company.

On reference to these minutes, inquiry was made as to accounts therein-mentioned to have been formerly settled, and an explanation thereof given.

Messrs. Long and Dundas desired to have the accounts, (No. 3.) of expenses of Ceylon, and of the Moluccas and Malacca, stated separately, which was directed accordingly.

Also an account to be prepared of the profits on spices.

After some general remarks, agreed to adjourn to the 24th instant, and subsequently to the 11th of January next.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 11th January, 1805.

Messrs. Long and Dundas observed, that having gone over the proceedings of the former meetings in 1803, they had now to state, that with regard to the account, (No. 1.) containing the expense incurred by the Company by the intended expedition to Mauritius, and by the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope; and (No. 2.) the expense of the intended expedition against Manilla, they concurred in the opinions then given by Messrs Bragge and Vansittart, that Government ought to reimburse the Company those expenses.

That with respect to (No 3) the expenses of the capture of Ceylon, the Moluccas and Malacca, they had not been able to ascertain correctly upon what principle the mere charge of the capture of those places had been allowed by the gentlemen employed on the part of Government; that it occurred to them, that if such expense was allowed, some further part was fairly claimable by the Company; but to what amount they had not yet formed an opinion. That they were ready to admit, in regard to Ceylon, the possession of that place might be considered as a double benefit, that is, that it was productive of advantage both to Government and the Company; that its value to the Company was undoubtedly considerable, as forming a material defence to their possessions on the Coromandel coast in particular, as well as to those situated in the Bay of Bengal and elsewhere, in a more general view; that on these considerations, the expense of keeping that island being charged to Government, appeared to them inadmissible, and they therefore must object to such charge.

That the same observation applied in part to the Moluccas and Malacca, but that they wished to see a separate statement of the expenses of Ceylon and of the places last mentioned, as desired at the former meeting, before they proceeded farther on the discussion.

These accounts were accordingly submitted, with a general account current between Government and the company, containing sundry alterations and additional charges, calculable with interest to the 31st ultimo, and giving credit for the profit on spices, exhibiting an estimated balance due to the Company upon these dates, of £4,632,000.

The deputy chairman and sir Hugh Inglis, on the part of the Company, observed in reply to the arguments urged by Messrs. Long and Dundas, regarding Ceylon, that they had great doubts of the probability of the Company's taking possession of

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that island, under the peculiar circumstances of the time, had it not been for the express directions of his majesty's ministers, as war with Holland had not been then declared, and it was entirely under those directions that the Company had given assistance in the capture; that the administration of this country having taken the government of the island out of the hands of the Company, by the appointment of Mr. North in October, 1798, the Company from that period had no controul over the expenditure there; this circumstance they therefore considered as giving the Company a particular claim upon Government for reimbursements of a considerable part, if not the whole of the expenses.

That in the division now made of the items of the account, the balance of property remaining 31st December, 1801, was clearly a fair charge on Government, who had then taken exclusive possession of the settlement; and that the whole of the property, captured in 1795-6, had been granted by his majesty to the captors: the other particulars of expense appeared also reasonably charged to Government.

That as to the Molucca Islands and Malacca, the Company would certainly not have thought of attacking them, but for the orders of administration already mentioned; this they conceived would not admit of a doubt, therefore the Company's claim for reimbursement of their expenses on this account seemed unquestionable, especially as credit was given in the account now stated for the profits on spices from the Moluccas; and the stores, as well as other captured property, had been granted by his majesty to the captors, the Company deriving no benefit therefrom.

Messrs Long and Dundas expressed a desire to have more time to consider this article, and the further discussion thereof was in consequence postponed.

Proceeding to article 4th, the expense of captures on the Peninsula, and of the maintenance of prisoners taken there, Messrs. Long and Dundas, on the part of Government, observed, that they acquiesced in the opinions of Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart, that the whole should be borne by the Company, as they must necessarily have undertaken the expeditions in question, the natural defence of their own possessions being so materially involved therein, that the expense of prisoners followed, in due and ordinary course, the expense of capturing the settlements; they must therefore entirely object to this article of charge.

In reply, it was observed, on the part of the Company, that admitting for a moment the force of the arguments as to the mere capture of the settlements, the expense of prisoners ought to be considered, and was generally considered, as belonging to Government, who usually, in treaties of peace, settled accounts of such expenses with the nation with which they had been at war; that the expense defrayed by the India Company on this account, on former occasions, had always constituted a demand on the Government of the country, as would appear in various discussions in parliament and otherwise, and that nothing could shew, in a stronger light, the opinion entertained by administration itself of the Company's right in this respect, than the allowance in the act of 1793, of claims of this nature being set-off against the demands of Government on the Company, for the expense of ships and stores.

These arguments did not, however, appear to make any impression upon the gentlemen employed on the part of government.

On articles (No. 5 and 6.) Messrs. Long and Dundas expressed their acquiescence in the opinions formerly given by Messrs. Bragge and Vansittart.

And respecting the expenses of the expedition to Egypt, they observed, that they saw no objection to recommending, that Government should defray such sum as it appeared had been actually incurred by the Company on that expedition, beyond the expense which the troops employed would have incurred had they remained stationary within the Company's territories in India, provided satisfactory accounts of these extra charges were made out.

To this it was stated in reply, that complete accounts had not hitherto been received; the sum charged was therefore partly estimated; but that the complete accounts might be expected from India in a short time.

The expense of capturing, &c. the Danish settlements was then considered; the orders from administration on the subject were referred to, and the claim of the company for reimbursement was not objected to.

Some observations were made by the deputy chairman and sir Hugh Inglis, on the rate of interest charged to Government, viz. 4 per cent. which they hoped would be

considered as extremely moderate; but, that possibly they might hereafter see occasion to offer reasons in support of a claim for a higher rate.

The charge from the pay office, stated on the creditor side of the account, being mentioned, it was explained, that the sum credited was less than that charged by the pay office, on a supposition that in the latter were included expenses for recruits raised for regiments in India, but who were not sent there, and that particulars of the charges have been requested, but hitherto none were forwarded; that part of the charge, it was presumed, was for the excess in number of troops, stated as an article of debit in the account.

Messrs Long and Dundas desired to be furnished with a copy of the general account with Government, as now altered, which was ordered accordingly.

Adjourned to Saturday the 19th instant.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 19th January, 1805.

The minutes of the meetings held on the 10th of December last, and 11th instant, were read, corrected and approved.

Messrs. Long and Dundas then observed, that having gone through the account current last drawn out, their opinions upon the several items therein were as follows:

To the first and second articles, the expenses of Mauritius and the Cape, and of Manilla, they saw no objection, and were of opinion they should be defrayed by Government.

On the third article it appeared to them, that of the expenses of Malacca and the Moluccas, one-half only should be borne by Government, and the same with respect to the expense of the capture of Ceylon; that the three next items, viz. balance of property remaining there 31st December, 1801; remittances from India not arrived there at the time; and bills drawn from Ceylon, 1802-3, they were of opinion might be admitted, in full; that as to the expense of prisoners, they were doubtful if any part thereof could be allowed to the Company; on further consideration, however, they were disposed to admit of one half of the expense being borne by government; but, as to the expense of keeping Ceylon, they must object to any part thereof being charged to government.

That to the fourth article, viz. the expense of the foreign settlements on the Peninsula, and of prisoners captured there, they must object altogether.

The fifth article; the expense of vessels, &c. they were of opinion might be admitted.

To the sixth article, the expense of the king's troops in India in excess to the number authorized by the acts of parliament, they objected.

That in regard to the eighth article, the expenses of the Egyptian expedition, although they continued of opinion, as stated at the last meeting, that the same should be borne by government, it appeared to them that the amount of the charge was very great, especially if confined, as they understood it to be, to the extraordinary expense of the troops sent from India, more especially as on referring to the statement of the military establishments at Bengal, which was then before them, it appeared that the expense was beyond all proportion, as to the number of troops sent from India to Egypt, of the expense of an equal number of the military charged on that statement; they must therefore observe, that when the accounts were received, it would be necessary that they should undergo a strict examination.

It was observed in reply, that the charges of the expedition did not consist alone of the pay and allowances of the troops, that a very considerable proportion thereof was occasioned by tonnage for the transportation of those troops, and the provisions and stores necessary for their support, as would appear by a statement then submitted, which was accordingly referred to, whence it appeared the amount of tonnage engaged for those purposes, was at the rate of upwards of £600,000 per annum.

Messrs. Long and Dundas then observed, that they saw no objection to allowing the Company reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the capture of the Danish settlements in India, nor to the further interest to the 31st December last, the same being computed upon the sums which they had now stated their opinion might be admitted.

Having thus explained their sentiments upon the articles debited to Government, Messrs. Long and Dundas produced an account received from the pay office, of the

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claim on the Company for expense of king's regiments serving in India; the amount of which was 1,285,000*l.* instead of 1,000,000*l.* as credited by the Company, and which they supposed must be substituted in lieu of the latter. They also were of opinion that interest thereon, calculated on each year's payment, to the 31st of December last, was chargeable to the Company at the same rate as they had charged government.

The deputy chairman and sir Hugh Inglis observed, that, on looking into this account, they found a charge made for regiments serving at Ceylon, since that place was taken under management of the crown; they must, therefore, object to this part of the account; this objection was admitted to be valid.

Messrs. Long and Dundas stated, that on the principles which they had now explained, they did not mean to charge the Company with the profits on spices.

The deputy chairman and sir Hugh Inglis, in reply to the foregoing, expressed their concern at the very considerable diminution in what they considered the fair and equitable claims of the Company on government, upon the principles of the account, as it was now proposed to be admitted by Messrs. Long and Dundas, that in particular with regard to the expenses of the capture of the Dutch settlements of Ceylon, Malacca, and Moluccas, they had hoped the arguments they had offered would have made such an impression on those gentlemen, as would have led to a much more favourable result in regard to the Company's claims; that as to Ceylon, there seemed to be no position more incontrovertible than this; that as government had directed the capture, and had subsequently taken the place out of the Company's hands, the (the government) should bear the whole of the expense.

That in reply to the arguments against the Company's claims on this subject in particular, as well as on the Dutch and other captures in general, they had committed their sentiments to writing, in a paper which they desired now to submit to the attentive consideration of the gentlemen employed on the part of government

The paper in question, entitled "Reply, &c. &c. was accordingly read, being as follows:

REPLY to the argument against the Company's claim for reimbursements of the expenses of the Dutch captures, viz.; "that such captures were necessary for insuring the safety of the Company's possessions," &c. &c. &c.

This argument appears to be taken up upon too limited grounds; the discussion of the Company's claim in the account stated, ought in reason to proceed upon much more enlarged and liberal principles; for admitting that the capture of the settlements in question had been indispensable to the safety of the Company's other possessions, still it cannot be disputed that the benefit to the Company, in this respect, was, at the same time, a benefit to the state; for it seems impossible to consider the question as one between two parties having different interests; on the contrary, it ought to be viewed as a question between parties whose interests were and ought to be not only reciprocal but inseparable; more especially under the act of 1793, by which the state is to participate, to a certain extent, in the profits of the Company.

In this view, therefore, and in view to the large revenue derived to the state from the Company's commerce, it seems no more than just and reasonable that the state should bear, at least, a part in expenses, which diminish or absorb the Company's profits, in which the state would otherwise participate, more especially when this is occasioned, as in the present instance, by the express orders of government, creating a heavy expense to the Company.

In all the wars in India, arising from war originated between Great Britain and other European powers, and in the origin of which the East-India Company would of course have had no concern, the additional expenses of the Company have been enormous both in India and in Europe; in the former, from expeditions undertaken against the enemy's possessions, and the consequent increase which has taken place in the military establishments abroad; in the latter, from the high rates of freight incidental to a state of European warfare, demurrage of ships, and the increased price of exports from Europe; all these are disadvantages to the Company in time of war, against which nothing in the way of counterbalance can be stated.

On the other hand, all the losses sustained by the state in view to their connection with the Company, is the share of the profits which would otherwise accrue to them under the act of 1793; but this, it is believed, is more than made up by means of the additional duties imposed on the Company's trade in time of war, by which a considerable increase of revenue has been derived to the state; and although it may be admitted, that notwithstanding these additional imposts, the trade of the Company, during the last war, flourished beyond example; still this circumstance produced considerable advantage to the state in the mode above described; whereas the Company by no means benefitted in proportion, because, from the heavy expenses of their military establishments, and other incidental causes, they have been obliged to borrow money in India, at very high rates of interest, to supply the investments for Europe, which have furnished the sales at home, on which government have reaped so great advantages from the duties levied thereon.

Unless, therefore, the subject under discussion be treated upon the broad basis and liberal principles of an inseparable connection between the parties, and which seems to be the fair and reasonable ground on which it should stand, particularly since the act of 1793 was passed, the relative situation in which the Company will stand, in regard to government, will be this; that, when there exists a profit from their concerns to a certain extent, the government shares therein; but when the reverse is the case, the Company alone sustain the loss; for government, unless they bear part of the extra expense of wars in India, not only lose nothing, but, from the additional duties on the trade during the war, may be said to enjoy equal advantages with those they would derive from a participation in profits which do not in fact exist. In short, considering it as a partnership account, that one of the parties (government) in every situation gains, the other (the Company) sustains all losses, when losses accrue.

This seems to be the fair and equitable view in which the question ought to be considered on general principles; but if it were to be argued as a point of colonial protection, still the Company's right to reimbursement appears well founded, because it is presumed that no other colony belonging to the empire would be called upon to defray expenses of this nature; if, indeed, the situation of the India Company can be compared with that of any of the British colonies.

In addition to these general arguments, the peculiar circumstances of the case deserve attention; admitting that the possession of Ceylon was necessary for the protection and safety of the Company's possessions, war had not been declared against Holland; therefore, without the express direction of administration, the Company would not have ventured to undertake an expedition against that island. The orders for taking possession of that and the other Dutch settlements, directed they should be so taken and held in his majesty's name, not as absolute captures from a declared enemy, but in view to restoring them to the Stadtholder, if he should recover his authority in Holland; the administration of this country, after this island had been in possession of the Company for a short period (about two years and a half) assumed, in fact, the government of Ceylon, by appointing a governor; and the expenses of the settlement were thereafter not subject to the controul or direction of the Company. From January 1802, that island was completely and exclusively made subject to the orders and controul of the crown; a due consideration of all these circumstances seems to establish the claim of the Company for a reimbursement of their expenses on this account upon indisputable grounds; for it would appear unreasonable, that government should direct the Company to put themselves to certain expense, in acquiring possession of the island under the extraordinary state of affairs at the time, that they should divest them of the executive management thereof soon afterwards, and, finally, should deprive them of any controul therein, by vesting the government of the island in the crown; and yet, after all, should insist upon their bearing the charge of the island for all the period antecedent to the transaction last mentioned: surely in fairness and in justness the Company have a right, under these circumstances, to expect the expenses they have incurred for Ceylon should be repaid in full; they giving credit, as they are willing to do, for any profits they may have derived from the cinnamon sent to Europe.

With respect to the capture of Malacca and Moluccas, the same train of reasoning on general grounds applies equally as to Ceylon; nor can the argument of the necessity for taking these places, in view to the safety of the Company's

other

other possessions, be urged here with any degree of propriety; for it is certain, that without the positive injunctions of government, as described above, the Company would never have thought of taking possession of these settlements. There cannot be a stronger proof of this than by adverting to the circumstance of the former war against the Dutch; a situation of affairs differing widely from that at present under examination. At that period the Company did not think it necessary to attempt the capture of these places; nor did the government of this country think it necessary to direct such capture; combining, therefore, this with the circumstances of the last capture, as already alluded to, there seems to be no doubt of the validity of the Company's claim to have their expenses on this account reimbursed in full, after allowing for the profits on the spices sent from the Molucca Islands.

In some degree the general arguments adduced above on No. 3. apply to No. 4, and it is to be noticed, that in the latter are included the expenses of the capture, &c. of the Dutch settlements of Chinsura and Cochin, which being made under the direction of administration, as already explained in respect to No. 3, the expense seems fairly chargeable to government. It should likewise be remembered, both as to No. 3, and No. 4, that with the exception of Pondicherry, where, in fact, very little was taken, the prize-property captured at all the settlements, even to the stores, has been granted to the captors, without any participation being allowed to the Company.

That having thus stated their reasons in support of what they could not but consider as the Company's equitable claims to a more liberal allowance, on these particular points, they desire, in addition thereto, to observe, that all the profits derived to the Company from the possessions and trade of India, amounted merely to a dividend on the capital of 630,000*l.* per annum: that, on the other hand, government, to the duties usually levied on the Company's trade in peace, had added to the amount of upwards one million annually, under the denomination of war duties. These, therefore, were circumstances in proof of the arguments above adduced; and, on every consideration of the subject, they felt themselves under the necessity of protesting against so considerable a reduction as was now proposed in the amount of the Company's claims. That, in regard to the expense of prisoners, they must desire to refer to and repeat the reasons already stated in support of that expense being borne by government; and they requested Messrs. Long and Dundas would maturely re-consider the opinions they had now given on the articles of the account objected to.

Messrs. Long and Dundas, on the part of government, observed, on the foregoing, that, if the arguments in respect to the participation of expense by government were admitted, they might extend further than would appear now to be contended for, as they might be thought to include the expenses of wars begun by the Company in India, such as that with Tippoo, &c.: that, under all the objections now stated, the Company possessed considerable power, authority, and advantages in India, which they would very unwillingly forego, and that they would be glad to receive a renewal of their charter with all these disadvantages: and they cannot but consider the concessions they had now made as liberal; and although they would willingly, as desired, re-consider the whole of the subject, they were not aware that such re-consideration would cause any alteration in the sentiments they had now expressed.

The deputy chairman and sir Hugh Inglis now claimed to charge, on the part of the Company, the Indian interest which they had paid in the period included in the accounts, the same being, at the lowest rate, 8 per cent. per annum; they also requested the attention of Messrs. Long and Dundas to such further observations* as they might find it necessary to offer on the accounts in general.

Messrs. Long and Dundas expressed their inclination to give every due attention to the claim of interest, and to such other observations as might be made on the part of the Company to the accounts.

Adjourned.

* See paper annexed.

FURTHER

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS submitted by the Deputy Chairman and Sir Hugh Inglis, as referred to the latter part of the Minutes of the last Meeting.

As, in the course of the discussions respecting the debt owing by government to the Company, arguments have been maintained on the part of government which involve propositions of a very important and extensive nature, it may be proper to enter into some distinct consideration of them.

1st. In the case of the capture of Ceylon, government directed the Company to take possession of that island, at a time when this country was not at war with the Dutch. It was conquered at the expense of the Company; but, contrary to all former example, instead of being united to their other Indian territories, was, at the end of two years, made a king's government.

Afterwards the charge and maintenance of it, with an expensive establishment of crown officers, was committed to the Company, under a declaration that no reason appeared why if it were retained on a peace, it should not be made over to them.

When they had held it for 6½ years, at an expense of £1,500,000, government again took it from them without reimbursing any part of expenditure; and, finally, upon a peace, the island was ceded to Great Britain, the government of it was retained by the crown, and payment of the heavy out lay to which the Company had been subjected by the conquest and charge of this possession, excepting only one-half of the expense of capture (that is, £163,000 out of £1,474,000,) is now refused.

As the gentlemen who act on the part of government must think that it has a right to make such refusal, they then virtually maintain this proposition, that government may not only command the Company to undertake any military enterprizes, which it may state to be connected with the security of their territorial possessions in India, but may take to itself conquests acquired by these enterprizes, or resume them after they have been put into the Company's hands, still leaving the Company burthened with the expense they have incurred in keeping them, upon the establishments formed by government, as well as with one half of the expense of acquiring them.

On the part of the Company, those who act for them feel themselves obliged strenuously to contend, that however disposed the Company are at all times to subserve the measures of government, and to render their means conducive to the general interests of the nation, there is no existing law, no authority in the executive government, by which the Company can be compelled to employ their funds in making or maintaining conquests which, whilst those conquests are retained from the enemy, they are not allowed to possess. On behalf of the Company it must also be urged, that the whole of their conduct, in respect to the acquisition and maintenance of Ceylon, proceeded upon other grounds, upon confidence in the good faith of government, that when they, (the Company) were required first to take possession of the island, and afterwards to manage it, the intention of government was either to leave it in their hands, or to compensate them for their disbursements. The minutes of a conference with Mr. Dundas (now lord Melville) in 1797, shew that he coupled the retention of the island by the Company with their defraying the expense of it. Had any contrary principle been intimated by government, or suspected by the Court of Directors, they could not possibly have been warranted in submitting to such an application of the funds of their constituents, nor could they have accepted the charge of the island, had they known that it was again to be taken from them without paying them for the expense of keeping it. And indeed it is manifestly contrary to the plain principles of natural justice, to deprive any one, by an act of Power, of a possession which he could be induced to accept, and to lay out money upon, only by the expectation of keeping it, without repaying him the clear expense to which he has been subjected by it.

2d. It is further argued, that whatever is fit for the Company themselves to do for the security of their possessions, that government might order them to perform, or might perform for them, and at their expense; therefore the acquisition and retention of Ceylon evidently contributing to give additional safety to the British possessions in India, it was for the interest of the Company to be at the expense, not only of the conquest of it, but of its permanent maintenance, though in the hands of government, and they ought not thence to object to the expense of keeping it for the few years during which it was in their possession.

To this proposition, also, taken in an indefinite and unqualified way, there are decisive objections. For it claims for government an absolute independent power over the forces and finances of the Company, without even allowing them a voice when this power shall be exercised. This would be a power not only to judge and determine for the Company what was fit for them to do in respect to foreign military enterprizes admitted to be connected with the security of our Indian possessions,but also of construing that connection to extend to the most distant points, as Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, the Mediterranean, or places still more remote, and ordering expeditions to any, or all these points, the Company, in the first instance, to disburse the charges, or to be subject to repay the sums which shall be stated to have been expended on these accounts by government Such a power would be contrary to the whole tenor and spirit of the existing laws; and, without meaning to insinuate that it would not be equitably exercised, the Court of Directors can by no means acquiesce in reasoning which assumes or implies it.

3d. It is urged, that all conquests which improve the security of the Indian possessions are so evidently for the benefit of the Company, that it is natural and proper they should defray the cost of acquiring and retaining them.

To this it may be answered, that for the expense of conquest, either absolutely necessary to the safety of the Company's possessions, or of which they exclusively reap the advantage, it may be allowable to contend that they alone should be liable; but it is obvious that some of the conquests attempted, or made in the last war, as Manilla and Mauritius, Malacca and the Moluccas, were not at all necessary to the safety of the Company's territories; and with respect to these, and all the other acquisitions made in the course of that war, particularly from European enemies, the nation derives from them far more benefit than the Company; 1st. in the general reputation and ascendency they give to the British power and influence in Europe; 2dly, in the loss and distress they occasion to the enemies of the country; 3dly, in the wealth they bring into it; 4thly, in the very article of security (in whatever degree they do afford greater security) to the Indian possessions. To which may be added, 5thly, as an appendage to these national advantages, that the controul and direction of Indian affairs there, is not with the Company, unless indeed it be argued, that the small share of patronage left to them constitutes power and influence; all the great wheels of the machine are moved by government at home, who direct and controul the Company in all their principal operations in India.

It has been observed, that with all the sacrifices stated to have been made by the Company, and under all the objections made to the mode of adjusting the account with government, now proposed on the part of the latter, the Company would be glad to have a renewal of their charter.

The only reply that seems immediately necessary to this remark is this, that possibly, under the exercise of the power of administration in the manner complained of above, the Company, rather than relinquish altogether rights which they consider justly their due, might be induced to submit to the privation of a part, in order to retain the other part, however small the latter might be; but this constitutes no fair argument against the Company's claims now under consideration; claims which they consider to have originated, in a great degree, in the exercise of a power which they do not acknowledge to exist in the present situation of affairs regarding the charter; of the effects of which they now complain, and against which, in the mode and to the extent insisted on, on the part of government, the Company must strenuously contend.

All the territorial acquisitions of the Company have aggrandized and enriched the nation incomparably more than they have benefitted the proprietors of India stock. Those proprietors have hitherto seldom received more than a common interest for the money invested by them in the joint stock; but the nation has received into its bosom

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all the vast tide of private wealth, that for nearly the last fifty years has regularly flowed from the Company's possessions in the east; all the profits on the great commerce carried on with those countries, by which its manufactures and shipping have been so much augmented, a prodigious annual revenue from customs and duties, a general increase in its trade with other countries, by means of its being so much the seat of the Indian commerce—all which have contributed to place Great Britain in its present elevated rank in the scale of nations. Contrasting these immense advantages with the modicum received by the proprietors, by whose funds and at whose risk the first territorial conquests were achieved, the greater interest of the nation in every addition given to the security of British India cannot be disputed; and therefore, instead of rendering the Company liable to the whole charge of any conquest not absolutely necessary to the safety of its former possessions, it may fairly be questioned whether it should pay any part. It may also, on the same grounds, be questioned, whether it should pay the whole expense even of conquests the most necessary.

These observations will apply still more forcibly, if the expenses of the military expeditions should exceed the ability of the Indian possessions to defray; had they remained in the hands of native sovereigns, these sovereigns would certainly have regulated their system of military operations by their actual revenue, because they could not have had credit to establish the practice of funding debt. It is the commercial credit and opulence of the East India Company which has introduced this practice into India, and upon this commercial foundation most of the brilliant achievements accomplished there in the last thirty years have rested; though there are persons (not connected with administration) who seem willing to forget all that the Company have done in obtaining and supporting our empire in the east.* But undoubtedly the demand upon this resource must have its just bounds, and these bounds may be fairly contended for without subjecting the Company to the imputation of acting upon narrow principles of commercial parsimony. Of the enormous Indian debt, exceeding 90 millions sterling, which the Company now owe, a very great part has been incurred by wars, by which, so far as they have been advantageous, the nation is at this moment, in its general interest, reaping the advantages, at the same time that the capital stock of the proprietors from which they have long derived, as already observed, only the common interest, is, in fact, charged, so far as it will go, for the payment of that debt which has been swelled by the very expeditions under consideration. Whilst this is the case; whilst the Indian debt goes on increasing, notwithstanding all the accessions of new territory; whilst the English capital of the company is liable to make good that debt; and whilst all the prospects of compensation long held out to the proprietors, are still removed to a distant, uncertain day, it cannot be equitable that they should be charged with the cost of any foreign enterprizes which are rather expedient than necessary, which have for their object more the annoyance of the enemy than the safety of our possessions, and of which the benefits redound more to the nation than to the Company. Least of all, should this be the case with respect to conquests made by the Company, and given up on a peace for the general interest; and of all the conquests made in the last war in India, none were retained but Ceylon, which the government has taken for itself.

4th. Upon the whole, therefore, the least that can be concluded in favour of the Company is, that those conquests or expeditions which were not at all necessary to the security of British India, but which have been productive of advantages to the state, should be at the sole charge of the government; such are the expeditions to Manilla, Mauritius, to the Cape, to Malacca, the Moluccas, and to Egypt.

That those conquests in which the Company, as well as the Government, have had a direct interest, should be at their joint charge; such are the acquirements on the continent of India and island of Ceylon, so far as the capture of it is concerned: on this head it has been asked, on the part of Government, would the Company extend the principle of participating in expense to the wars with the Indian powers? such as that with Tippoo, &c. &c.—the answer, without insisting upon it in the present discussion, might reasonably be in the affirmative, because Government was materially concerned in the defence and security of the territories which were at stake in that war, or in the causes from which it originated; and it may be presumed that had Tippoo, assisted by the French, made such opposition as eventually to threaten the safety of India, government would willingly have put this country to an expense

far

far exceeding the whole of the Company's present claim, to secure the Indian possessions, without even looking to a compensation from them.

That under this head of joint expense may also be placed the charge of maintaining prisoners, which is recognized in the 157th clause of the act of 1793, as a charge appertaining to government.

And that the Company cannot be charged for the expense of keeping any places which are not left in their hands, and united to the Indian system of government: on which point they set so high a value, that they would have been contented to remain charged with the expense of maintaining Ceylon, had they been allowed to keep it.

If even this adjustment were adopted, the Company, from the high rate at which they borrowed money for the expeditions in question, the long time which they have been in advance, and the low rate of interest charged in the accounts as they now stand, would still remain charged with a very heavy disbursement on account of them.

No. 11.

With India interests from the middle of each year on India payments 5 per cent. from the month after payment on home payments; receipts from government credited as in India interest from the month after receipt; spice profits credited at 5 per cent. from the month after receipt; pay-office claims credited at 5 per cent. from the middle of each year.

	£.	
MAURITIUS - - -	250,987	
CAPE - - - - -	139,536	
		390,523
MANILLA - - -		594,287
VESSELS, &c. for king's ships		106,010
DANISH captures - - -		34,137
EGYPT - - - -		2,469,818
		3,594,774
CEYLON Total	2,580,451	
Balance of property, December, 1801, remittances 1802-3 - - - - - -	516,717	516,717
Expense of capture - - - - -	468,914	468,914
Remaining expense	1,594,820	4,580,406
Half of which is	797,410	
MALACCA and the MOLUCCAS - Total 2,191,81		
Half of which is	1,095,317	
	1,893,907	
Deduct,		
Half the profit on spices -	485,268	
		1,408,049
		5,933,455
Deduct,		
Receipts - - - - - - - -	1,754,381	
Pay-office demands, deducting regiments at Ceylon 1802 and 1803 - - - - - -	1,639,038	
		3,393,419
Balance -		2,595,036
If the usual pay, &c. to troops in Egypt are deducted say - - - - - - - -		300,000
		2,295,036
Add,		
Probable difference in pay-office demands, by deducting half the expense of regiments in Ceylon t 1801, including interest - - - -		75,764
Balance on this calculation, 1st March, 1805		- £2,370,800

Treaties

Treaties between the British Government in India, and several of the Native Princes.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH.

Concluded at Boorhanpore, on the 27th February, 1804.

TREATY of alliance and mutual defence between the honorable the English East India Company, and the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah Bahaudur, and his children, heirs and successors, settled by major John Malcolm, on the part of the honorable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul Punt, and Moonshee Kaval Nyn, on the part of the maha rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah; after having communicated to each other their full powers, the said John Malcolm being deputed to the court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah by major-general the honorable Arthur Wellesley; the honorable major-general aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from his excellency the most noble Richard, marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable privy council, appointed by the honorable Court of Directors of the said Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of friendship and union have been happily established between the government of the honorable Company, and that of the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah Bahaudur, by a recent treaty of peace, the two governments aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have now determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into this treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against unprovoked aggression and encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

Article 1. The friendship and union established by the former treaty between the two states, shall be promoted and increased by this treaty, and shall be perpetual; the friends and enemies of either state shall be the friends and enemies of both; and their mutual interests shall henceforward be inseparable.

2. If any person or state whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand: for the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this article, the governor-general in council, in behalf of the honorable Company, hereby declares, that the British government will never permit

any power or state whatever to commit, with impunity, any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of the maha rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah; but will at all times, in compliance with the requisition of the maha rajah, maintain and defend the same, when such requisition is made, in the like manner as the rights and territories of the honorable Company are now maintained and defended.

3. With a view to fulfil this treaty of mutual defence, the maha rajah agrees to receive, and the honorable East India Company to furnish, a subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition. This force is to be stationed at such place, near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, as may hereafter be deemed most eligible by the British government; and it will be held in readiness, at such station, to proceed as soon as possible for the execution of any service on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this treaty.

4. And it is further agreed, that in conformity to the stipulations of the fifteenth article of the treaty of peace, concluded by major-general Wellesley, on the part of the honorable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul, Moonshee Kaval Nyn, &c. on the part of the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlat Rao Scindiah, that all charges and expenses of the six battalions above-mentioned, and of their ordnance, artillery, military stores, and equipment, shall be defrayed by the honorable Company out of the produce of the revenues of the territories ceded by the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah to the said Company, by the articles second, third, and fourth of the afore-mentioned treaty of peace, which territories are specified in a statement annexed to that treaty.

5. Grain, and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel; together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of subsidiary force, shall, whenever the aforesaid force is within the territories of the maha rajah, in consequence of his requisition, be entirely exempt from duties; and whenever any further force of the honorable Company shall, in consequence of war with any other state, be in the dominions of the maha rajah, they shall in like manner, as the subsidiary force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforesaid articles of necessary use and consumption. And it is also agreed, that whenever any part of the army of the maha rajah is in the territories of the honorable Company, for purposes connected with the fulfilment of this treaty, that no duties on grain, camels, wearing apparel, &c. as stated above, which the party of the army of the said maha rajah may require, shall be collected: and it is further agreed, that the officers of the respective governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the articles of this treaty, either with the army, or in the territories of the other, shall be treated with that respect and consideration which is due to their rank and station.

6. The subsidiary force will at all times be ready, on the requisition of the maha rajah, to execute services of importance, such as the care of the person of the maha rajah, his heirs and successors; the protection of the country from attack and invasion, the overawing and chastisement

ment of rebels or exciters of disturbance in the maha rajah's dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions.

7. Whereas it is agreed, in the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace, that the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, shall never take, or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with Great Britain, or any British subject whatever, European or native of India, without the consent of the British government; the maha rajah now further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his service, or permit to reside in his dominions, any European or American whatever, without the consent and acquiescence of the British government; the said British government on its part engaging that it never will employ, or permit to reside in its dominions, any person, subject of the maha rajah, or others, who shall hereafter be guilty of crimes, or of hostility against the person or government of the aforesaid maha rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

8. As, by the present treaty, the union and friendship of the two states is so firmly cemented that they may be considered as one and the same, the maha rajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue, in future, any negociation with any principal states or powers, without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual consultation with the honourable East India Company's government: and the honourable Company's government, on their part, declare that they will have no manner of concern with any of the maha rajah's relations, dependants, military chiefs, or servants, with respect to whom the maha rajah is absolute; and that they will on no occasion ever afford encouragement, support, or protection, to any of the maha rajah's relations, dependants, chiefs, or servants, who may eventually act in opposition to the maha rajah's authority, but on the contrary, at the requisition of the maha rajah, they will aid and assist to punish and reduce all such offenders to obedience: and it it further agreed, that no officer of the honorable Company shall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the maha rajah's government.

9. As the chief object and design of the present defensive alliance is the security and protection of the dominions of the contracting parties, and their allies and dependants, from all attack whatsoever, the maha rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any state or chief in alliance with the honourable Company, or against any other principal state or power; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with his full approbation and acquiescence.

10. The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will at all times be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other principal states or powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the principal powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties, and any other state or power whatever, then the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah Bahadur engages, that

that the English force, consisting of six battalions, with their guns, &c. joined by a detachment of his army, consisting of six thousand of the maha rajah's infantry, and ten thousand of his Pagah and Sillahdar cavalry, which force the maha rajah engages always to keep ready, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and the maha rajah also engages to employ every further effort for the purpose of bringing into the field the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The honorable Company in the same manner engage, on their part, (on such event occurring) to employ in active operations against the enemy, as large a force as the service may require, over and above the said subsidiary force.

11. Whenever war shall appear probable, the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah engages to collect as many Brinjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable, in the frontier garrisons. The Company's government also, with a view to the effectual prosecution of the war, engage to adopt similar measures in their frontier garrisons.

12. The contracting parties entertain no views of conquests or extensions of their respective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities against any state or principal power, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction, through the channel of pacific negociation, according to the tenor of the preceding treaty. If, contrary to the spirit and object of this defensive treaty, war with any state should hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert) the contracting parties will proceed to adjust the rule of partition of all such advantages and acquisitions as may eventually result from the success of their united arms. It is declared that, in the event of war, and of a consequent partition of conquests between the contracting parties, the shares of each government shall be equal in the division of any territory which may be acquired by the successful exertion of their united arms, provided that each of the contracting parties shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of this treaty.

13. The interests of the contracting parties being identified by this defensive alliance, it is agreed, that the honourable Company's government shall be at liberty to employ the whole, or any part of the subsidiary force established by the treaty, in quelling of any disturbances which may arise within their territories, or in the performance or any other service which may be required by the said honourable Company's government, provided such service shall not interfere with any other duties on which the said subsidiary force is liable to be employed, under the conditions of this treaty. And if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Maha Rajah's dominions which lies contiguous to the frontier of the honourable Company, and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British government in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, shall direct such of the Company's troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Maha Rajah's dominions; and if disturbances shall at any time break

out

out in any part of the dominions of the British government, which lay contiguous to the frontier of the Maha Rajah, the Maha Rajah, if required by the British government, shall direct such of his troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the dominions of the British government.

14. In order to strengthen and confirm the friendship established between the two states, it is agreed that neither of the two contracting parties shall enter into any alliance, or have any concern, with the tributaries or chiefs of the other; and in order to support the independent authority of both governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither of the contracting parties will give protection or countenance to the rebellious tributaries and subjects of the other, but they will use their utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such rebels, in order that may be brought to punishment.

15. The honorable company agree to exert their influence to maintain the observance of such usages on matters of form and ceremony and other customs, as shall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourse and communication between the Peishwah and his ancestors, and the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah and his ancestors; and the English government also agree to recognize the right of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to all possessions he holds, whether by written sunnuds or grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peishwah, according to former usage, provided such sunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the treaty of peace; and provided also, that in all cases where disputes may arise on the subject of possessions held by unwritten authority, the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah agrees to refer to the sole arbitration of the said British government, who will decide with reference to former usage, on the principles of truth and justice. The English government further agrees, to use its endeavour to prevent any acts which have been done by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or his ancestors, under the authority reposed in him or them by the Peishwah or his ancestors, from being subverted, provided their being supported is strictly consistent with the preservation of the honour and dignity of his highness the Peishwah, and of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

16. This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day settled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the honourable company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; Major Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in Persian and Mahratta and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Maha Rajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself: and Major Malcolm, by virtue of a special authority given him in that behalf by Major-general the honourable Arthur Wellesley, (himself vested with full powers as before stated,) hereby declares the said treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a copy of the same, from the governor-general in council, in every respect a counterpart of that executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in the space of two months and ten days; and

on the delivery of such copy, the treaty executed by Major Malcolm shall be returned.

Done at Boorhanpoor, the twenty-seventh of February A. D. 1804, or fourteeth of Zeecada A. H. 1218.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF BHURRUTPORE.

Concluded 29th September, 1803.

Treaty concluded between his excellency general Gerard Lake, commander in chief of his majesty's and the honorable company's forces in the East Indies, on the part of his excellency the most noble Richard, marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick, one of his Britannic majesty's most honourable privy council, captain-general and commander in chief of all the land forces serving in the British possessions in India, and governor-general in council at Fort William, in Bengal, and Maha Rajah Bishoinder Sewace Runjeet Sing Bahaudur.

Art. 1. Perpetual friendship shall be maintained between Maha Rajah Bishoinder Sewace Runjeet Sing Bahaudur, Bahaudur Jung, and the honorable company.

2. The friends and enemies of either state, shall be the friends and enemies of both.

3. The British government shall never interfere in the concerns of the Maha Rajah's country, nor exact any tribute from him.

4. If an enemy should invade the territories of the honorable company, the Maha Rajah hereby engages to furnish to the English the aid of his troops in the expulsion of such enemy. And, in like manner, the honorable company engages to assist the Maha Rajah with its forces in defending his dominions against external attacks.

The sincerity of this engagement is attested on the holy Bible.

Dated on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, corresponding with the eleventh day of the month of Jommaudee oos Saunee, in the year twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF MACHERRY,

Concluded 14th November, 1803.

Treaty concluded between his excellency General Gerard Lake, commander in chief of his majesty's and the honorable company's forces in the East Indies, on the part of his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic majesty's most honorable privy council, captain-general and commander in chief of all the land forces serving in the British possessions in India, and governor-general in council at Fort William, in Bengal, and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Bucktawur Sing Bahaudur.

Art. 1. A permanent friendship is established between the honourable East India company and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Bucktawur Sing Bahaudur, and between their heirs and successors.

2. The friends and enemies of the honorable company shall be considered the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah; and the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah shall be the friends and enemies of the honorable company.

3. The honorable company shall not interfere with the country of Maha Rao Rajah, nor shall demand any tribute from him.

4. In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the countries

countries now in the possession of the honourable company, or of their allies in Hindûstan, Maha Rao Rajah agrees to send the whole of his forces to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy; and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

5. As, from the friendship established by the second article of the present treaty, the honourable company become guarantee to Maha Rao Rajah for the security of his country against external enemies, Maha Rao Rajah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Sircar of any other chieftain, Maha Rao Rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rao Rajah may demand aid from the company's government.—In the event above stated in this article, it will be granted, and Maha Rao Rajah agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expence of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindûstan.

Dated on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and three of the christian æra; agreeing with the twenty-sixth of Kujeb, twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree; and the fifteenth of Aghun, eighteen hundred and sixty Sumbut.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF JYEPOOR (OR JYENAGUR), *Concluded 12th December*, 1803.

Treaty of amity and alliance between the honourable the English East India company, and Maha Rajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, settled by his excellency General Gerard Lake, commander in chief of the British forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic majesty's most honourable privy council, governor-general in council of all the British possessions, and captain-general of all the British land forces in the East Indies, in behalf of the hon the English East India company, and by Maha Rajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

Art. 1. A firm and permanent friendship and alliance is established between the honorable the English company, and Maha Rajah Dheeraj Juggut Sing Bahadur, and between their heirs and successors.

2. Whereas friendship has been established between the two states, the friends and enemies of one of the parties, shall be considered the friends and enemies of both; and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by both states.

3. The honourable company shall not interfere in the government of the country now possessed by Maha Rajah Dheeraj, and shall not demand tribute from him.

4. In the event of any enemy of the honourable company evincing a disposition to invade the country lately taken possession of by the honourable company in Hindûstan, Maha Rajah Dheeraj shall send the whole of his forces to the assistance of the company's army, and shall exert himself, to the utmost of his power, in repelling the enemy, and shall neglect no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

5. Whereas, in consquence of the friendship established by the second article of the present treaty, the honourable company become guarantees to the Maha Rajah Dheeraj for the security of his country against external enemies; Maha Rajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other state, Maha Rajah Dheeraj will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rajah Dheeraj may demand aid from the company's government. In the event above stated, it will be granted; and Maha Rajah Dheeraj agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expence of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindûstan.

6. Maha Rajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, although he is in reality the master of his own army, to act, during the time of war, or prospect of action, agreeably to the advice and opinion of the commander of the English army, which may be employed with his troops.

7. The Maha Rajah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the company's government.

The above treaty, comprised in seven articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the seal and signature of his excellency gen. Gerard Lake, at Surhindee, in the Soobah of Akburabad, on the 12th day of December, 1803, of the Christian æra, corresponding with the 26th of Shabaan, 1218 Hijree, and with the 14th of Poos, 1860 Sumbut; and under the seal and signature of Maha Rajah Dheeraj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, at on the day of 180 of the Christian æra, corresponding with the of 1218 Hijree, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a treaty, containing the above seven articles, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Dheeraj, under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, the present treaty under the seal and signature of his excellency General Lake shall be returned.

TREATY WITH RAJAH UMBAJEE RAO ENGLAH.

Concluded 16th December, 1803.

Treaty of amity and alliance between the honourable the East India Company and Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, providing for the relinquishment, to the honourable company, of certain districts, including the forts of Gualior, Gohud, and others, hitherto held in farm by Rajah Umbajee, and for the guarantee, on the part of the honourable company, to Rajah Umbajee of certain portions of country, including the fort of Narwar and others, to be held by him in sovereignty, concluded by his excellency General Gerard Lake, commander in chief of the British forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose, by his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, knt. of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable privy council, captain general and commander in chief of all the land forces serving in the British possessions in India, and governor-general in council at fort William, in Bengal,

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on the part of the honourable company, and by Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, for himself, his heirs and successors.

Art. 1. A permanent friendship and alliance is established between the honourable company and Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and between their heirs and successors: in conformity to the friendship established, the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both, and neither party shall swerve from this obligation.

2. Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees to deliver over, without delay or evasion, to the company's government, the fortress of Gualior, with the districts under-mentioned, which have been hitherto held by him in farm, with the forts situated in them, whenever the officers of the company's government may be deputed for the purpose of taking possession of them; and farther agrees, that these districts and forts may be disposed of as may appear expedient to the British government, relinquishing, on his part, all farther claims on any account whatever to the said districts and forts,

	Rupees.
Gualior Khas.....	40,000
Atree and other five Mohals.....	
Chummerch, Bower, Salbye, and Chounara.....	1,50,000
Allahpore.....	40,000
Summoulee.....	60,000
Puhorghur and others of Talook Inkurwarre	1,00,000
Talook Jetawur.....	25,000
Purgunna Dolpore....	1,50,000
Baree.....	2,00,000
Rajakera.....	60,000
Binde with its Talooks..	2,20,000
Attere.....	1,10,000
Talook Phoonp.....	20,000
Talook Oomree.....	35,000
Balawa.....	30,000
Amnow.....	1,00,000
Jagnee.....	30,000
Seray Choolah.....	10,000
Doondree.....	40,000
Ahnoun.....	1,00,000
Noorabad.....	25,000
Attowra.....	25,000
Bahadurpore.....	30,000
Ballaitee.....	20,000
Curwas.....	15,000
Hawellee Gohud....	50,000
Behut.....	50,000
Souklharee.....	8,000
Talook Aman.....	25,000
Inderkee.....	50,000
Budhaik.....	18,000
Bhandere.....	2,00,000
Nhodah.....	30,000
Lehar and six others forming the Zillah Kutchwaker.....	2,00,000
Goojera.....	10,000
Kuttoullee.....	2,00,000
Lawunkalan.....	30,000
Pergunna Noh.....	50,000
Ditto Betwa.....	50,000
Ditto Deoghur....	50,000
Rupees	26,56,000

3. In consideration of the friendship and attachment to the honourable company, manifested by Rajah Umbajee by the engagements entered into on his part by the present treaty, the honourable East India Company do hereby guarantee to the Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, the possession in sovereignty of the fort of Narwar, and the districts under-mentioned, which are reported by the officers of the Rajah to be now in his possession, with the forts situated in them. The honourable company shall demand no tribute or rent whatever from Rajah Umbajee on account of these possessions.

	Rupees.
Narwar Khas.....	9,000
Talook Surwareeu....	9,000
Bara Doongree	4,500
Digdoulee and Cheras.....	8,000
Rajaghur.....	7,500
Guneshkera...	3,500
Barye, &c.....	1,000
Ray..... ...	4,000
Saseram.....	5,000
Souknee.....	7,000
Kureeawul....	10,000
Deoghur.....	1,500
Mooseree,....	5,000
Gopaulpore....	5,000
Doongerpoor & Magrounee	25,000
Pattye kurye..	6,000
Beeturwas, &c.	46,200
Villages of Gualior which have been attached to Narwar, viz. Rampore, Bounee, and Buserce...	5,000
Doodakhaner.....	10,000
Saer.....	12,000
Suboolghur and nine others.....	1,25,000
Beejipore and 2 others	47,000
Pouree	51,000
Sersye and Paren.....	4,000
Utulpore Beejrawan..	5,000
Lawun of Pergunna Shadoura.....	2,500
Doulahghur kursena..	5,500
Talook Beenouree....	2,000
Budrita and village Kera and two others..	12,000
Negounee	1,500
Villages of Enam, Chutree, Trimuckjee, &c.	10,000
Pergunna Googul Chutree.....	45,000
Talook Alumpore....	25,000
Koonch.....	1,50,000
Sepree.....	50,000
Kolarus.....	50,000
Irnee.....	20,000
Kearah.....	70,000
Terait.....	7,000
Oochar Bubroalee.....	15,000
Lauwur, Chupar, and Badaoon.....	1,500
Village Koonernu....	3,000
Talook Aikee Beelhree	2,500
Chergawun...	6,000
Ranaghur and Kergawn....	6,000
Mookurea....	10,000
Booshera.....	2,000
Gurwaee.....	7,000
Lamrut Berutch	7,000
Village Gatta Budoura	4,000
Derut.....	5,000
Talook Falood.....	10,000
Roomalee Burwa Sagur	10,000
Sesye.....	10,000
Talook Doonan Berye..	10,000
Bangpoor.....	4,000
Pergunna Mamohunee	25,000
Rupees	9,41,700

4. Rajah Umbajee shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the English government.

5. Rajah Umbajee, during the period of this, or any future war, which may take place with the enemies of the British government, in the vicinity of his possessions, shall join the company's army with the whole of his troops; and in this event, although the rajah retains the sole command of his whole army, he agrees to act in the war agreeably to the advice and counsel of the commander of the company's troops.

6. Whereas, in consequence of the third article of the present treaty, the honourable company becomes guarantee to Rajah Umbajee for the security of his country against

against external enemies, Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other state, the rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party no amicable terms can be settled, then Rajah Umbajee may demand aid from the company's government. In the event above stated in this article, it will be granted; and Rajah Umbajee agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindûstan.

7. The guns, ammunition, and military stores, now in the forts, to be delivered over to the honourable company, shall be considered the property of the honourable company. Rajah Umbajee is at the same time empowered to carry off whatever money, grain, or property of any other description than that above-mentioned, which may be in the forts, and no interruption shall be given on the part of the company's officers to his so doing.

8. The honourable company agree, that Rajah Umbajee, whenever he may make a request to that purpose, shall be allowed to reside with his relations and family, and property, in whatever place within the company's dominions he may chuse, without any molestation on the part of the company's government.

9. In the event of a peace being concluded between the honourable company and the Mahratta states, the honourable company shall consider Rajah Umbajee included in the treaty as an ally of the company.

10. If any enemy of both parties should invade the country of Umbajee, and the English army act in concert with the troops of Rajah Umbajee in expelling the enemy; in this case Rajah Umbajee shall not be liable to any expense on account of the honourable company's troops.

The above treaty, comprised in ten articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed under the seal and signature of his excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee, in the Soobah of Ukburrabad, on the sixteenth day of December, 1803, of the Christian æra, corresponding with the first of Ramzan 1218 Hijree, and with the second of Poos Soodee 1860 Sumbut, and under the seal and signature of Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, at on the day of of the Christian æra, corresponding with the of 1218 Hijree, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a treaty containing the above ten articles shall be delivered to Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, the present treaty under the seal and signature of his excellency General Lake shall be returned.

TREATY WITH THE RANAH OF GOHUD.

Concluded 29th January, 1804.

Treaty of amity and alliance, between the honourable the East India Company and Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahauder, providing for the guarantee, on the part of the honourable company, of the country of Gohud and others, to be held by Maha Rajah Ranah in sovereignty, and for the payment, on the part of the Maha Rajah Ranah, of a subsi-

diary force from the honourable company, concluded by his excellency General Gerard Lake, commander in chief of the British forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable privy council, captain-general and commander in chief of all the land forces serving in the British possessions in India, and governor-general in council at Fort William, in Bengal, on the part of the honourable company; and by Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Bahauder, for himself, his heirs and successors.

Art. 1. A permanent friendship and alliance is established between the honourable company and Maha Rajah Rannah Kerrut Sing Bahauder, and between their heirs and successors. In conformity to the friendship established, the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

2. The honourable the East India company hereby agree to establish Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing in the sovereignty of his hereditary countries in Gohud, and the under-mentioned districts, to be possessed by him, his heirs and successors, free from all deductions under the guarantee of the honourable company.

Gualior Khas,
Antree and others, 5 Muhals,
Antree,
Chunmack,
Powad,
Salbye and Chun,
Ullahpore,
Summoulee,
Puharghur, and others, composing Talook Sukurwaree,
Talook Jetwur,
Purgunnah Binde, with its Talooks,
Purgunah Phomp,
Talook Oomree,
Ballawa,
Jugnee,
Seroy Choolah,
Doondree,
Ahnoun,
Noorabad,
Attowra,
Buhadurpore.
Ballaittee,
Curwas,
Hawellee Gohud,
Behut,
Talook Sookulharee,
Talook Amaun,
Inderkee,
Nhodah,
Lehar, and others, forming Zillah Katchwakar
Labar,
Rampoom,
Kuksees,
Kuthoonuda Baksa,
Gopalpoom,
Goojirra,
Kuttoulee,
Lawan Kalan,
Purgunah Moh,
Ratwa,
Talook Deoghur.

3. Three battalions of the honourable company's sepoys shall be permanently stationed with Maha Rajah Ranah, for the protection of his country; the expenses of which shall be regularly paid by Maha Rajah Ranah to the honourable company every month, at the monthly rate of 25,000 Lucknow sicca rupees, or rupees of the same standard value, for each battalion, amounting to the monthly sum of 75,000 rupees, or nine lacs of rupees annually. In the event of a failure on the part of the Maha Rajah Ranah in the regular monthly payment of the expenses of the battalions, the honourable company's government retains to itself the right

right of appointing a person to superintend the collection of the above amount from the country.

4. Maha Rajah Ranah agrees, that the possession of the fortress and city of Gualior shall be permanently vested in the honourable company's government, and it shall be at the option of the government to station the honourable company's troops in which ever of the other forts or places of strength in the Ranah's country, and at whatever time the government may deem expedient, with the exception of Gohud; and to level such forts and places of strength in the Ranah's country, with the exception of Gohud, as to the government may appear advisable.

5. The honourable company shall not demand any tribute from the country delivered over to Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing.

6. In the event of any enemy of the honourable company evincing a disposition to attack the countries lately taken possession of by the honourable company in Hindûstan, Maha Rajah Ranah agrees to send the whole of his forces to their assistance, and exert himself, to the utmost of his power, to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

7. As, by the second article of the present treaty, the honourable company becomes guarantee to Maha Rajah Ranah for the security of his country against external enemies, Maha Rajah Ranah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the sircar of any other chieftain, Maha Rajah Ranah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the company's government, that the government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rajah Ranah may employ the honourable company's troops, stationed for the protection of his country, against the opposite party.

8. Although Maha Rajah Ranah retains the exclusive command of his own army, yet he hereby agrees to act, during the period of a war, in conformity to the advice and counsel of the commander of the company's troops.

9. Maha Rajah Ranah shall not entertain in his service, or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects, or any other persons from amongst the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the British government.

The above treaty, comprised in nine articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed under the seal and signature of his excellency General Gerard Lake, at Beanah, on the seventeenth day of January, 1804, of the Christian æra; corresponding with the third of Sowall 1218 Hijree, and with the twentieth of Maugh 1816 Sumbut, and under the seal and signature of Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckindur Bahaudur, at Gualior, on the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, of the Christian æra, corresponding with the fifteenth of Sowall 1218 Hijree, and with the third Phagon 1860 Summut: When a treaty, containing the above nine articles, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckindur Bahaudur, under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general in council, the present treaty, under the seal and signature of his excellency General Lake, shall be returned.

PARTITION

PARTITION TREATY OF HYDERABAD, WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE SOUBAHDAR OF THE DECCAN,

Concluded 28th April, 1804.

Treaty for the settlement of general peace in Hindústan and the Deccan, and for the confirmation of the friendship subsisting between the honourable English East India company and its allies, his highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwah Behadur, settled between the said honourable company and the said allies, by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, resident at the court of Hyderabad, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, governor-general in council of all the British possessions, and captain-general of all the British land forces in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the terms of the treaties of peace, concluded by Major-general the honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the honourable company and its allies, with the Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah Rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th December, 1803, and with Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th of that month, which treaties have been duly ratified by the governor-general in council, and by the allies of the British government, certain forts and territories have been ceded by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, and by Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to the honorable company and its allies, the following articles of agreement for the settlement of the said forts and territories have been concluded by the British government and by the said allies.

Art 1. The province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Balasore, and all cessions of every description made by the second article of the treaty of Deogaum, or by any treaties of which have been confirmed by the tenth article of the said treaty of Deogaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable English East India Company.

2. The territories of which Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the revenues, in participation with his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan, and those formerly possessed by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, to the westward of the river Wurdah, ceded by the third article of the treaty of Deogaum, and the territory situated to the southward of the hills on which are the forts of Nernullah Gawilghur, and to the westward of the river Wurdah, stated by the fourth article of the treaty of Dengaum to belong to the British government and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan, with the exception of the districts reserved to Senah Saheb Soubah in the fifth article of the said treaty of Deogaum.

3. All the forts, territories, and rights of Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the ranah of Gohud, ceded by the second article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable company.

4. The fort of Baroach, and territory

territory depending thereon, ceded by the third article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the honorable company.

5. The fort and city of Ahmednoggur, together with such part of the territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the third article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the honourable company and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty to his highness the Peishwah.

6. All the territories which belonged to Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, before the commencement of the late war, situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjuntee hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery, ceded by the fourth article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, to the honourable company and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan.

7. All cessions made to the honourable company, by any treaties which have been confirmed by the ninth article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honorable company.

8. This treaty, consisting of eight articles, being this day, the 17th of Mohurrum, corresponding with the 28th of April, settled and concluded at Hyderabad, by major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, with his highness the Nawaub Asoph Jah Meer Akber Ali Khaun Behauder, soubahader of the Deccan, the said major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has delivered to his said highness a copy of the same in English and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said major James Achilles Kirkpatrick; and his highness the Nawaub Asoph Jah Meer Akber Ali Khaun Behaudur has delivered to the said major James Achilles Kirkpatrick another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his highness's seal and signature; and the aforesaid major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has engaged to procure and deliver to his said highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, on the receipt of which, by his said highness, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the honourable the English East India company, and on his highness; and the copy of it now delivered to his said highness the Nawaub Asoph Jah shall be returned.

Done at Hyderabad, this 28th day of April, A.D. 1804, or 17th day of Mohurrum, A.H. 1219.

PARTITION TREATY OF POONAH, WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE PEISHWAH.

Concluded the 14th May, 1804.

Treaty for the settlement of general peace in Hindûstan and the Deccan, and for the confirmation of the friendship subsisting between the honourable English East India company and its allies, his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan, and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwah Behaudur, settled between the said honourable company and the said allies, by lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, resident at the court of his highness the Peishwah, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his majesty's most honourable privy

privy council, governor-general in council of all the British possessions, and captain-general of all the British land forces in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the terms of the treaties of peace concluded by major-general the honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the honourable company and its allies, with Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th of December, 1803, and with Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at Surje Ajengaum, on the 30th of that month, which treaties have been duly ratified by the governor-general in council, and by the allies of the British government, certain forts and territories have been ceded by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, and by Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to the honourable company and its allies, the following articles of agreement for the settlement of the said forts and territories have been concluded by the British government and by the said allies.

Art. 1. The province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Balasore, and all cessions of every description made by the second article of the treaty of Deogaum, or by any treaties which have been confirmed by the tenth article of the said treaty of Deogaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable English East India company.

2. The territories of which Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the revenues, in participation with his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan, and those formerly possessed by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah to the westward of the river Wurdah, ceded by the third article of the treaty of Deogaum, and the territory situated to the southward of the hills on which are the forts of Nernulla and Gawilghur, and to the westward of the river Wurdah, stated by the fourth article of the treaty of Deogaum to belong to the British government and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan, with the exception of the districts reserved to Senah Saheb Soubah in the fifth article of the said treaty of Deogaum.

3. All the forts, territories, and rights of Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the ranah of Gohud, ceded by the second article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable company.

4. The fort of Baroach, and territory depending thereon, ceded by the third article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable company.

5. The fort and city of Ahmednuggur, together with such part of the territory depending thereon as is ceded by the third article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the honourable company and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty to his highness the Peishwah.

6. All the territories which belonged to Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, before the commencement of the late war, situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjuntee hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery, ceded by the fourth article of the

treaty

treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the honourable company and its allies, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to his highness the soubahdar of the Deccan.

7. All cessions made to the honourable company, by any treaties which have been confirmed by the ninth article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable company.

8. This treaty, consisting of eight articles, being this day, the 14th of May, 1804, A. D. corresponding with the third of Suffer 1219 A.H, settled and concluded at Poonah, by lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, resident with his highness the Peishwah, lieutenant-colonel Close has delivered to his said highness a copy of the same in English, Persian, and Mahratta, under the seal and signature of the said lieutenant-colonel Barry Close; and his highness the Peishwah has delivered to the said lieutenant-colonel Close another copy, also in Persian, Mahratta, and English, bearing his highness's seal; and lieutenant-colonel Close aforesaid, has engaged to procure and deliver to his said highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council; on the receipt of which, by his said highness, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the honourable the English East India company, and on his highness; and the copy of it now delivered to his said highness shall be returned.

Treaties, Engagements, and Correspondence between the British Government in India, and the Emperor SHAH AULUM.

Copies of all Treaties, Engagements, or Correspondence, between the British Government in India, and the King or Mogul at Delhi, or with his Ministers, subsequent to the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein; so far as the same may be disclosed without prejudice to the Public Service.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor-General in Council, to the Secret Committee, dated 12th of April, 1804.

The governor-general in council now proceeds to state, to your honorable committee, the substance of his excellency's separate instructions to the commander in chief, on distinct branches of the general plan of operations, and political arrangements communicated to the commander in chief, in the governor-general's dispatch to his excellency of 27th July.

By a separate letter of that date, the commander in chief was furnished with a detail of the measures to be pursued with respect to his Majesty Shah Aulum and the royal family, in the event of his majesty and the royal family coming under the protection of the British government.

Deeming it to be desirable that his majesty Shah Aulum should be speedily

dily apprised of the governor-general's intention in his majesty's favour the governor-general addressed a letter to his majesty intimating that in the actual crisis of affairs, his majesty would probably have an early opportunity of placing himself under the protection of the Britsh government, and assuring his majesty, that if he should be disposed to accept the Asylum which the commander in chief had been directed to offer to him, every demonstration of respect and attention would be manfested towards his majesty on the part of the British government; and that an adequate provision would be made for the support of his majesty, and his family and household, and referring his majesty for further details, to the communications of the commander in chief.

This letter was transmitted to his excellency the commandar in chief, with instructions respecting the mode of forwarding it to his majesty.

With a view to provide against the probable attempt of the French officer, in charge of the Mogul's person, to place his majesty beyond the reach of our power, in the event of any movement of the British troops against Delhi, the commander in chief was particularly instructed to regulate the operations of the army in such a manner as to frustrate the success of such a plan.

The governor-general observed to the commander in chief, that the arrangement to be finally concluded with respect to his majesty Shah Aulum, involved questions of great political and national importance, which would form the subject of future deliberation. That for the present it was the intention of the governor-general, merely to secure for his majesty the protection of the British government, and to assign to his majesty, and to the royal family of Delhi, a provision for their immediate support, the extent of which must be regulated by future events. The governor-general, however, expressed his opinion, that the emperor would not hesitate to place himself under British Protection without any previous stipulation. The apparent impossibility of his majesty effecting his escape from Delhi, for the purpose of claiming the proffered protection of the British Government, rendered it unnecessary to contemplate that event.

The occupation of Delhi appeared to the governor-general to afford the only prospect of affording to his majesty the protection of the British power. The governor general expressed to the commander in chief an anxious desire, that when that event should take place, his majesty and the royal family should immediately experience the benefit of the change, by receiving from the commander in chief, and from all persons acting under the British authority, every demonstration of reverence and respectful care, and that every regard should be paid to the comfort and convenience of his majesty and the royal family, consistent with the due security of their persons. The governor-general directed, that if his majesty Shah Aulum should come under the protection of the British government, the commander in chief should immeditately appoint a civil or military officer, properly qualified to attend his majesty in the capacity of representative of the British government, with instructions to such officer for the regulation of his conduct towards his majesty and the royal family, founded on the actual circumstances of their situation.

Under

Under - the governor-general's resolution to postpone any final arrangement with respect to his majesty and the royal family, the commander in chief was instructed to decline entering into any negotiation with his majesty for that purpose. The commander in chief was also directed to refer to the governor-general any propositions which might be received from his majesty, of a nature to admit the delay of a reference.

The governor-general in council now proceeds to state to your honourable committee, the circumstances attending the deliverance of the emperor Shah Aulum, from his grievous subjection to the power and authority of the Marhattas and the French, and of the restoration of that aged and venerable monarch, under the protection of the British government, to a state of dignity, competency and comfort.

The letter addressed by the go-governor-general to his majesty Shah Aulum, of which the substance was stated in the 356th paragraph of this letter, was secretly transmitted by the commander in chief to Syed Rezzee Khan, the agent of the resident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah at Delhi, for the purpose of being delivered to his majesty. It was accompanied by a letter from the commander in chief, expressive of his anxiety to afford every demonstration of respect and atachment to his majesty. The strictest secrecy was enjoined to Syed Rezzee Khan in the delivery of these letters.

On the 29th August, the commander in chief received, through Syod Rezzee Khan, the answer of Shah Aulum to the governor-general's letter, expressing the anxious wish of his majesty to avail himself of the protection of the British government.

On the 1st Sept. the commander in chief received from Syed Rezzee Khan a letter, under the seal of his majesty, to the governor-general, declaring, that his majesty had entrusted the management of all his affairs to Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and to monsieur Perron, as the deputy of Scindeah; and encouraging his majesty's intention of taking the field in person, and requiring the governor-general to prohibit the further prosecution of military operations.

It is proper to apprize your honourable committee, that the transmission of letters, on the part of his majesty, was at all times subject to the controul of the officers who were stationed at Delhi, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and who acted under the immediate authority of Mr. Perron. His majesty was never permitted to dispatch any letters which had not been dictated or approved by those officers. The reply which the governor-general received to his letter to the king, was clandestinely prepared and forwarded; added to which, the actual state of misery and distress in which that unfortunate monarch has long been involved, and the known solicitude of his majesty to be relieved from the oppressive controul and inhumanity of the Mahratta power, precluded any supposition that the letter described in the preceding paragraph was prepared and transmitted by his majesty's voluntary command, or that the declarations and injunctions contained in it accorded with the real wishes and designs of his majesty. These considerations, added to information which the commander in chief received from Syed Rezzee Khan, that the letter in question was actually dictated by the French officers at Delhi, afford unquestionable proof of the fact.

A letter, in the same spirit, addressed to his Majesty by the nawaub vizier, had been delivered by the vizier to the resident at Lucknow, and Syed Rezza Khan reported to the commander in chief, that his majesty had publicly declared his intention to address similar letters to several of the chiefs of Hindústan. The whole of these proceedings evidently originated with the French officers at Delhi, and subsequent events have proved the correctness of the opinion which was formed of his majesty's anxious solicitude to place himself under the protection of the British power.

Syed Rezza Khan having been compelled to quit Delhi, by the violence of the French officers, proceeded to the camp of the commander in chief, and rendered a favorable account of the disposition of his majesty and his court towards the British government.

All the attempts of the French, and others in the interests of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to deter his majesty from accepting the protection of the British government, were however frustrated by the signal and decisive success of our arms in the memorable battle of Delhi, on the 11th of September, 1803. Immediately after that event, the commander in chief was apprized of the emperor's earnest desire to place himself under the immediate protection of the British army.

On the 16th September the commander in chief, attended by the principal officers of the army, waited on the emperor Shah Aulum, at the royal palace in the fort of Delhi. On that occasion his majesty's eldest son, Mirza Akber Shah, the heir apparent, proceeded to the British camp, and conducted his excellency the commander in chief to the presence of his majesty, who received his excellency seated on his throne. His majesty and the whole court testified the utmost joy at the events which had placed his majesty and the royal family under the protection of the British government.

Soon after the arrival of the commander in chief at Delhi, his excellency received information that a sum of money, amounting to six lacks of rupees, the property of Dowlut Rao Sindiah, had been lodged in the hands of M. Drugeon, the commandant of Delhi, for the payment of the troops. Of that sum M. Drugeon had disbursed 60,000 rupees for the payment of his troops, and on the approach of the British army he had deposited the remainder with Shah Newaz Khan, the treasurer of his majesty, with a view to prevent it from falling into the possession of the commander in chief.

His excellency being satisfied that the money in question was the public property of the enemy, and that the transfer of it to the hands of an officer of his majesty's treasury, had no other object than to deprive the British government of the benefit of the capture, deemed it to be his duty to claim the property as belonging to the British power. This application was made in the most respectful manner, and with every degree of attention to his majesty's dignity. After some consideration, the emperor sent the money to the camp of the commander in chief, accompanied by a message to his excellency, requesting his acceptance of the money as a donation to the brave army, whose gallant conduct had released his majesty from a miserable subjection to the Mahratta and French power, and placed him under the long-desired

sired protection and liberality of the British government.

The commander in chief received the money, and referred the question of its disposal to the consideration and orders of the governor-general.

The emperor addressed a letter to the governor-general, at the same time, stating the circumstance of his having bestowed this donation on the British army.

The governor-general communicated to the commander in chief, without delay, his sentiments and instructions relative to the transactions above described.

In those instructions the governor general stated his decided opinion to be, that the original sum of six lacks of rupees, as well as the residue of that sum, after deduction of the disbursement made to the troops of the enemy, was certainly the public property of the enemy, and that any part of that property, captured in the hands of M. Drugeon, or of any officer, soldier, or subject of the enemy, would unquestionably have been adjudged lawful prize to the British government.

The governor-general observed, that the fraudulent transfer of the enemy's property to the hands of the officers of his majesty Shah Aulum, at the time of the approach of the British army, could not change the nature of that property, or exempt it from the right of the captors, who had defeated the enemy's troops in the battle of Delhi; and in consequence of that glorious victory, had captured the city and fortress of Delhi, occupied at that time by a division of the enemy's army. That no circumstance appeared to warrant a suggestion, that this deposite could have been intended for the service of his majesty, although placed in the hands of the chef officer of his majesty's treasury. That the state of indigence and misery to which his majesty, his royal family and household, had long been reduced by the Mahratta power, the degraded and destitute condition to which the imperial house of Timor had been subjected, under the officers of Scindiah, and the deplorable situation in which the commander in chief found the emperor upon his entrance into Delhi, excluded the possibility of a supposition that M. Drugeon, intended to contribute so large a sum to relieve the sufferings of Shah Aulum and his impoverished court: that the object of the deposits was evidently to elude the rights of the conquerors, and to cover the property of the enemy in the hands of his majesty's officers, and under the royal name, without the authority or knowledge of the emperor, and without any intention of relieving his majesty's urgent distress; that under the conclusion therefore, that the residue of the original sum of six lacks of rupees, deposited by M. Drugeon in the hands of Shah Newaz Khan, continued to be really the public property of the enemy, the right of that property appeared to the governor-general to have been vested in the British government by the conquest of Delhi.

Under these circumstances the governor-general expressed his entire approbation of the commander in chief's conduct, in having claimed the sum of money in question, and in having observed, in his mode of preferring a claim to it, the respect and attention which the commander in chief had uniformly manifested towards the unfortunate emperor.

The governor-general proceeded to observe, that his majesty Shah Aulum having been pleased to offer to the army, as a donation, the

sum of money claimed by his excellency in right of conquest, the commander in chief could not have declined to accept that offer without injury to his majesty's dignity, unless at the same time the commander in chief could have relinquished altogether the claim on the part of the British government to that part of the property of the enemy, and that in the judgment of the governor-general, the commander in chief would not have been justified in relinquishing that claim, without the express authority of the governor-general in council.

The governor-general further stated to the commander in chief, that the treasure in question being lawful prize, the governor-general could not have deemed himself warranted, in any stage of the transaction, (under the circumstances stated by the commander in chief) to have authorized his excellency to withhold the assertion of the claim of the British government to obtain the enemy's property from the hand in which it had been concealed; adding, that the limited amount of the sum, combined with the memorable events which attended the conquest, would have rendered the governor-general peculiarly anxious to secure, for the purpose of granting to the army, a reward earned by a degree of exertion and merit which had never been surpassed.

The governor-general, therefore, by those instructions authorized and directed the commander in chief to consider the treasures, amounting to five lacks and forty thousand rupees, received as a donation from his majesty, but being really the property of the enemy, to be prize money granted by the authority of the governor-general in council, to the army, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the governor-general in council, of the discipline, perseverance, fortitude, and zeal displayed by that gallant army.

The governor-general, however, thought it advisable to take an early opportunity of paying an equal sum to the use of the emperor, in such a manner as should be most acceptable to his majesty, and as should secure its due application to his majesty's service.

Accordingly, the governor-general addressed a letter to the emperor, in which his lordship stated to his majesty the circumstances which appeared to render the money claimed by the commander in chief, the undoubted right of the British government, acquired, by the conquest of Delhi, from the Mahrattas and French. After establishing this fact, the governor-general proceeded to state that, agreeably to the pleasure of his majesty, he had issued orders to the commander in chief for the distribution of the property among the troops. The governor-general then intimated to his majesty that his excellency's attention was directed to the formation of a permanent arrangement, calculated to provide security for the happiness, dignity, and tranquillity of his majesty, and of the royal family; and that his excellency had issued instructions to the commander in chief, to pay into the royal treasury the sum of six lacks of rupees, with a view to provide for the immediate exigencies of his majesty's household; and the governor-general issued orders accordingly, which have since been carried into execution, and the money applied to his majesty's use.

Previously to the march of the army from Delhi, the commander in chief appointed lieutenant-colonel Achterlony, the deputy adjutant-general, to reside with his majesty, on the part of the British government.

vernment. Every possible degree of attention and respect has been manifested towards the unfortunate emperor, and his family and household; and his majesty appears to be fully impressed with a sense of the benefit which he has already derived from the protection of the British government.

After the battle of Laswaree, his majesty deputed a special mission for the purpose of congratulating the commander in chief on that brilliant victory, and conferring on his excellency an honorary dress, agreeable to the customs of India.

The arrangements which the governor-general in council proposes ultimately to adopt, for the support of his majesty and of the royal family, will hereafter be stated to your honourable committee. The governor-general in council, however, deems it to be advisable to apprize your honourable committee, in this place, that it is not his excellency's intention to require any concession whatever from his majesty, nor to proceed in any immediate arrangement beyond the limits of establishing a liberal allowance for his majesty's support, and for the comfort of his royal family and nobility, under the protection of the British power, with such arrangements at Delhi as may render his majesty's residence in that city tranquil, secure, and dignified; may improve the condition of the inhabitants of the city, and of the contiguous provinces; and may combine with these desirable objects, additional augmentation and strength to the military resources and defences of the company's possessions in that quarter.

EXTRACT BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS. NOV. 10, 1803.

Resident at Lucknow to N. B. Edmonstone, esq. Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you copy and translate of a letter from his majesty Shah Aulum to his excellency the vizier.

I have to request that you will be pleased to inform his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that the letter was brought to the vizier last night by two cossids, and that his excellency this morning delivered to me the original, from which the enclosed copy has been taken. There can, I should imagine, be no doubt but that the letter was written under compulsion, and dictated by Mr. Louis; at the same time I have thought it necessary to transmit copy and translation of it to his excellency the commander in chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resdt. Lucknow.

Lucknow,
12th September, 1803.

Translation of a Shokah from his majesty Shah Aulum to his excellency the Nawaub Vizier; without date.

(After the usual forms.)

We have been graciously pleased to bestow on the British government many acts of our royal munificence and favour; and the chiefs of that nation, who were accustomed to testify their obedience, have, for some time past, relaxed in their wonted duty; thus they have assumed a complete interference in those provinces confided by us to the management of you our beloved son. This was a circumstance which did not escape our observation, though we have not hitherto noticed it; they have now arrived at that height that, outstepping the

bounds of allegiance, they are at this moment about to seize upon those districts particularly appropriated to our royal use and support. The English, by their conduct on this occasion, have incurred our severest displeasure; we have therefore resolved to unfurl the royal standard, and bring the affair to an immediate conclusion.

Considering you, our well-beloved son, as the support of the empire, we have deemed it expedient to issue this our royal mandate (which it will be wise to obey) commanding you to repair immediately on the receipt of it to our royal presence.

true translation
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resdt. Lucknow.

EXTRACT BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS. MARCH 2, 1804.

Extract Letter from the Marquis Wellesley to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. dated 27th July, 1803.

Sir,

In my dispatch of this date, I signified my intention of communicating to your excellency, in a separate address, the detail of the measures to be pursued with respect to his majesty Shah Aulum, and my general sentiments with regard to the conduct to be observed by the British government towards his majesty and the royal family of Delhi, if their persons should be brought under our protection.

Deeming it to be expedient that his majesty should be speedily apprized of my intentions in his favour, I have addressed the letter to his majesty which accompanies the dispatch, together with a copy of it for your excellency's information.

It will be proper that my letter to his majesty should be dispatched with every practicable degree of secrecy and caution; I have reason to believe that Syed Rezza Khan, who has long resided at Delhi, in the capacity of agent on the part of the resident, with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at the court of his majesty, may safely be trusted on this occasion. If upon enquiry your excellency should find no cause to dissent from this opinion, your excellency will be pleased to render Syed Rezza Khan the channel for the transmission of the letter, under such instructions as may appear to your excellency to be applicable to the occasion. In this event your excellency will deem it expedient to direct that agent to transmit to your excellency, accurate and regular information of every transaction at Delhi, which may come to his knowledge.

It may be expected that every movement of the British troops which menaces the security of Delhi, will be followed by an attempt on the part of the French officer, who is in charge of the mogul's person, to place his majesty beyond the reach of our power; your excellency will therefore deem it proper, as far as may be practicable, to regulate the operations of the British troops, with respect to that city, in such a manner as to preclude the success of any attempt of that nature.

The arrangement to be finally concluded with respect to his majesty, involves a question of great political and national importance, which will form the subject of future deliberation. For the present, it is my intention merely to secure to his majesty the protection of the British government, and to assign to him, and to his family, a provision

for

for their immediate support; the extent of that provision must be regulated by future events and circumstances. I entertain no doubt that his majesty will be cordially disposed to place himself under the British protection without any previous stipulations.

The apparent impossibility of his majesty's effecting his escape from Delhi, for the purpose of claiming the offered protection of the British government, renders it unnecessary to contemplate that event. It cannot be expected that his majesty's person should come under our protection, until we shall have succeeded in occupying Delhi.

When that event shall have taken place, it is my anxious desire that his majesty and the royal family should immediately experience the benefit of the change, by receiving from your excellency, and from all persons acting under your authority, every demonstration of reverence, respect, and attention, and every degree of regard to the comfort and convenience of his majesty and the royal family, consistent with the security of their persons. It will be proper that your excellency should immediately appoint a civil or military officer, who may be duly qualified to attend his majesty in the capacity of agent or representative of the British government, furnishing such officer with such proper instructions for the regulation of his conduct towards his majesty and royal family, founded on the actual circumstances of their situation, and in the spirit of these suggestions.

Your excellency will be pleased to transmit to me, as soon as may be practicable, a statement of the names and degrees of the persons for whom it may be necessary to assign a provision, together with such suggestions as your excellency may deem advisable, to enable me to determine the extent of such provision.

Under the resolution which I have stated to your excellency, of postponing a final arrangement with respect to his majesty and the royal family, your excellency will decline to enter into any negociation with his majesty for that purpose, and your excellency will be pleased to refer to me any propositions which you may receive from his majesty of a nature to admit the delay of a reference to my authority.

Letter from the Marquis Wellesley to his Majesty Shah Aulum; written 27th July, 1803.

Your majesty is fully apprized of the sentiments of respect and attachment which the British government has invariably entertained towards your royal person and family.

The injuries and indignities to which your majesty and your illustrious family have been exposed, since the time when your majesty unhappily transferred the protection of your person to the power of the Mahratta state, have been a subject of unceasing concern to the honourable company, and to the British administration in India; and I have deeply regretted that the circumstances of the times have hitherto precluded the interposition of the British power, for the purpose of affording to your majesty effectual relief from the oppressive controul of injustice, rapacity, and inhumanity.

In the present crisis of affairs, it is probable that your majesty may have the opportunity of again placing yourself under the protection of the British government, and I shall avail myself with cordial

dial satisfaction of any event which may enable me to obey the dictates of my sincere respect and attachment to your royal house.

If your majesty should be disposed to accept the asylum which, in the contemplation of such an event, I have directed his excellency the commander in chief of the British forces in Oude to offer to your majesty, in the name of the British government, your majesty may be assured that every demonstration of respect, and every degree of attention which can contribute to the ease and comfort of your majesty and the royal family, will be manifested on the part of the British government, and that adequate provision will be made for the support of your majesty, and of your family and household

At a proper season his excellency the commander in chief will have the honour of communicating to your majesty my further sentiments on the subject of the proposed arrangement.

(Signed) J. MONCTON,
As. Pers. Sec. to Gov.

Extract Letter from General Lake to his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c. dated Head Quarters, Camp near Imlai, the 8th August, 1803.

My Lord,

Your lordship's secret official dispatch, No. 4, was only received yesterday.

This dispatch contains a detail of the measures to be pursued with respect to his majesty Shah Aulum and the royal family at Delhi, if their persons should be brought under the protection of the British government.

A letter from your excellency to his majesty accompanies this dispatch.

From every information I have been able to procure respecting the degree of confidence to be placed in Syed Rezee Khan, the agent on the part of the resident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, at the court of Delhi, as well as from the information I have hitherto received from him by direction of Colonel Collins, I have every reason to think that this man is to be trusted.

I have therefore dispatched your lordship's letter, through this channel, to his majesty, accompanied by one from myself, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose for your lordship's information.

I have given strict caution to the resident's agent at Delhi, to preserve the utmost secrecy with respect to the receipt of this letter from your lordship, and I hope every precaution will be observed to ensure the secrecy necessary on this occasion.

In making my arrangements, I shall take every precaution to preclude the success of any attempt that may be made to place his majesty beyond the reach of the power of the British government.

Whenever his majesty shall have placed himself under our protection, every possible mark of honour and respect shall be paid to his majesty and the royal family, consistent with the security of his person.

The earliest possible information shall be forwarded to your lordship, of the measures I may adopt to further your lordship's views on the points stated in your excellency's dispatch.

Agreeable to your lordship's instructions, I shall avoid making any final arrangement with his majesty; and any propositions that may be made, connected with this

subject

subject, shall be immediately submitted to your lordship.

Enclosure in a Dispatch from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to his Excellency the most noble the Governor General, dated 8th August, 1803. Received 19th August, 1803.

Translation of a letter from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lake to his Majesty the King Shah Aulum, dated 8th August, 1803, or 19th of Rubbeeoossannie.

(After the usual form of address to Royalty.)

I am cordially disposed to render your majesty every demonstration of my loyalty and attachment, and I consider it to be a distinguished honour, as it is a peculiar happiness, to execute your majesty's commands.

I now do myself the honour to forward to your majesty, a letter which I have received to your majesty's address, from his excellency the most noble the governor-general marquis Wellesley, whose sincere respect and attachment to your royal person will be sufficiently apparent from the contents of that letter.

I hope that your majesty will always be graciously pleased to regard your faithful adherents with favour.

(A true translation)

(Signed) J. MONCTON,
As. Pers. Sec. to Gov.

His Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose a letter addressed to your lordship from his majesty Shah Aulum, with an extract of one to me, and the reply I have made to it,

These letters leave no doubt of his majesty's favourable dispositions towards the British government, and I have received information that he has positively refused to join the enemy's camp.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord, your's, &c.
(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp before Ally Ghur, Aug. 29th 1803.

Extract of a Letter from Syed Rezza Khan.

His majesty Shah Aulum sent me the following message by a confidential person.

"Write to General Lake from me:" I have remarked the obedience and attachment of the English, who in the beginning adhered to their engagements until I went to Allahabad; and Lord Clive and the gentlemen of the council, in every affair studied to give satisfaction to my mind, and I now confide and repose reliance in you: but the English have for some years past been unmindful of me, inasmuch as 100 rupees per day, which was sent by the nabob vizier for the expenses of my table, has been stopped for these three or four years past, and the English took no means to remedy this: conceiving, therefore, least when the English gain possession of the country, they may prove forgetful of me, it becomes necessary for the general to settle this point with the governor-general, that hereafter there be no want of obedience or cause of dissatisfaction to me. Secondly, he who has now the power (Perron) is desirous to carry my intended successor to his camp. As yet this has not been required of me; but if it is asked, I shall resist it to the utmost of my power, but as I am in their power I am helpless.

(A true translate)

(Signed) J. GERARD.

Substance of his Majesty Shah Aulum's Letter to the Governor General.

Acknowledging receipt of his excellency's address, and recapitulating its contents, his majesty therefore expresses his sense of the attachment and duty manifested towards him by the company, and particularly by his excellency the governor-general, and his confidence that the governor-general's professions, contained in his letter, will be realized; and that with regard to the reference made to the commander in chief, his majesty being confident that whatever the commander in chief may have been directed to do, is for his majesty's benefit, all the commander in chief's representatives will be accepted. His majesty concludes with expressing his wish to be personally acquainted with his excellency

Substance of the Letter to his Majesty, from the Commander in Chief.

The commander in chief, after professions of attachment, states—that he has received from Syed Rezza Khan his majesty's communication, which his excellency recapitulates, and assures his majesty that it is not possible any neglect should ever be manifested on the part of the British government. His excellency concludes by stating, that he will communicate all particulars to the governor-general.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General.

My Lord,

The accompanying letter, addressed to your lordship, from his majesty Shah Aulum, has just been received, and I lose no time in forwarding it to your lordship.

A copy of this letter was enclosed to me by colonel Collins's agent at Delhi; but from the instructions I have received from your lordship, I do not conceive that his majesty's apparent unwillingness to accept the assistance of the British government, ought to prevent my proceeding, especially as your lordship will perceive, by the concluding paragraph of the agent's letter, that he conceives his majesty in writing this, has been accelerated by the apprehensions he is under of Mr. Perron's power.

I shall proceed in a day or two towards Delhi, and I entertain no doubt that on my arrival in the vicinity of that capital, his majesty will come forward in the favourable manner his conduct hitherto has given us reason to believe he would act towards us.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord, your's, &c.
(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp before Ally Ghur, Sept. 1, 1803.

From his Majesty Shah Aulum.

The duty which of old hath been manifested towards our illustrious house, by the English chief, is well known, as is also the opposite course of conduct which has of late been pursued by them, inasmuch as that they have possessed themselves of the whole of that country, and have not manifested the least attention, nor rendered the slightest service to us. It has now come to this pass, that they are now intent upon taking possession also of this country, which was in our hands.

As this measure is entirely contrary to our pleasure, we have conferred the entire administration of our affairs, great and small, with full powers to act, on Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the full

and

and efficient powers of the deputyship on General Perron.

We have erected the conquering standard for the purpose of terminating this weighty affair,* and have pitched our tents. It is required that your lordship should desist from taking possession of the country of the Sirkar. Consider this to be peremptory and positive.

A true translation.

Translate of a Letter from Syed Rezza Khan.

General Perron requested the king to permit Mirze Acber Khan to join him, but his majesty could not be brought to consent to this, saying, he never would be separated from the heir of his throne, but was ready to go himself. Lewis, Drugeon, and Hersing-rai, Perron's dewan, were satisfied with this. The king upon this, in presence of the whole court, addressed himself to me in the following terms: "The English have seized the whole country, and laid aside their allegiance to the throne. One hundred rupees a day, which I formerly received from the nawaub vizier, they have also stopped. I have now determined to take the field, and to wrest from the English the royal dominion in their possession; I have prepared twenty-five letters to the different chiefs and rajahs to the following purport:" The English formerly were steady in obedience and attachment to the throne, but have lately relaxed greatly in both, and it is their invariable custom, in whatever country they are allowed to reside, under fixed stipulations, speedily to seize upon that country. How did they behave to Cossim Ali Khan, and Jaffier Ally Khan, and to the nawaub Assuff ul Dowlah, from whom they wrested his country under the plea of a treaty. The manner in which they treated vizier Ally is clear to the world. They raised the nawaub Saadut Ally to the throne, gave him possession of the country, and immediately after deprived him of the greatest part of it.—They hold the nawaub vizier in a manner in chains, and he dare not write a letter to any person without their permission. The English now intend to seize upon these few districts, which have been allotted to the support of the royal kitchen: I have therefore determined to march against them When his majesty had finished, I replied, "The English have never failed in obedience, and have ever been attentive to the throne, and are always ready to do whatever your majesty shall command."

The letter which the king had written to the governor-general, and sent to monsieur Perron, was returned, and delivered to me by his majesty, to send with strict injunctions to obtain a speedy answer The letter goes enclosed.

The officers of general Perron continue to urge his majesty to allow Mirza Akber Khan to join the camp, but his majesty will not consent. The march of his majesty is fixed for the 1 th of this month.

Lewis and Drugeon, in a private conference with his majesty, urged the necessity of turning the English vakeel out of the city; but the king refused to do this, observing he had many demands and answers to make which rendered the presence of the vakeel necessary.

The letter which the king has written, and his taking the field, are not voluntary acts; but arise

* Meaning for the prosecution of war.

from

from compulsion, and are contrary to his own wishes.

(A true translate.)

(Signed) J. GERARD.

P. S.

His excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, Governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose, for your lordship's information, a paper of intelligence communicated to me by Syed Rezza Khan, who has just arrived in my camp from Delhi, which place he left in consequence of Mr. Lewis's behaviour towards him.

The information this man gives me of the favourable disposition of his majesty, and of the other chiefs towards the English, is of the most satisfactory nature.

Runjeet Sing has already been written to; but in consequence of the intelligence brought by Syed Rezza Khan I have again addressed him. I conceive the terms proposed by this chief are of the most advantageous nature, and I trust will prove satisfactory to your lordship; but should your lordship be desirous of making any alteration in them, there will be sufficient time for me to receive your lordship's commands, prior to the actual conclusion of the negotiation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp, Ally Ghur,
Sept. 6th, 1803.

P. S. Syed Rezza Khan, on the evening of the 1st instant, received an order from Colonel Lewis to quit Delhi before 12 o'clock of the ensuing day, with his family and dependants; in the night he learned that colonel Lewis had seized Syed Mahomed Ali, colonel Collin's news-writer, and Shaick Ameen Ullah; and that he had endeavoured to apprehend Feat Chund, the government news-writer, and Muckhand Chund, colonel Scott's news-writer; but these two found means to escape.

Syed Rezza immediately prepared for his departure, leaving his family and property behind, and when he reached the river side he was informed a party of armed men had taken possession of his house.

Extract of a letter from General Lake to the Governor-general; dated Camp, 4 coss, on the Delhi side of Secundra, 10th September, 1803.

His majesty Shah Aulum has avowed, it would appear by our intelligence, his decided intention of receiving the protection of the British government, and from the information I received from Syed Rezza Khan of the king's sentiments, I have no doubt of the correctness of that information.

Extract of a letter from General Lake to the Governor-general; dated Camp, Delhi, 14th September, 1803.

In consequence of the delay occasioned in preparing the necessary presents, I shall not visit his majesty until the 10th instant.

Extract of a letter from General Lake to the Governor-general; dated Camp, Delhi, 15th September, 1803.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I intend paying my first visit to his majesty to-morrow morning.

To the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that in consequence of the hour

hour fixed upon by his majesty, I yesterday, attended by the chief officers of the army, waited on his majesty at his palace in the fort.

Akbar Shah, his majesty's eldest son, came to my camp to conduct me.

His majesty received me seated on his throne, when the presents were delivered, and the forms usual on those occasions were observed.

His majesty and his whole court were unanimous in testifying their joy at the change that has taken place in their fortunes.

I returned too late from the ceremony to make any report to your lordship yesterday evening

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi,
11th September, 1803.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Lake to the Governor-general; dated Camp, Delhi, 17th September, 1803.

In consequence of the few boats, I find that, notwithstanding every exertion, it will be impossible for the army to move from hence for some days; in the mean time I shall make such arrangements with his majesty, as may tend to the accomplishment of your lordship's plans, with regard to the future disposal of the royal person.

His Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that soon after my arrival here I received information that six lacks of rupees, the property of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had been lodged in the hands of M. Drugeon, the commandant of the garrison, for the purpose of paying the army; that in consequence of disputes amongst the French officers, M. Drugeon had been compelled to give sixty thousand rupees of this sum to his troops, to prevent their becoming mutinous; and that he had on my approach deposited the remainder in the hands of Shah Nawauz Khan, the treasurer to his majesty, to prevent its falling into my possession.

Being able to perceive no right on the part of his majesty to this sum, I thought it my duty to signify to him, that I could consider it in no other light than as the property of the army, and that therefore I deemed it necessary that it should be restored to them.

His majesty, after some consideration, has at length sent into my camp, through the agent Syed Reza Khan, the sum in question, and has accompanied it with the following message—"that he requested my acceptance of this sum, to be distributed at my pleasure to the brave army, whose gallant conduct has released him from a miserable subjection to the Mahratta power, and placed him under the long desired protection and liberality of the English government.

The circumstances under which this deposit was made, and the manner in which his majesty has been pleased to make it a donation to the army, might perhaps have made an immediate distribution of it proper; but being anxious that this measure should previously be honoured with the sanction of your lordship, I have thought it proper, for the present, to retain it in my possession.

The very high sense I entertain of the meritorious exertions of the army, and the additional value the distribution of this sum will acquire from your excellency's approbation, make me extremely desirous that your

your lordship in council may be pleased to direct its being considered as prize money.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi,
Sept. 20th, 1803.

His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit a letter from his majesty addressed to your lordship, which has been entrusted to my charge.

The contents of this letter was read to me, in presence of his majesty, for my approval, and correction of any part that might to me appear objectionable.

I did not hesitate entirely to approve of its contents; and though I by no means conceive the sum received to be his majesty's gift, but as strictly belonging to the government or the army, I did not, however, think it proper to object to the mode of expression his majesty has been pleased to make use of on this occasion, which implies the sum alluded to, to be a royal donation to this army for their gallant services, though the sum itself never could have been considered as his majesty's property,

It must be unnecessary to observe to your lordship, that the application for this sum was made in the most mild manner possible; indeed I have reason to believe, that the detention of this money was not known to his majesty till my request on the subject was made, and that the delay was occasioned by some of the ministers and persons of rank about his majesty's person.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi,
Sept. 21st, 1803.

From his Majesty Shah Aulum. Received 5th Oct. 1803.

We some time since received your lordship's letter (recapitulating that written 27th July): after the receipt of that letter, the troubles and severities which we experienced from the troops of the people of the south, (Mahrattas) are too manifest to require description. Praise to God, that by the aid and the grace of an all-bountiful and omnipotent Providence, and through the able and zealous exertions of the commander in chief (titles inserted) agreeably to our hearts desire, a most signal victory has been achieved by the conquering troops.

This great and distinguished success has afforded us the utmost degree of joy and satisfaction. In return for these exemplary services, we have granted a donation to the victorious troops of the sum of 5,38,000 rupees 8 annas.

Be this great victory and splendid success happy and prosperous to us, and to all the servants of our illustrious court, especially to your lordship.

As the designs of our faithful servants have now happily succeeded, the time is now arrived for your lordship, in conformity to the distinct and obligatory engagement described to us by your lordship in the letter which you lately transmitted, to secure to yourself happiness, temporal and eternal, and permanent reputation, by fulfilling that engagement, and to carry into effect that which may provide for the interest and welfare of the servants of this imperial court (meaning his majesty and family) and for the happiness of the people of God, through the aid and services of the officers of the Company's government.

For the rest, consider our boundless favour to be extended to your lordship

lordship in a daily increasing degree.

(A true Translation.)
(Signed) WM. B. BAYLEY,
Asst. Pers. Sec.

To his Excellency General Lake, the Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's dispatch, No 51, under date the 26th September, 1803, and No. 52, under date the 21st September, together with his majesty Shah Aulum's letter to my address, enclosed in the latter dispatch.

By your excellency's dispatch, No 51, I am informed, that a sum of six lacks of rupees, the property of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had been lodged in the hands of M. Drugeon, commanding Scindiah's troops at Delhi, for the payment of the army of that chieftain; but of this sum 60,000 rupees had been actually disbursed by M. Drugeon to the troops of the enemy, and that the residue was deposited by Mr. Drugeon, on the approach of the British army, in the hands of Shah Navazee Khan, treasurer to his majesty.

The original sum of six lacs of rupees, as well as on the residue of that sum, after deduction of the disbursements made by the troops of the enemy, was certainly the public property of the enemy; and any part of that property captured in the hands of M. Drugeon, or of any officer, soldier, or subject of the enemy, would unquestionably have been adjudged lawful prize to the British government.

The fraudulent transfer of the enemy's property to the hands of the officers of his majesty Shah Aulum, at the time of the approach of the British army, could not change the nature of that property, or exempt it from the right of the captors, who had defeated the enemy's troops in the battle of Delhi; and in consequence of that glorious victory, had captured the city and fortress of Delhi, occupied at that time by a division of the enemy's army.

No circumstances appear to warrant a suggestion that the deposit could have been intended for the servise of his majesty, although placed in the hands of the chief officer of his majesty's treasury for his majesty's service. The state of indigence and misery to which his majesty, his royal family and household, had long been reduced by the Mahratta power; the degraded and destitute condition to which the imperial house of Timur had been subjected, under the officers of Scindiah; and the deplorable situation in which your Excellency found the emperor, on your entrance into Delhi, excluded the supposition that M. Drugeon intended to contribute so large a sum to relieve the sufferings of Shah Aulum, and of his impoverished court. The object of the deposit was evidently to elude the rights of the conquerors, and to lower the property of the enemy, in the hands of his majesty's officers, and under the royal name, without the authority or knowledge of the emperor, and without any intention of alleviating his majesty's urgent distress.

Concluding therefore that the residue of the original sum of six lacs of rupees, deposited by M. Drugeon in the hands of Shah Newazee Khan, continued to be really the public property of the enemy, the right of that property appears to me to have been vested in the British government, by the conquest of Delhi.

Under these circumstances it was your

your excellency's duty to claim the sum of money in question; and I entirely approve your excellency's conduct in having claimed it, and in having observed, in the mode of preferring your claim, the respect and attention which you have uniformly manifested towards the unfortunate emperor.

His majesty Shah Aulum having been pleased to offer to the army, as a donation, the sum of money claimed by your excellency in right of conquest, your excellency could not have declined to accept that offer without injury to his majesty's dignity, unless at the same time you could have relinquished altogether the claim on the part of the British government to that part of the property of the enemy.

Your excellency, in my judgment, would not have been justified in relinquishing that claim without the express authority of the governor-general in council; and, as it is probable that the form of donation adopted by his majesty was more agreeable to him than any other mode of restitution which could have been proposed by the British government, I entirely approve your excellency's conduct, in having accepted the restitution of the property of the enemy to the lawful captors in the form proposed by his majesty.

I entirely approve your excellency's discretion and judgment, manifested in detaining the treasure delivered into your charge, for the ultimate determination and instructions of the governor-general in council.

The treasure being unquestionably lawful prize, I should not have deemed myself warranted, in any stage of the transaction, (under the circumstances stated by your excellency, and enumerated in this dispatch) to have authorized you to withhold the assertion of the claim of the British government, to obtain the enemy's property from the hands in which it had been concealed.

The limited amount of the sum, combined with the memorable events which attended the conquest, would have rendered me peculiarly anxious to secure, for the purpose of granting to the army, a reward earned by a degree of exertion and merit which has never been surpassed.

Having therefore considered in council, the circumstances stated by your excellency, I have passed the enclosed order, and I hereby authorize and direct your excellency to consider the treasure, amounting to five lacks and forty thousand rupees, received as a donation from his majesty, but being really the property of the enemy, to be prize-money, granted by the authority of the governor-general in council, to the army under your excellency's command, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the governor-general in council of the discipline, perseverance, fortitude, and zeal, displayed by that gallant army during the present glorious campaign. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Barackpore, 8th Oct. 1803.

To his Majesty Shah Aulum; written 8th Oct. 1803.

I have had the honour to receive your majesty's gracious letter (recapitulating that received 5th October.)

I am highly honoured by your majesty's most gracious congratulations on the signal success which (under the blessing of Providence, and the propitious auspices of your majesty and the British government)

ment) has attended the British arms, conducted by the unexampled alacrity, eminent judgment, and indefatigable courage of his excellency General Lake, the commander in chief.

Among the inestimable benefits resulting from the brilliant victories obtained by the British troops over the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and of Mr. Perron, I have derived the most cordial satisfaction in accomplishing the deliverance of your majesty and of the royal family from the indignities to which your majesty, and your household, have so long been subjected, by the violence, injustice, and rapacity of those who have forgotten the reverence due to your royal person and illustrious house.

The success of our arms has acquired augmented lustre, since it has proved the happy instrument of your majesty's restoration to a state of dignity and tranquillity, under the protection of the British power.

I request your majesty to accept the expression of my most cordial congratulations on this auspicious occasion.

After the defeat of the troops of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, under the command of Mr. Louis Bourgam, the French officer, stationed at Delhi, attempted to evade our just rights of conquest, by endeavouring, without your majesty's knowledge, to secure a part of the treasure belonging to the defeated enemy, in the hands of your majesty's servants.

This attempt was contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, applicable to a state of war, and his excellency the commander in chief therefore submitted to your majesty's consideration, the incontrovertible claim of the British government to that part of the property of the enemy which had been concealed in your majesty's treasury, at the time of the flight of the French officers from Delhi. The treasure having been originally designed for the payment of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's troops, and having been deposited in your majesty's treasury, not for your majesty's service, but for the purpose of evading the rights of the conquerors, General Lake considered it to be his duty to request that your majesty would issue orders to the Treasurer to place that money under his excellency's charge, as a part of the property acquired by the defeat of the enemy.

The commander in chief has apprized me of the desire which your majesty was graciously pleased to express, that this prize should be distributed among the brave troops, by whose labourious service and irresistible valour it was obtained: and your majesty has been pleased to express the same desire in the letter to which I have now the honour to reply. I entertain a high sense of your majesty's just consideration for the merits and services of the troops composing the British army, and, conformably to your majesty's gracious intention, I have directed the commander in chief to distribute the whole of that prize in due proportions among the brave troops, whose glorious conduct equally deserves the applause of your majesty and the British government.

My attention is now directed, with great solicitude, to the formation of a permanent arrangement, calculated to provide durable security for the happiness, dignity, and tranquillity of your majesty and the royal family, conformably to the intimation contained in my former address to your majesty.

In the mean time I have directed his excellency the commander in chief, to pay into your majesty's treasury the sum of six lacs of the

rupees, with a view to provide for the immediate exigencies of your majesty's household.

I trust that the testimony of my early attention to your majesty's service may be acceptable to your majesty, until his excellency Gen. Lake, under my orders, can be enabled to offer to your majesty's consideration the plan of a permanent settlement of your affairs, secured by the power of the British government.

I request your majesty to consider his excellency General Lake, to be fully authorised by me to conduct all affairs in Hindûstan, and to possess my entire confidence and highest respect.

Your majesty will therefore be pleased to signify your commands on all occasions, to General Lake, with the same confidence by which you have honoured me, and your majesty will also be pleased to accept all communications from General Lake, as proceeding immediately from my authority.

A true Copy.

(Signed) W. B. Bayley,
Asst. Persian Trans.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

In consequence of a request from his majesty, I yesterday attended at the palace,

After the usual forms, his majesty was pleased to confer on me the title of "Sumsam ud Dowlat Ostyah ul Mulk, Khan Douraw, Khan Bhadur, Sepoh Solar Futteh Jung," which I am informed, is the second title in the empire, the highest at present in his majesty's power to bestow, the first having been given to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

The papers were read and stamped with the royal seal in my presence, but owing to some forms necessary to be observed, I have not yet received them. Whenever they may arrive, I shall have the honour to forward copies of them to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. Lake.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi,
21st. Sept. 1803.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I shall move from hence to-morrow morning, with the army under my command, directing my march to Mullura and Agra.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I have appointed lieutenant-colonel Ochterlony, the deputy adjutant-general, to remain with his majesty Shah Aulum, and take the command of the troops that remain for the protection of Delhi.

I have selected lieutenant-colonel Ochterlony for this duty, from the knowledge I have of his ability, as well as of his zeal for the public service, in which I place a firm confidence.

Though I can ill spare the services of colonel Ochterlony at this moment, from the impossibility there exists of finding throughout that army any person calculated for this particular duty, which your lordship will readily perceive requires an officer of no mean abilities, I have been induced to leave this officer, whatever private inconvenience may result to myself by his absence. I have entrusted to this officer the temporary management of the newly-acquired territories, which I trust will meet with your lordship's approbation. I shall have the honour, in the course

course of a day or two, to report to your lordship the measures that have already been adopted to ensure the realization of such revenue as existing circumstances will admit of.

For the protection of Delhi, I shall leave the 2d battalion of the 4th and 5th companies of the 11th Native infantry, which, together with a body of matchlock men, which are raising under the superintendence of two enterprising young men, who quitted Scindiah's service on the first appearance of hostilities, I trust will be fully adequate for the protection of the city and forts of Delhi, and its environs, and ensure the safety of his majesty's person from any attack.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi,
23d Sept. 1803.

Extract of a Letter from General Lake to his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c.

Dated Head-Quarters, Camp, Nehmeda, 20th Dec. 1803.

I have the honour to forward two letters from his majesty Shah Aulum to your lordship's address, which have been transmitted to me by lieutenant-colonel Ochterlony, at Delhi.

A copy of one of those letters has been sent for my information, and conveys his majesty's acknowledgements for a donation of six lacs of rupees, which your lordship formerly directed he should receive.

The long delay which has occurred, in regard to this subject, has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining at Delhi, a sum of money of sufficient amount to make the donation in question; and though I have not hitherto been able to overcome this difficulty, I thought myself at liberty no longer to withhold from his majesty a knowledge of your lordship's liberal intentions.

The other letter of his majesty to your lordship, has been written without the knowledge of any person, except of Seid Rezza Khan, who was formerly the medium through which your lordship's communications with his majesty were conveyed.

Colonel Ochterlony has been informed, that the subject of this letter is to state to your lordship, the high regard of his majesty for Shah Nawauz Khan, his treasurer, and to request that, on account of his great fidelity and length of service, a provision should be made for him under the surety and protection of the British government.

Colonel Ochterlony adds, that he has been desired by his majesty to request, that I would second, in the strongest manner, the wishes in behalf of Shah Nawauz Khan, which his majesty has expressed to your lordship; and says, that he is persuaded any mark of attention bestowed on this person, would be more acceptable than if bestowed on any one of his majesty's sons, except Akber Shah

I think it necessary, however, to add, that his majesty's age and infirmities are so great, that they must, in the course of things, soon terminate his existence; and under these circumstances, it can neither accord with your lordship's inclination to adopt, nor with mine to recommend, any measures which can be, in a great degree, contrary to his majesty's wishes.

I am, however, of opinion, that some temporary mark of attention and indulgence may be proper to Shah Nawauz Khan, on the grounds of its gratifying his majesty; and from the sentiments entertained

tertained towards this person by the heir apparent, there is no probability that he will hereafter have the power to render himself in any degree troublesome to government.

Copies and Extracts of all Dispatches or Correspondence received from India, since the last Session of Parliament, relative to Hostilities between the British Governments and a Mahratta Chief, called JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, *and the Causes thereof; as far as is consistent with the Public Service, and the good faith due to Persons from whom Secret Intelligence may have been received.*

[The following series of Public Documents will fully explain, to the Readers of the REGISTER, the grounds of the War between the British Government in India, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, together with all the material circumstances which led to it.]

EXTRACT BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, THE 2D MARCH, 1801.

Received per Tigris, 13th December, 1804.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

For your lordship's information, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with my reply thereto.

I have endeavoured to reply to this chief, whose style appears arrogant and improper, with firmness and dignity, avoiding at the same time any expressions in the smallest degree hostile.

I am inclined to think, that in addressing this letter to me, he has been actuated by a wish to impress me with a high idea of his power, and to draw from me an answer, the possession of which might tend to increase his consequence among the Native powers.

The Rao Rajah, with whom we have entered into alliance, has transmitted to me a letter which he has received from Holkar, and which I enclose for your lordship's information; similar letters have, I understand, been addressed to the several Rajpoot chieftains.

Notwithstanding the hostile intentions which these express, I cannot imagine that they are intended for any other purpose than to enable him, with greater ease, to enforce his exactions.

Should he, however, have been otherwise disposed, the alliances which have been recently formed, the mutinous state of his army, and the precautions I have taken to prevent his advances into his country, must have effected an alteration in his designs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Nehmeda, Dec. 19, 1803.

Translate

Translate of a Letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar to his Excellency General Lake, &c.

Just now, a letter from the most noble of the nobles, marquis Wellesley, respecting the strengthening the foundations of amity and friendship between me and the English government (Company) together with a copy of a treaty, and other documents of a friendly kind, have been received. An appropriate answer, dictated by me, has been sent, and all matters shall be adjusted at a proper time. Let the copy of the letter which I enclose, relieve your mind from uneasiness; do you strive to cement the bonds of friendship and good understanding with us.

When I was encamped in the Meevah, after settling the contribution, I moved to Sark and Nampoor, and you have marched to the neighbourhood of Macherry, where my whole intention is to conform to the instructions of lord Wellesley. I have not the most distant design to say any thing improper; but as your near approach to my victorious army appears to me likely to produce unpleasant circumstances, I have therefore written to you, that, agreeably to the rules of friendship and true amity, you will move towards Agra, and employ yourself in settling the affairs of Delhi, the seat of government; and hereafter, whatever engagements and arrangements shall be settled with lord Wellesley shall be communicated. In respect to your retiring to Agra, and other points, positive orders will be sent to you by lord Wellesley.

It is conformable to friendship, that you do not make any delay in this business, but immediately go back, and make me happy by writing to me.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) J. GERRARD, P. T.

Translate of a Letter from the Marquis Wellesley, &c. to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

A long time had elapsed since I received the glad tidings of your welfare, and was made happy.

It is your well-wisher's earnest desire to raise the friendship and good understanding which exist between the English company and you, to the highest pitch; and, with this view, I send to you copy of the treaty concluded between the English government at Pautewah, at Bassein, by which it will appear to your enlightened understanding, the safety and future peace of Hindûstan are provided for; and the 12th article, which secures the independency of the Mahratta chiefs and jaghiredars, and relatives of the Holkar family, are included therein. This will be cause of joy to your mind; my exertion shall be used to relieve your mind from all cause of fear or apprehension. The welfare and prosperity of your house rest in this treaty, and it is certain nothing contrary to this can happen. Let others act as they choose; it is relied upon, with the utmost confidence, that whatever can draw close the ties of friendship between the company and you, will be performed.

This will be delivered to you by Cader Nawas Khan, a man of respectability, and in my confidence, who will explain to you all my wishes and views,

(A true translate.)

(Signed) J. GERARD, P. T.

Translate.

Your letter, inclosing one to

your address from the high-titled, nawaub, the most noble of the nobles the governor-general, has arrived.

Its contents are understood. To learn that the wise counsel contained in the governor-general's letter has made a due impression on your mind, and that all your future actions will be directed towards the strengthening the ties of friendship and amity, will afford me great satisfaction.

When the firm adherence of the English government to its engagement is known to the whole world, on this account our stedfast and constant attention is directed to the preservation of the power and dignity of our allies, and to guard their interests; and it is also the firm resolution of our minds to crush the pride and evil designs of our enemies.

When our victorious army moved towards your quarter, it was caused by the devastation and ravages committed by the troops of Scindiah; by the aid of the Almighty, those troops were speedily subdued and destroyed, and victory attended us.

All the princes of the country, such as the rajahs of Jeypore, Joudpoore, the Rao rajah, and others, consulting their true interests and welfare, have concluded treaties of alliance and friendship with the English government; and as the safety, maintenance of the dignity, and security of our allies, is the constant object of our attention, our future movements and marches must be governed by the terms of the treaties existing between us and our allies, and by a due attention to the maintenance of the just rights of the English government.

In adherence to our engagements, we will guard and maintain the interests of our allies in opposition to all enemies.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. GERARD,
P. T.

Extract Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Commander in Chief.

Dated 13th Jan. 1804.

Para. 8, The honourable major-general Wellesley has not yet been apprized of the sentiments of the governor-general in Council with regard to the specific terms of any engagements to be concluded with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

9. Under these circumstances, there is no cause to apprehend that the engagements which your excellency may contract with the states of Oudepore and Kotah will interfere with any arrangements which Major-general Wellesley may conclude either with Dowlut Rao Scindiah or Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

10. In negociating the terms of such engagements, however, it may be advisable that your excellency should ascertain whether Scindiah or Holkar possess any claims on the Ranah of Oudepore or the Kotah Rajah, and what is the nature of those claims: at the same time, the governor-general in council is of opinion, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah being in a state of war with the British government, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar exercising an usurped authority over the dominions of the Holkar family, neither of those chieftains can possess any claims on Oudepore and Kotah, which may not justly be suspended by convention between the British government and the two latter states.

11. Jeswunt Rao Holkar can advance no claims on those states which are not founded on those of Cashee

Cashee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and successor of Tuckagee Holkar.

12. If Cashee Rao Holkar should appear to possess any just claims on Oudepore or Kotah, a reservation may be included in our engagements with those states, for the future satisfaction of such claims.

13. It is however probable that any claims, either of Scindiah or of the Holkar family, for annual tribute from the Rajpoot chiefs, must be founded in the pretensions of the Mogul emperor, or of the Peishwah; and in either case the adjustment of such claims will be a proper subject of consideration in the general settlement which must follow the conclusion of peace in Hindûstan and the Deccan.

Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit for your lordship's information, copy of a letter this moment received from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, covering a letter, from the heading of which it appears to have been received from your lordship; but, from its contents, I am inclined to think it is from the honourable major-general Wellesley, or that it must be a forgery of his own for some hidden purpose.

A reply will immediately be dispatched, couched in the most friendly terms, and assuring him that the British government has no intention of acting hostilely towards him, but at the same time hint the necessity of his avoiding to commit depredations on the territories of our allies, as a desirable proof of his friendly disposition.

From the general tenor of this letter, it would appear that he wishes to be on friendly terms with the British government; but at this moment his conduct is so extraordinary, that I am at a loss to guess what measurs he may ultimately adopt: he is at present levying contributions, and otherwise distressing the country in the neighbourhood of Kotah, and I have certain intelligence of his having lately put to death the English officers in his service, captains Vickers, Todd, and Ryan.

I hope to have the honour, in the course of a few days, to send your lordship more satisfactory intelligence on this head; in the mean time, I beg your lordship will be assured that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to confirm this friendly disposition, and ensure an amicable arrangement between this chief and the British government.

Allow me to express a wish to be honoured with your lordship's sentiments, on this subject, as soon as possible. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp near Bruna,
28th Dec. 1803. 1 o'Clock, *p. m.*

A copy of my reply to Holkar shall be immediately forwarded to your lordship.

G. LAKE.

Translation of a Letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar to his excellency the Commander in Chief; dated 1st Ramzan, or 15th December, 1803.

Previous to this I transmitted a copy of a letter from the most noble marquis Wellesley, and wrote to you on other points; these will have reached you.

Just now another letter has been received from marquis Wellesley, a copy of which is inclosed.

After learning the contents thereof, agreeably thereto, you will strive to strengthen the foundation of friendship between me and the English government.

Letters of a similar purport will be sent from marquis Wellesley to that benefactor of the world.

From me you shall never hear any other language than that of friendship; but if any thing contrary to friendship shall appear from you, I am helpless.

As you are wise, and possessed of foresight, it is most certain that always keeping your eye fixed on the preservation of friendship between the two states, and on the maintenance of the true interests of your own government, you will continually labour to increase the ties of amity between the two sides.

Make me happy by frequent and friendly letters.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. GERARD, P. T.

Translation of a Letter from Marquis Wellesley to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

After expressions of attachment and amity, which is the rule of friendship, be it known to you, your kind letter, teeming with friendship, and cloathed with expressions of increasing attachment, has arrived; and conveyed to me great pleasure and satisfaction; upon learning the strengthened foundations of sincerity and friendship between the two sates, my mind was filled with confidence.

Your exalted friendship, which is clear from the contents of your friendly letter, has been detailed to government; and when an answer shall be received, it will be forwarded to you.

By the blessing of God, to the full extent of that friendship which has of old existed between you and the English government, I have taken upon myself to obtain from government the adjustment of every point.

From whatever was agreed upon the first day, no deviation shall be made therefrom.

Let your noble heart be at ease; and keep me in remembrance by friendly letters, and by calling upon me to do what is proper and becoming.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. GERARD, P. T.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c,

My Lord,

I have now the honour, for your lordship's information, to transmit copy of my reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar; copy of whose letter, addressed to me, accompanied my dispatch of yesterday's date.

I have the honour, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp near Bruna, 29th Dec. 1803.

Copy of a Letter addressed to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

Your friendly letter, enclosing copy of one from the nawaub the most noble of the nobles the governor-general marquis Wellesley, arrived in a happy moment; to learn of your welfare, and of the sincerity of attachment expressed by your friendly pen, was the cause of great satisfaction to me.

The contents of the governor-general's letters, relating to the bonds of amity between the two states, are clearly understood.

I consider it incumbent on me to use my best endeavours to increase the ties of amity, and to strengthen the foundations of friendship between you and the English government. It is conformable to the rules of friendship, that you also make the increase of the regulations of amity the constant objects of your attention.

By the favour of God, I shall do no

no one act which is contrary to the rules of friendship; and it is proper that you always persevere in a similar amicable line of conduct, and make me happy by frequently letting me hear of your welfare.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. GERARD,
P. T.

To his Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's dispatches, under date the 19th, 28th, and 29th, Dec. 1803, and I entirely approve your excellency's conduct towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and the letters which you have addressed to that chieftain.

2. The letters of which Jeswunt Rao Holkar has transmitted copies to your excellency, must have been forwarded to Holkar by major-general Wellesley in his own name. I have not addressed any letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, but major-general Wellesley was authorized, by my instructions of the 28th of June, to open an amicable negociation with that chieftain.

3. It is now expedient to decide the course to be pursued with respect to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

4. The great distance of the honourable major-general Wellesley's position from the camp of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, must render the intercourse difficult from that quarter; and as your excellency's situation is more likely to be convenient for that purpose, it is my intention that your excellency should immediately open a negociation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

A copy of this dispatch will be immediately transmitted to the honourable major-general Wellesley, with a view to enable that officer to promote the objects of these instructions, if circumstances should bring the army of major-general Wellesley within a convenient distance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp.

6. The authority exercised by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the name of Kundee Rao, over the possessions of the Holkar family, is manifestly an usurpation of the rights of Cashee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and successor of Serkojee Holkar. Consistently therefore with the principles of justice, no arrangement can be proposed between the British government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving a sanction of Cashee Rao Holkar from his hereditary dominions.

7. Under the sanction of his highness the Peishwah's authority, the British government would be justified in adopting measures for the limitation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, and for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar's rights, either by force or compromise: and the spirit of our engagement with his highness the Peishwah, might be considered to impose on the British government an obligation to comply with a requisition on the part of his highness for that purpose. Under the public protection of the British government, the Peishwah may not now be anxious for the reduction of Holkar's power, or for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights; but it may be expected that his highness would readily concur in a proposition for the restoration of Cashee Rao, and for the punishment of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

8. Although the British government is precluded, by considerations of justice, from the adoption of any arrangement with Jeswunt Rao

Holkar, involving a formal confirmation of his usurped authority, or that of Kundee Rao, over the possession of the Holkar family, we are not required with the express solicitation of the Peishwah to employ our influence or arms for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions.

9. The British government, therefore, may be considered to be at liberty to adopt either of the alternatives stated in the following propositions:

1st. To restore to Cashee Rao Holkar the possession of his hereditary rights, securing, at the same time, a provision for Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and for Kundee Rao; this proposition would necessarily involve the reduction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, either by force or by compromise.

2d. To consider Jeswunt Rao Holkar as a power absolutely neutral, and to limit our proceedings with respect to him, to the protection of our territories, and of our allies, against his encroachments and exactions.

10. The enterprizing spirit, military character, and ambitious views of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, render the reduction of his power a desirable object, with reference to the complete establishment of tranquillity in India. The restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, by the aid and under the protection of the British power, would be highly creditable to the justice and honour of the British government, and advantageous to its interests: it might be expected that Cashee Rao would readily acquiesce in any arrangement which might be deemed advisable for the security of our interests, as the condition of his restoration. Indebted to our power for the recovery of his rights, and depending on our support for their preservation, his interests would be permanently consolidated with that of the British government, his restoration would obtain the concurrence and applause of every state in India, and would afford to the Peishwah an additional proof of our sincere disposition to respect the rights of the Mahratta feudatories, and to fulfil the obligations of our public faith.

11. I should not hesitate therefore, in determining to effect the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions, if the measures necessary for the accomplishment of that object had not involved difficulties and embarrassments which could not be compensated by the probable benefits of the proposed arrangements.

12. Adverting to the personal character, and to the actual power and resources of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it cannot be expected that he would acquiesce in such an arrangement without a contest.

13. Admitting, however, that the terror of our arms might induce Jeswunt Rao Holkar to acquiesce in the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, the adjustment of the details of such an arrangement would probably occasion a protracted and embarrassing investigation of the rights and pretensions of the several branches of the Holkar family, and we could not prudently withdraw our armies until that arrangement should have been accomplished, since Holkar might not ultimately consent to the terms prescribed to him, and it would then be necessary to enforce our determination by arms; if peace should not have been previously concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, he might acquire, in the power

power and revenues of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, additional means of protracting the war.

14. On the other hand, it is proper to consider the degree of danger to be apprehended from leaving Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the possession of his present military power and territorial resources.

15. The vicinity of the territory actually under Holkar's authority, to the province of Guzerat, would afford him an opportunity of fomenting and supporting the turbulence and disaffection of the enemies of our interests in that quarter of India. The contiguity of his possessions to those which Scindiah will probably retain, at the conclusion of peace, and to the territory guaranteed to Rajah Ambajee, might facilitate an union of interests between Holkar and those chieftains; an additional danger may also be apprehended in the existence of a military independent power, in the hands of an enterprising and ambitious chieftain, who must be supposed to be interested in the reduction of our influence and ascendancy in India, and who may therefore be expected to avail himself of any favourable opportunity to combine the employment of his power and resources with any eventual attempt, on the part of France, to disturb the tranquillity of the British empire.

16. To these speculative dangers are to be opposed the accession of political, territorial, and military strength, which we must acquire at the conclusion of the present war, and the effect of that augmented strength, and of our recent alliances, in precluding the successful application of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power and resources to purposes injurious to the interests and security of the British empire.

17. If a subsidiary British force be established in the dominions retained by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, any dangerous connection between that chieftain and Jeswunt Rao Holkar will be effectually prevented, and the existence of a British force in the vicinity of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's possessions will essentially tend to check any hostile projects on the part of that chieftain. The vigilance of our resident at Scindiah's court may also be expected to impose a restraint on the designs of Holkar.

18. No state of circumstances can be reasonably supposed which could induce Ambajee to connect himself with Jeswunt Rao Holkar for purposes hostile to the British government.

19. Any intrigues between Holkar and this disaffected chieftain, in Guzerat, would probably be effectually checked by the vicinity of our troops, or by the vigilance of the public officers of government; but hostile combinations, of so limited a nature, cannot be considered dangerous to the stability of the British power. Our recent conquests and alliances afford us the means of advancing our troops to the frontiers of Holkar's possessions, without difficulty or interruption, from the south-west and from the north-east, and will enable us to employ the military power of the Rajpoots, and of Ambajee, in offensive operations against the dominions of that chieftain. The territory of the Holkar family will be surrounded by states either in alliance with us, and interested in maintaining that alliance, or not sufficiently powerful to contribute any important aid to his designs.

His

His proceedings will be subject to the vigilant observation of British authorities, and his country accessible on all sides to British armies and British allies.

20. It may be further observed, that in proportion to the defect of Holkar's title, it would be his interest to abstain from any measures calculated to excite the resentment of the British government.

21. These circumstances would tend, in an equal degree, to preclude any combination between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the emissaries, or the forces of France. With a circumscribed territory, and with a confined field of action, Jeswunt Rao Holkar's military power would probably decay. He has been enabled to maintain his present extensive armies, almost exclusively, by exactions from foreign states, and by the acquisition and the hope of plunder. An army, maintained exclusively, by the resources of the territory which Jeswunt Rao Holkar occupies, would neither be numerous nor effective.

22. An immediate attempt therefore to restore Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, would involve more positive and certain difficulty and danger than could be justly apprehended from the continuance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the possession of the territories actually under his authority. A pacific conduct towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the present moment, will not preclude the future restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to the possession of his hereditary rights. The previous adjustment of our differences with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the final settlement of our new political relations, together with the restoration of general tranquillity in India, may be expected to afford additional facilities to a settlement of our relations with the Holkar family, if such a settlement should ultimately be deemed advisable.

23. It will be necessary, however, to regulate our proceedings, with respect to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in such a manner, as to avoid any acknowledgement or confirmation of the legitimacy of his dominion, or of that of Kundee Rao Holkar,

24. The considerations detailed in the preceding part of this dispatch, have determined me not to make any immediate attempt to restore Cashee Rao Holkar to the possession of his hereditary dominions, and I am also disposed to leave Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the exercise of his present authority, without any further interposition of the British power than that which may be required for the security of the chiefs and states in Hindûstan, with whom we have contracted defensive alliances; those chiefs and states must be protected, by arms, against any exactions on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, founded in the pretended claims of the Holkar family: we are pledged by the spirit of our engagements to secure those allies against such exactions.

25. My sentiments on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's supposed claims upon those chiefs and states, are detailed in the dispatch from the governor-general in council to your excellency, under date the 13th instant: a copy of that dispatch has been transmitted to the honourable major-general Wellesley.

26. It may be expected that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will acquiesce in this moderate proposition on the part of the British government. His refusal will preclude all expectation of his concurrence in any other arrangement,

rangement, consistent with the obligations of justice and of public faith, and will require a reduction of his power by force.

27. For the accomplishment of the proposed arrangement, it will merely be necessary that your excellency should signify to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, either by letter, or through the channel of vakeels, whom he may be invited to dispatch either to your excellency's camp, or to that of the honourable major-general Wellesley, as may be most convenient for the purpose of negociation, that the British government entertains the most amicable disposition towards him, and harbours no intention of prosecuting hostilities against him, unless compelled to that extremity by acts of aggression on his part against the British government or any of its allies. That the British government is pledged, by the obligation of its engagements, with various chiefs and states in Hindûstan, to guarantee them against all exactions and demands unfounded in justice; that we do not admit his claim to tribute, of any denomination, upon those chiefs and states, founded upon the pretensions of the Holkar family, and that we shall therefore be compelled to resist any such demands on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. That, with the consent of his highness the Peishwah, the British government will be disposed to arbitrate the differences subsisting between Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to adjust the claims of the several branches of the family, on the principles of equity and justice; that we are desirous of preserving peace with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and that we will abstain from any unsolicited interference in his concerns beyond the limits required for the protection and security of the rights and territories of our allies; and that we merely require that he should manifest a similar conduct, by abstaining from all measures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his troops from any position which they may at present occupy of a menacing aspect to the British government or to our allies, and by withholding all demands on the states or chieftains with which the British government is in alliance. If Jeswunt Rao Holkar should advance any claims on those states, in his individual capacity, the British government will be disposed to arbitrate all such claims on principles of equity and justice, and generally to arbitrate all claims, on any of our allies, by similar rules of moderation and good faith.

28. On the basis of the proposed arrangement, your excellency is authorized to enter into a negociation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, exercising your discretion with regard to the degree of security which we may possess under Jeswunt Rao Holkar's acquiescence in the terms of any such arrangement.

29. If Holkar's views should appear to be evidently hostile, your excellency will judge how far it might be expedient to move against his forces; my wish is to avoid such an extremity: and, if peace with Scindiah should be obtained on terms of adequate security, I should desire that the army under your excellency's command should speedily be formed in such a manner as might effectually expedite the security and settlement of our valuable conquests and powerful alliances.

30. The solidity and strength of our dominions in Hindûstan, under the system of treaties and alliances already happily accomplished by your

your excellency, will be confirmed by a peace with Scindiah, under circumstances of glory and power which must oppose an impregnable barrier to the assaults of any native state. The British empire in India, at the close of the war with the confederate chiefs, will assume an aspect of such splendour as must daunt the most adventurous spirit of any chief or state excluded from the benefits of our protection; I am therefore satisfied, that after the conclusion of peace with Scindiah, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, instead of attempting to encounter the British arms, will anxiously solicit the countenance and favour of our government. The alternative of peace or war with Scindiah is probably decided, as I am convinced that major-general Wellesley has not renewed the armistice with Scindiah after the 21st ult. If the war with Scindiah should be protracted, the motions of Holkar must be checked without delay, and in such an event, your excellency will be pleased to consider the expediency of advancing that part of your force which (previously to the peace of Deogaum) was destined for Berar, in such a direction as to operate against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and ultimately to second major-general Wellesley's movements against Scindiah. In such an extremity major-general Wellesley would probably move towards Ougein.

31. My wish and expectations are, however, that a peace has actually been signed with Scindiah; and if my hopes should be confirmed, I trust that the fame of the British power will deter Holkar, and every adventurer in Asia, for many years, from encountering the perils of a rash contest with the British arms.

32. The intelligence which your excellency has received of the cruelty exercised by Jeswunt Rao Holkar towards his English officers, in the murder of Messrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan, has occasioned great concern in my mind. The particulars of this atrocious transaction, however, must be fully ascertained, before it can become the subject of discussion with Jeswunt Rao Holkar. I therefore am anxious to learn further details on the subject, previously to the dispatch of any instructions to your excellency, founded on the perpetration of such a crime.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

Fort William, 17th Jan. 1804.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, &c.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I had the honour to receive your lordship's secret official dispatch (No. 22.) under date 17th January, 1804.

2. It afforded me infinite satisfaction to receive your lordship's approbation of the letters I have addressed to Jeswunt Rao Holkar; my future conduct towards that chieftain shall be strictly conformable to the views and wishes of your lordship.

3. In obedience to the instructions contained in the 27th paragraph of your lordship's dispatch, I have this day addressed a letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (a copy of which is annexed) which, I hope, will discover how far it may be practicable to carry into effect the pacific arrangements proposed by your lordship.

4. Your lordship may be assured, that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to accomplish this desirable end; which, from the this

circumstances of peace being actually concluded with the Rajah of Berar, and the general idea entertained by the natives, that this event has also taken place with Dowlut Rao Scindiah (and which I am inclined to credit) appears now more likely than formerly to be acceded to on his part.

5. I think it however necessary to remark, that the actual position of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's forces, at the present moment, and his apparent hostile intentions to the British government, render it doubtful whether he will conform to the terms proposed by your lordship, however advantageous to his own interests.

6. His refusal to withdraw his forces from their present menacing position, and to refrain from future exactions on those states, with which we have entered into alliances, must determine the nature of the measures to be adopted respecting him.

7. It is my intention to move towards Hindown, and occupy a position in that neighbourhood, which will completely cover the principal roads leading into our territories, and enable me to move either way, should the movements of Jeswunt Rao Holkar render the precaution necessary; in the mean time, it will be my earnest endeavour to prevent hostilities between the British government and this chieftain.

8. The circumstance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar having put to death Messrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan, is so minutely detailed by every person from whom we are enabled to receive information, that no doubt remains on my mind that this atrocious act of barbarous policy has been committed.

9. Those unfortunate gentlemen were confined on declaring their intention of availing themselves of your excellency's proclamation.—They where afterwards brought out, and their heads severed from their bodies and exposed on pikes, and the bodies forbid to be buried, on suspicion of Captain Todd's carrying on a traitorous correspondence with me, which never was the case. Under the head of the last-mentioned officer was affixed a paper, as a proof of his guilt, said to be a letter from me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, near Berna,
30th Jan. 1804.

Copy of a Letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar; dated 29th Jan. 1804.

(After compliments.)

It is the desire of the British government to maintain the relations of friendship and amity with you, nor is it disposed to act hostilely towards you, so long as you shall continue to observe faithfully the ties of friendship which exist between us, and refrain from molesting our allies, to whom we are bound by treaty.

For it is incumbent on the British government to provide for the safety and security of its allies, and not to allow any one to oppress, or levy exactions on them, which were not founded on justice. Whatever claims to tribute from the princes of this country may be urged by the Holkar family, such claims cannot be considered to rest in you; and should you attempt to exact tribute from any chief in alliance with the English government, the so doing will be considered an infringement of the friendship which subsists between us, and a violation of good faith. But adverting to the differences which exist between you and Cashee Rao Holkar, the British government, with

with the consent of the Peishwah, will undertake to mediate all such differences on principles of equity and justice.

The British government, desirous to preserve friendship with you, will not interfere in your private concerns, farther than is necessary to their own security, or to that of their allies. To prove the sincerity of the attachment which you have professed, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all acts injurious to the interests of the British government or its allies; and as the presence of your army on the confines of the dominions of the British allies excites great fear and alarms in the minds of the inhabitants, it is necessary, to the maintenance of friendship, that you withdraw your army to your own country, and relinquish the intention of levying tribute from the Aumeer of Oudepore, the Rajah of Jeypore, Oudepore, Kotah, Burtpore, Macherry, and Ambajee, so that the bonds of friendship be not broken asunder; for the levying of any kind of tribute from either of those princes cannot be permitted.

It also behoves you not to enter the territories of any of the abovementioned chiefs, or any countries which have been conquered or ceded to the English, by Scindiah or the Bhomslah. In the event of your having personal claims on any of those chiefs, the English government will settle them agreeably to justice and moderation.

The knowledge of wisdom and forsight which you possess, leads to a well-founded confidence that you will find your own interest and advantage best calculated by adhering to the friendship which now exists between you and the British government, and, in order to confirm and forward so desirable an object, it is necessary you send ambassadors to me, or to major-general Wellesley, as a measure of propriety. I am hopeful you will frequently favour me with friendly letters.

(A true Translation.)
(Signed) J. GERARD, P. T.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c.

My Lord,

For your lordship's information, I have the honour to enclose two letters, containing a traitorous correspondence between Ramedgah, Holkar, and Gholaum Mahomed.

As a measure of precaution, I have informed Mr. Leycester of the circumstance, directing that gentleman to take every measure in his power to counteract the designs of the persons implicated; but at the same time without letting it be known that we are acquainted with their conduct, as at the present moment it would not be possible to detach a force to punish them for the treachery; and a temporary concealment will enable us, when more at leisure, to make an example of them.

I have no apprehension of their proceeding to put their threats into execution; should they, however, continue to correspond with Holkar, I shall take every precaution to gain intelligence of it.

The Fort of Canoun being in our possession, presents a serious obstacle to an incursion in that quarter; and the situation of Naggoo Pundit's force prevents the possibility of his speedily assisting them. And I have reason to think that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will find much difficulty

difficulty in prevailing on any of his troops to advance.

I have the honour, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, near Bruna,
3d Feb. 1804.

Translation of a letter from Bundgall Sing to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, dated 15th Ramjam.

Bundgall Sing acknowledges the receipt of Holkar's letter, intimating his intention to send 10,000 horse under Rao Pundit, and assures Holkar of his and Meer Sing's attachment.

Gholaum Mahomed and the Seik chiefs, Rao Sing, Sheer Sing, Joude Sing, Goorpul Sing, and Bhandga Sing, are to join, with 5 or 6,000 horse.

There is not a Sepate from the Hurduar to Allahabad and Benares.

Meer Sing and self were always, upon the first, bent on this measure; and as the corps are ready, there is no reason for longer delay; you may also depend on Mahomed Khaun: Munely will write you all particulars.

The reason Meer Sing's not writing, is the presence of Mr. Leycester in the district, with 200 horse, which makes it necessary to temporize.

To save appearances, Meer Sing and I have sent my son Sewah Sing, to procure the friendship of Mr. Leycester's dewan by every means in his power, and to obtain 10 or 15 districts, which will enable us to keep our troops together. Quickly decide on this measure, as, if not determined on within a month, we must pursue another course: delay is ruinous. Let your messengers go by the Malwady Ghaut; and your letters to Rampoora. Kurreem Rao Khan will communicate several particulars.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. GERARD, P. T.

(Copy.)

Translate of a Letter from Rundgall Sing to Gholaum Mohummud, dated 15th Ramgar.

We have called on Holkar to send 10,000 horse here; not an English soldier from this to Allahabad and Benares; you will order Thanteat's troops to move from Canooim to the neighhourhood of Thamper, where they will be joined by the Seik chiefs in union with us.

You will also march from Mandee, and cross at Chelhrnoos or Berar Ghauts.

Meer Sing and myself will cross the Ganges, at the Chundy Ghaut, where the water is shallow.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed J. GERARD, P. T.

Extract Letter from General Lake to the Governor-General; dated 10th Feb. 1804.

In my dispatch of 30th ult. I had the honour to apprize your lordship of my intention of occupying a position in the neighbourhood of Hindûstan, in order to prevent any predatory incursions into our newly-acquired territories, as well as to watch the motions of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, from whom I have as yet received no reply to my letter; copy of which was forwarded in the dispatches above alluded to.

His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

1. For your lordship's information, I have the honour to transmit copy of dispatch received from captain Baillie, in Bundlecund.

2. The

2. The terms of the agreement entered into with Sheobad Bhar and the Soubahdar of Jharisee, which appears to have been made agreeable to the general tenor of your lordship's instructions, will, I trust, meet your excellency's approbation.

3. As Ameer Khan has ever been a favourite general of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's, I am endeavouring to detach him from the service of that chief, and have some hopes of success.

4. Though it appears by captain Baillie's letter, that colonel Powell was apprehensive of his force not being sufficient to check Ameer Khan's, I beg to assure your lordship, that the force at present in Bundlecund is fully equal to any that Ameer Khan can possibly oppose to him, and of which I have reason to believe colonel Powell is by this time convinced.

5. Should captain Baillie succeed in detaching Ameer Khan from Jeswunt Rao Holkar's service, it will be a severe blow on that chieftain, who has always looked upon him as his best officer, and places the greatest confidence in him.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head-Quarters,
Camp near Soorat, 11th Feb. 1804.

Extract Letter from Captain Baillie to Mr. Græme Mercer.

2. In several private letters which have been written and dispatched to you since the 20th ult. I stated, for the information of his excellency, the idea which I had formed of the number, condition, and equipment of the troops commanded by Ameer Khan, and my opinion, that although he be desirous of withdrawing himself from the service of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, under whom he only enjoys the district of Seroje, yielding two lacks of rupees yearly, he would not easily be induced to relinquish the predatory warfare, by which his troops have been supported for a number of years, in consideration of a small pension from the British government for himself, or a limited Jaedad in his neighbourhood for the maintenance of a thousand or fifteen hundred horse in our service.

3. Under the influence of this opinion, and of colonel Powell's apprehension that his present reduced force would be inadequate to the protection of the frontier against the predatory inroads of the army of Ameen Khan, I considered it to be expedient to temporize with this chieftain, till the reduction of Gwalior should give colonel Powell the means of opposing him with complete effect, and to prevent, if possible, his advancing in the direction of Murreir and Kotah, with the view of joining Ambajee or Holkar; both of whom have summoned him to their aid.

To his Excellency the Governor-General.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inclose translations of letters, which I have received from Cashee Rao Holkar, and the translation of my answer.

One of Cashee Rao's agents, Koosh Naub the Arab, did not come on farther than colonel Stevenson's camp, and Dokeel Sing, the other agent, had but little to say, excepting that Cashee Rao Holkar was in great distress, at Jehanabad, near Berhanpore, and was apprehensive that Dowlut Rao Scindiah intended to shut him up in the fort Asseer Ghur.

This man had so little to urge in favour

favour of Cashee Rao Holkar, that I am induced to suspect he is not his agent, but one employed by some other person, possibly Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to discover whether the British government had any intention to interfere in the concerns of the Holkar family.

As Jeswunt Rao Holkar has hitherto kept aloof from the other confederated Mahratta chiefs, and, at all events, I doubt whether we should derive any advantage from the assistance of Cashee Rao Holkar, which I imagine that we can command at any time, I have thought it best to decline to have any thing to do with him at present.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Translation of a Letter from Cashee Rao Holkar to Colonel Collins.

(After compliments)

As my ancestors were, from ancient times, dependent on the will of the reigning Peishwah, so I have (to the extent of my power) continued in obedience. When Jeswunt Rao became an exciter of disturbance, I quitted him, and withdrew from his concerns. I have now sent Koosh Naub (an Arab) and Dakeel Sing, to learn your inclinations, and report them to me accordingly; they will have reached you. You will learn the rest of my affairs from Dakeel Sing, who is in my confidence.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.
Assist. Sec. Poonah.

Translation of a Letter from Cashee Holkar to Mr.

(After compliments)

My ancestors have, from ancient times, been dependent on the will of the Peishwah, and I have (to the extent of my ability) also remained obedient. Jeswunt Rao became an exciter of disturbance, and did not attend to what I said to him, for which I left him, and withdrew from his concerns. I am extremely rejoiced that the settlement and arrangement of this country has now been established to you; I have therefore sent Koosh Naub (an Arab) and Dakeel Sing, to learn your pleasure; grant them a favourable answer: they will have reached you. Consider as certain any verbal communication which may be made by Dakeel Sing.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.
Assist. Sec. Poonah.

To Cashee Rao Holkar.

As colonel Collins is gone to Hyderabad, and as I am charged by his excellency the governor-general with the direction of the affairs of the British government in this quarter, I have opened your letters, and have listened to the verbal communications of Dakeel Sing.

The British government is not at war with the branches of your family, with whom you are at variance; and that being the case, it is inconsistent with the principles by which its conduct is always guided, to interfere in the concerns of your family.

When attacked, the British government adopts every method allowed by the laws of nations, to defend itself, and annoying its enemies; but till it is attacked, it does not interfere in the concerns of others.

(A true Copy)

Camp, 30 miles north from Aurungabad, Oct. 10, 1803.

Extract

Extract Letter from Marquis Wellesley to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley; dated the 17th Jan. 1804.

I have directed the secretary in the secret department to forward to you a copy of my instructions of this date to the commander in chief, relative to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, together with my instructions to you, with regard to the course of policy which I wish to be observed towards that chieftain.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley, &c.

Sir,

By command of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, and for the eventual regulation of your conduct, the enclosed copy of the governor-general's instructions to his excellency the commander in chief, on the subject of an arrangement with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to signify to you the governor-general's desire, that if previously the conclusion of such arrangement by the commander in chief, your position should eventually be approximated to that of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in a degree that would render your communication with that chieftain more practicable and convenient than the commander in chief, you will enter upon a negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, on the basis of the governor-general's instructions, confirming the commander in chief's previous act, and apprizing his excellency of your intention to proceed with the negotiation, if his excellency should have commenced it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Sec. to Gov.

17th Jan. 1804.

EXTRACT OF BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, THE 12TH APRIL, 1804: RECEIVED PER TIGRIS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1804:

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit for your lordship's information, translate of a letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with some copies of papers which have been sent to that chieftain by the honourable major-general Wellesley and major Malcolm, and which he has forwarded to me.

I intend to reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar to-morrow, and shall have the honour of sending to your lordship a copy of my letter on this occasion.

I hope this chief is sincere in the pacific disposition which he professes, and that he intends to withdraw himself within the limits of his own territories; but I have hitherto received no authentic accounts of his having commenced his march in that direction.

I have the honour to be,

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Hendown, Feb. 27th, 1804.

Translation of a Persian Letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar to his Excellency General Lake; dated 7th Jugars, 19th Feb. 1804.

I have received and understand the contents of your friendly letter, informing me of your friendly sentiments, and that it was your object to increase the friendship, and strengthen the bounds of amity between me and the English; that on your side you entertained no kind of enmity or hatred to me, and that it was therefore proper I should return to the limits of my own country, and acquainting me with the

the circumstances of which you have written. Praise be to God, that a sincere peace and friendship has been ratified between Dowlut Rao Scindiah, Ragojee Bhomslah, and the English; this circumstance has been the source of much pleasure to me: while the flame of contention can be extinguished by water of reconciliation, it is unfit to bring matters to the extremity of war; on this account, the peace which has been concluded, is much to be approved of, and is the cause of tranquillity to all their subjects. As I also entertain no improper ill-will in my friendly heart against you, which might rise to hostility, how should I do any thing contrary to friendship? Before you wrote to me, I had resolved to march, and have done so now in consequence of your having written to me, and will in no manner hold any improper language to your friends.

What is contained in your letter relative to my sending a Vakeel to strengthen the bonds of friendship, is extremely proper and becoming. I enclose copies of letters which I have received at this period, addressed to me by major-general Wellesley and major Malcolm, which are filled with sentiments strengthening the foundation of mutual friendship. It is proper that having become well acquainted with their friendly contents, in the same manner as those gentlemen on that side mean to preserve friendship with me, you also, having an eye to these circumstances, employ yourself in preserving the bonds of amity. In the event, notwithstanding the firm friendship subsisting, any act, contrary to that friendship should be manifested on your side, I shall be helpless. I shall send my Vakeel hereafter to you, to communicate my friendly sentiments. Please God, he will quickly arrive with you, and fully communicate to you, in your presence, the sentiments of friendship with which my heart is impressed towards the English, and the verbal relation of which I have entrusted to him. It is certain, from your foresight and prudence, that nothing on your part also shall be exhibited contrary to the rules of friendship, having considered me desirous of an interview with you: keep me constantly happy by sending me your pleasing letters.

What more should I write?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) W. STUNOCK.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c.

My Lord,

For your lordship's information, I have the honour to transmit copy and translate of my letter in reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

Since my dispatch of yesterday, I have received another letter from Holkar, to the same purport as the former; in this letter he writes, that prior to his receipt of my letter, he had intended to march towards the frontier of his own country, and that on receipt of it he actually did so: he requests I will correspond directly with him, and not through the medium of the Rajah of Jeypore, or any other person.

The remainder of the letter is merely a repetition of the former one.

Your lordship will perceive, that in the latter part of my reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, I allude to a correspondence between him and some of the chiefs in the Doab, who are disaffected to the British government. While writing to that chief, a correspondence was intercepted (copies of which are

annexed) from the Begum Sumroos; this letter, though her seal is affixed to it, may possibly be a forgery, but her late conduct has been such as to warrant a belief that she will do every thing in her power to annoy us.

My dispatch, under date the 4th instant, will have informed your lordship of a correspondence of a similar nature having been intercepted. Nyn Sing, one of the persons at present implicated, is in the constant habit of correspondence with Mr. Leycester, who will, I have no doubt, be able to assist in ascertaining the extent of this treachery.

In the mean time, your lordship may rest assured that I shall keep a vigilant eye on those persons, until I am enabled to punish them effectually for their misconduct

I have the honour, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Hendown, 28th Feb. 1804.

Answer of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Jeswunt Rao Holkar; dated Hendown, 28th Feb. 1804.

The arrival of your friendly letter, in a happy moment, rejoiced my heart, and strengthened the bonds of amity. The knowledge of peace between the British government and Scindiah and the Bhomslah, the increase of pleasure which this desirable event imparted to your friendly mind, the propriety and justness of your sentiments, that while amity and a desire to preserve friendship exists, and in the minds of those who possess power, and are guided by a sense of justice (upon whose conduct the welfare and happiness of the people of God depend) it is highly improper, and contrary to good policy, to harbour any hostile or unfriendly sentiments, and also, that the purity of your mind is unsullied by the dust of enmity or revenge, and your earnest desire is to increase the bonds of amity, and your ready acquiescence in my request, and a desire to return to your own country; all of which, as detailed by your friendly pen, have been made fully known to me.

To learn the sincerity of your friendship, and firmness of your attachment, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

When the Almighty means to dispense peace to the world, and happiness to mankind, he instils into the minds great and powerful sentiments of friendship and concord; and, as I am solely actuated by these sentiments, the perusal of the letters which have passed between you, General Wellesley, and major Malcolm, have removed all suspision of your being ill-disposed towards the British government; and have determined me to remain in friendship. It is incumbent on all, and conformable to the tenor of what has already passed in correspondence that nothing contrary to our mutual professions shall take place, as such would be a violation of good faith

But should you injure or attack any of the allies of the British government, whatever measures I shall be forced to pursue in preservation of the engagements I have entered into, and for the protection of the British allies, will not be a voluntary act on my part, but will be imposed by the necessity I shall feel to assist, and preserve from injury, the friends of the British government,

What you mention respecting the sending of a Vakeel is highly proper.

The

The resolution which you have made to return to your own country is founded in good sense, and very right; for, as peace has been concluded with the different powers, God forbid that any one, taking advantage of your absence, should excite disturbances in your dominions. It therefore behoves you, agreeably to the resolution you have made, to return with all speed.

It must not be concealed from you, that the contents of all the letters which have passed between you and certain short-sighted persons in the Doab and this quarter, are perfectly known to me. Should you, therefore, act upon the suggestions of these evil-disposed persons, it will not only be a breach of friendship, but a fruitless undertaking. I am now about to extirpate these short-sighted wretches, and, by favour of God, shall speedily inflict on them the most condign punishment.

I have communicated this in the sincerity of friendship, to prevent your being misled or deceived by these abandoned wretches.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) G. GERARD,
P. T.

Translation of a Persian letter (without date) from Rajah Nyn Sing to Jeswunt Rao Holkar

I received your letter, in which you mention that you had formerly sent me another letter by Abdroo Sunneed Khan, and that I shall become acquainted with certain circumstances from the letters of Shah Qoodrut Oottah.

86. The letter you sent by Abdroo Suneed Khan did not reach me; but I have been honoured with the letter forwarded through Shah Qoodrut Oottah, and from his writing to me, have become acquainted with all your orders to me. I, your faithful servant, am ready to obey you in every thing, which will be manifest to you from the representation of Shah Qoodrut Oottah.

Usual complimentary conclusion.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) W. STUNOCK,
Assist.

Camp, at Hendown,
28th Feb. 1804.

Translation of a Persian Letter (without date) from Zebbonnessa Begum to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

(After compliments)

I was gratified by the receipt of your letter, the object of which became manifest to me from the writings of Shek Qoodrut Oottah. It is fit that you consider me your sister, absorbed in a desire to gratify your inclinations; for the bounds of friendship have long acquired strength between us. I rejoice at your intention of marching to this quarter; but as they have military and artillery stores along with them in abundance, it is not proper for you to come to action with them; but you should encamp ten or eleven coss from them, harass them with a predatory war, destroy the country, and prevent supplies, &c. reaching them, that it may be difficult for them to provide for their safety. I am every way ready, and your ally from my heart and soul. Consider all the Seiks and Jaunts, who are united with me, ready to join you. Make me constantly happy by acquainting me with the state of you friendship, your designs, and the place where your army is encamped, that I may follow the same path. You will receive many letters from me (enclosed) in annulets.

Usual complimentary conclusion.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed W. STUNOCK.

Camp, at Hendown,
28th Feb. 1804.

Extract of a Letter from the Commander Chief to the Governor-General; dated Camp, at Hindoun, March 1st, 1804.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, the original of a letter from the Begum Sumroo, to lieutenant colonel Ochterlony, which has been forwarded to me by that officer.

Extract Letter from Johanna, the Widow Begum of the late Sumbroo, to Colonel Ochterlony; dated Camp, near Surdamah, the 23d Feb. 1804.

I am very sorry to hear that it is reported that I do keep a correspondance with Jeswunt Rao Holkar; I assure you and you may inform yourself, that since the formation of my party, which is for these forty years past, no person yet can charge me of treachery; therefore, as I consider you to be a particular friend of mine, I hope you will make enquiries, and to inform yourself from whom this false report is given, and to persuade every person of the contrary that does believe it.

[*The remainder of the letter does not relate to the subject of the order.*]

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

PARA. 1. My despatch of the 12th instant will have informed your lordship of the approach of two Vakeels from Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

2. I have now the honour to inform your excellency, that these persons had their first audience yesterday; the letters they produced are transmitted, for your lordship's information, together with minutes of the conversation which passed.

3. It is necessary to say, that the exorbitancy of their demands was so immediately apparent as to call from me an answer expressive of my surprize at their master's having made requests so contrary to the professions contained in his letters. I then proceeded to say, that as their powers appeared so very limited, it was no longer necessary that they should remain in my camp; and, after promising them a letter for their master, they withdrew.

4. In the course of an hour or two after they left my tent, I received a message, importing, that the demands they had made were in pursuance of instructions received from their master; but that in the event of failure, they were authorized to express his wish to receive any thing from the British government, either in lands or a Pension, of a nature to make it appear to the world that his fortunes were not at so low an ebb as they really are.

5. I referred to my former letter to him, and said, that the first step expected from him to prove his friendly disposition was, his immediate departure from his present position, and return to his own country.

6. The Vakeels, though they yesterday in my presence boasted of their master's power and extensive alliances, in a private conversation with captain Gardner afterwards, were very humble, and seemed readily to acknowledge the want of power in their master to attempt hostilities.

7. These

7. These men will, however, leave my camp to-morrow, entrusted with the letters, copies of which accompany this dispatch; and as they talk of proceeding rapidly to join their master, for the avowed purpose of speedily adjusting all differences, I am still inclined to imagine that matters may finally be amicably arranged.

8. The Vakeels were particularly anxious that only one should return, and the other remain in my camp; to this I objected, on the grounds that as they appeared anxious to prevent hostilities, and had the interest of their master at heart, joint persuasions might have weight with him.

9. My real reasons for insisting on both quitting the camp was, my knowledge of the improper style in which they had conversed with several persons in our service, and to which I alluded in my conference of yesterday; and that the persons employed on this mission are not of the description, or do they appear to have been sufficiently in the confidence of Holkar, or his principal chiefs, to warrant a belief that their representations from hence would be much attended to, or that their longer residence in camp could lead to any final arrangement with Holkar; and their being allowed immediately to depart will convince Holkar of our firmness and determination to resent any insult he might venture to offer, did he suppose us actuated by a dread of his power in seeking a reconciliation with him.

10. I have the pleasure to assure your lordship, that the Vakeels appear perfectly satisfied with the attention that has been shewn to them, and acquiesce in the propriety of their being allowed to return.

I have caused it to be hinted, that the persons who may be hereafter sent in the capacity of vakeels will be expected to bring full powers to conclude a final arrangement.

Every thing that passed yesterday was immediately communicated to major Malcolm, to whom a copy of this dispatch, with its enclosures, will be sent, requesting that officer to inform the honourable major-general Wellesley of the state of matters with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Ramghur, 19th March, 1804.

Translation of a Persian Letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar to his Excellency General Lake; dated 21st of Zeegoad, (corresponding to the 4th of March, 1804.)

Previous to this I wrote an answer to the letters I received from you through the agents of the rajah of Jeypore, which you have probably received. At present, that I have received an arzee from Mr. Gardiner; your friendly intentions, from his communication of them, have become evident to me. Morow Ulee Khan, and Sheikh Sooltanbukhsh have also acquainted me with your friendly habits; from hearing of which I have been exceedingly gratified. The bonds of friendship have long been perfectly strengthened and maintained between me and the Company. From a regard to these circumstances, I have nothing in any way improper in view towards the Company; accordingly I have sent the two persons before-named, to communicate particularly to you what I have hereby written, who will quickly arrive there, and explain all circumstances in your presence.—Friendship requires that, keeping

in your view the long existing unanimity between me and the English company, you act according to what they may represent to you; and your doing so will be fruitful of benefit and advantage; if not, my country and property are upon the saddle of my horse, and please God, to whatever side the reins of the horses of my brave warriors shall be turned the whole of the country (in that direction) shall come into my possession. As you are wise and provident, you will consider the consequences of this affair, and employ yourself in settling the important matters which will be explained by the persons before alluded to. Keep your mind at ease, and make me soon happy by writing me an answer; and acquainting me with your intentions, that, in conformity to them, a settlement of affairs may be effected. What more should I write?

(True Translation.)

(Signed) W. STUNOCK,
Assist.

Camp, near Ramghur,
18th March, 1804.

Minutes of a Conversation, held on the 18th of March, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief with the Vakeels of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Nowroz Ali Khan and Sheikh Sultan Bakhs.

The vakeels attended at his excellency's tent, at ten o'clock *a. m.* and delivered the letters addressed to his excellency and to Mr. Mercer. On perusing the contents of those letters, his excellency desired to know if they had any other written instructions or powers to conclude an agreement with the government on the part of Holkar. They answered, that they had not, but that they were sent to declare Holkar's intentions and wishes, and that they would write to Holkar whatever his excellency's answers might be, when further instructions or powers, if necessary, would be sent. His excellency desired that they would communicate what they were charged with by Holkar. Nowroz Khan commenced by enlarging on the power and numerous forces of Holkar; and said, that as the government had granted favours to the Jauts and other chiefs, Holkar expected, from the difference of his power and rank, that his demands would be readily granted:—

1. That he should be allowed to collect the choute agreeably to the custom of his ancestors.

2. That the ancient possessions, formerly held by the family, such as at Etawa, 12 Purgunnahs in the Doab, and a Purgunnah in Bundlecund, would be granted to him.

3. That the country of Hureeam, which was formerly in the possession of the family, should be given to him.

4. That the country now in his possession should be guaranteed to him, and a treaty should be entered into on the same terms as that with Scindiah. His excellency answered to the first demand, that, as his former letter to Holkar clearly and decidedly expressed the total impossibility of its being complied with, he was astonished at its being again brought forward: That his excellency was well aware that Holkar had no claim whatever to the countries demanded by the 2d and 3d propositions, part of which had long been in the possession of the Warees, and part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah: That the foundation on which Holkar had built his hope of these countries, namely, that districts had been granted to the Jauts and other chiefs, was totally groundless, as those favours had

had been granted to those chiefs after they had entered into alliance and friendship with the British government, and evinced their disposition cordially to unite with it: That it was not the practice of the British government to purchase the friendship of any state by concessions of this nature; and that Holkar's conduct had not been of that friendly nature as to entitle him to ask such favours, were they otherwise admissible.

The vakeels answered, That it would be policy in the government to grant his demands; that besides his own power and forces, he was in close correspondence with the Rohillas, and all the rajahs in this quarter, except the Jeypore rajah; that the Bhurtpore rajah had lately repeatedly written to him to come on, and that he certainly had it in his power completely to destroy the country. Nowaz Ali Khan added, that he was a friend of the English government, from having been formerly under its protection, (he was darogah of the elephants at Lucknow) and that it was his earnest wish that terms could be come to; that Holkar had a most numerous army, which was daily augmented; that he had 40,000 Rohillas, 150,000 horse. That the Rohillas had offered to serve three years without pay, for the sake of plundering the country: that Holkar's own character was that of a robber and plunderer, and that even in the event of a defeat, he could continue the same practices to our great injury. His excellency replied, that it was not our custom to boast of our power; but that Holkar would probably find, in the event of a rupture, that he had much overvalued his own. His excellency at the same time informed them, that from the friendship that had taken place between Scindiah and the British government, Holkar, instead of meeting with any assistance from him, would find him ready to unite with the British government against him in the event of hostilities. They answered, that twenty days ago Scindiah had written to Holkar that the French had landed with a powerful force in India, and that he (Scindiah) had sent his father-in-law (name not legible) to bring them on to his assistance, and that Holkar should be prepared to act with him. In regard to the fourth demand, the vakeels were informed, that his excellency had repeatedly intimated to Holkar, that no interference was intended by government in the concerns of his country; but that, previous to any arrangement for a treaty, it was necessary that Holkar should shew his friendly intentions, and his wish to retain the friendship of the government, by an immediate return to his own country, which he had decidedly promised in the letter written to his excellency after their departure. His excellency then asked the vakeels, whether any dependence might be placed on the promise thus made by Holkar. They answered, certainly not, unless the propositions they had made should be agreed to, and desired to see Holkar's letters on the subject. The letter was accordingly shewn to them, and they were informed, that the contents of this letter were so much at variance with the language they had held, that his excellency could not judge of Holkar's real wishes or intentions; and that as they had declared, that they had no power to conclude an arrangement upon any other basis than the propositions they had made, no good could arise from their remaining

maining in camp, and that they should be furnished with answers to the letters they had brought, and might return the following day to take leave of his excellency. His excellency at the same time informed them, that their holding very improper conversations with the people in camp, and attempting to seduce from their duty some in the service of government, had been reported to his excellency; that such conduct was inconsistent with a pacific mission; and that although his excellency attached no consequence to the result of such an attempt, it would have the effect of making it believed that this mission had more in view an object of this nature than an amicable adjustment of differences. They denied having had any such conversation; but said, they could not prevent any people who chose from coming to them. They then took leave.

March 19.—The vakeels waited upon his excellency at the same hour as yesterday. They were asked whether they had any thing further to say on the subject of their mission previously to taking their leave of his excellency. They replied, that they had nothing to add to what they had mentioned to Mr. Gardner after the conversation of yesterday, which was, that although the propositions they had made yesterday could not be agreed to, they hoped that Holkar might be favoured with a grant of some country, and, if this could not be conceded, that he should be allowed an annual sum in lieu of an increase of country; that Holkar wished to maintain peace consistently with his own credit and name in India, which a grant of this kind would preserve, from its giving appearance of an amicable accommodation between the states; and that they had been obliged to leave his camp secretly, as the Patans, who bear great influence, were so averse to any pacification, that Holkar had strictly enjoined to keep their mission perfectly secret until their arrival in the British camp. His excellency answered, that a discussion of any point of this nature could not properly be entered upon whilst Holkar remained in a menacing posture towards our allies, but that upon his return to his own country, a request of this kind might be made to government. The vakeels then asked, whether Holkar was to be allowed to collect the customary tribute from the states of Kotah and Oudepore. His excellency replied, that he believed that the claim to this tribute had been made by Holkar on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. The vakeels said, that these claims were perfectly distinct: that Scindiah had distinct claims for customary tribute on those states, and that the British government, as managers on the part of the emperor of Hindûstan, had also a claim. His excellency said, that Holkar had been formerly assured, that the government was well inclined to pay attention to his just claims, and that this, with other matters, would be adjusted when Holkar, by his return to his own country, enabled the government to enter into a discussion of them upon a friendly footing. The vakeels had frequently, during the conversation, expressed a desire that one of them should be allowed to remain in camp, whilst the other should return to Holkar with his excellency's letter, and endeavour to conciliate the mind of Holkar to an amicable arrangement with the government. His excellency answered, that if this effect could be produced by their interposition, it would

would be much more satisfactorily accomplished by the return of both; and that, as they had expressed their sincere desire for the welfare of this government, as well as that of Holkar, their services would be most usefully employed in convincing him of the advantages to be derived from pursuing that line of conduct which his excellency had pointed out. His excellency then desired that the vakeels would represent to Holkar his wish to continue on friendly terms, with his excellency's hopes that Holkar would be aware of the moderation and justice which had influenced the conduct of the British government towards him.

(Signed) G. MERCER.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to J. R. Holkar; dated the 19th of March, 1804.

(After compliments.)

I have received your letter of the 21st of Geeaad, and understood its contents, with the representations made by your vakeels, Nowaz Ali Khan and Sheikh Sultan Bakhs. In my former letter I clearly stated, that it was the wish of the British government to continue and increase the friendship which has hitherto existed with you, and I had hope, that the resolution you had taken of sending vakeels to me would have been the means of strengthening that friendship, by the conciliatory propositions they would have to make on your part. By the conversation, however, which I have had with the vakeels, I was astonished to find, that whilst they have no authority from you to enter into any specific agreement on your part, on matters of such importance, the demands which they had been instructed to make, were only such as my former letters must have convinced you were inadmissible from the terms of friendship which the British government has contracted with other states, and from a compliance with them, being otherwise incompatible with a due regard to the dignity and honour of the government. On a consideration of these circumstances, I have thought it advisable to give Nowaz Ali Khan and Sheikh Sultan Bakhs leave to return to your army immediately, and need only repeat, that it is not the intention of the British government to interfere in the concerns of your country, nor wantonly to enter into hostilities with you; and that any departure from that line of friendship, which it is the wish of the British government to preserve towards you, can result only from your own unprovoked aggressions against the British government and its allies. In your letter of the 23d Geeaad, you fully express your intention of returning immediately to your country, and thus preserving the ties of friendship with the British government; but no measures appear to have been taken for this purpose, and, on the contrary, from the reports received from all quarters, from the conversation of your vakeels, and from the letters which you have written to several of the friends of the British government, inciting them to a breach of their engagements and friendship, it is evident that you have not sufficiently considered the necessity of your giving this proof of your friendly intentions, but have deemed it advisable to remain with your army in a menacing position towards the allies of the British government, with the view of enforcing demands, which if otherwise admissable, could be obtained only from the friendship, and never from the

fears

years of the government. I still hope that your foresight and prudence will induce you to weigh the above circumstances with due deliberation, and that the bonds of friendship may be preserved by your speedily withdrawing your army from the confines of our allies into your own country, and by your subsequently sending vakeels, who may be properly authorised to enter into agreements suited to the interests and circumstances of both parties.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) GRÆME MERCER.
Acting G. Gt.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit a dispatch just received from Major Malcolm, under date 10th inst.; (not sent home) it came to me under a flying seal, and I have perused it,

As this dispatch is principally on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's intentions, I think it necessary to inform your lordship, that my information from his camp does not state his having made any thing like a forward movement.

Your lordship will have been informed, that this chief had proceeded to Adjmere, to pay a visit to the shrine of the saint there, whence it does not appear that he has as yet returned.

His army continues to occupy a menacing position on the immediate borders of the Jeypore territory, but has hitherto refrained from any act of hostility.

I have as yet received no answer to my last letter sent by his vakeels, but expect to hear from him in a few days, which must prove his intentions.

By our latest accounts, it appears that he has divided his forces (who are very clamourous for the payment of their arrears;) the present position of his brigades would certainly, was it any other person than Jeswunt Rao Holkar, favour the idea that he meant positively to fall back.

A letter has this day been delivered to me by the vakeel of Zalem Sing, the rajah of Kotah, informing me that he had, in consequence of this disposition of Holkar's force, ordered all his subjects to secrete their grains in or near the forts, in order to preserve it from his army, and intended to do his utmost to resist his depredations.

It appears probable that a very few days must enable us to decide what steps he means to pursue at the present advanced period of the season; the grain being almost entirely housed, it is impossible he can advance unless he determines on it within these five or six days.

All accounts agree that his army is nearly in a state of mutiny, and all ranks are daily becoming more dissatisfied at not receiving their pay; his last promise to them on the subject, declares his intention of paying them on his return from Adjmere, and they had agreed to be guided by him for a few days longer.

I have, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, near Ballahiera, 26th March, 1804.

To His Excellency the most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit a duplicate dispatch (No. 22, not sent home) to your excellency from major Malcolm, which I have perused.

As

As this dispatch entirely relates to the state of matters with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, I think it necessary to submit to your lordship the remarks which have occurred to me, on the arguments made use of by the acting resident to dissuade the government of Dowlut Rao Scindiah from immediately resenting the insults offered to their state by Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

In the conversation which major Malcolm details as having passed between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the Vakeel of Scindiah, at his camp, your lordship will observe, that Holkar has said that he has seized the fort and province of Adjmere; this however is not the case, as Balla Rao has at present possession of it, under my instructions, to retain it for Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and has actually refused to deliver it up to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who demanded it of him some few days ago.

I am inclined materally to differ with major Malcolm, in his idea of the prolongation of the present measures being politic, for the purpose of allowing the army of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to disperse from the want of means in that chief to pay them; my former dispatch will have informed your lordship of the state of his army, and it entirely subsists by plunder, by which means it has hitherto been kept together; and could Jeswunt Rao advance into a more fertile country, it appears by no means improbable that his army may still hold together for a considerable period; and as long as he can maintain his present position, it holds out an encouragement, excessively injurious to our interests, to the disaffected chiefs in the upper part of the Doab, to carry on intrigues with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the hopes of benefiting by the disturbances they might occasion, and at the same time the enormous expense to government of maintaining this army in the field becomes a serious evil; and as I am by no means sanguine in the hope that forbearance on our part can immediately affect Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, it appears obvious that the most fortunate measure, if Jeswunt Rao Holkar persists in maintaining his present position, would be immediately a co-operation with the government of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to attack him at all points, which must at once put an end to the present expensive delay, and ensure the tranquillity of India to an unlimited period.

It does not appear to me, that without annihilating the power of this chief, our own possessions, or those of our allies, can ever be secure from his depredations.

It will be my object to occupy a position in this neighbourhood until I receive further instructions from your lordship, unless Holkar's conduct should render it necessary to take decided measures to check him.

On this subject I feel particularly anxious, as I think it necessary to inform your excellency, that from the period of the season, I already labour under serious difficulty in procuring forage, and am inclined to apprehend that it will not be possible to keep the field much longer; for though my camp is amply provided with provisions of all sorts for men in this dry season, the horses and every description of cattle must inevitably suffer severely from the want of green forage.

I have, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp,
Ballaheira, 29th March, 1804.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE IN A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE; DATED 22D MARCH 1804; RECEIVED OVERLAND, 20TH AUGUST, 1804.

Extract of Letter from Major Malcolm, Resident at Scindiah's Durbar, to the Governor-General; dated Berhanpore, 28th Feb. 1804.

Para. 6. The arrival in camp of a Vakeel from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (of which circumstance I before informed your lordship) was also unfavourable to the success of my negociation,* and the ground I had to suspect that he was instructed to use his utmost endeavours to withdraw the Maha rajah from the relations of peace into which he had entered with the British government, made me more anxious than ever to make those relations still more intimate; not that I suppose it possible, after what had passed, that Scindiah could ever place sufficient confidence in Jeswunt Rao to unite with him in another confederacy against the honourable company; but I concluded, that the latter chief entertained hostile designs against the British government, which it was the policy of that nation to guard against by every possible precaution; and no measure seemed to me more calculated to check his designs (if they really existed) than the conclusion of a defensive alliance with this state.

7. The information I received of the object of the negociations of Holkar's Vakeels, was not of a nature on which I could place entire dependence, but the probability of its correctness was strongly corroborated by the accounts I received of the equivocal conduct of that chief from Hindûstan and other quarters.

Letter from the Chief Secretary of the Governor-General in Council of Bengal, to the Secretary of the Court of Directors; dated 24th March, 1804: Received per Ship Lady Castlereagh, 31st Oct. 1804.

To William Ramsay, Esq. Secretary to the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Sir,

I am commanded, by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, to acquaint you, for the information of the honourable committee, that since the close of the dispatch, dated the 23d inst. from his excellency in council, advices have been received from his excellency the commander in chief, stating that two confidential persons had been appointed by Jeswunt Rao Holkar to attend the commander in chief as his Vakeels, and that the Vakeels were expected in a few days in his excellency's camp.

2. The commander in chief further states, that his excellency had every reason to expect an early and amicable termination of the negociations with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

3. The condition of the army of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, is described to be such as must necessarily ensure the speedy and successful termination of hostilities with that chieftain, if he should ultimately determine to engage in a contest with the British government. It is however confidently expected that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will acquiesce in the just and moderate propositions which his excellency the

* Of a Treaty of Defensive Subsidy with Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

the commander in chief is instructed to make to him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec: to Gov.

Fort William, 24th March, 1804.

EXTRACT LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE; DATED THE 17TH MAY, 1804; WITH ENCLOSURES; RECEIVED OVERLAND THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1804.

3. By the present opportunity we have the honour to submit to your honourable committee, some interesting information communicated to our president by the honorable major-general Wellesley, in reference to some recent discussions that have taken place with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, whose predatory course of proceeding would seem to have imposed on the British government in India the necessity of using force for the reduction of his power. The papers to which we have alluded are enumerated in the margin;* but the particulars of the previous discussion with Holkar have not been communicated to us.

4. In consequence of the orders issued by his excellency the governor general, to the commander in chief, to attack Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to the commanding officer in the Deccan to co-operate with and support the operations of his excellency, the honourable general Wellesley has forwarded instructions to the officer commanding the troops in the province of Guzerat, of which a copy will be found to stand annexed to the accompanying transcript of his letter to our president of the 7th inst. by which he is required to enter the province of Malwa, for the purpose of prosecuting hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

5. The honourable general Wellesley having resided at this place for these last two months, in the intention of bringing to a close the transactions incident to the conclusion of the late war with Scindiah and the Berar Rajah, and of then returning to Seringapatam, is, in consequence of the war being thus declared with Holkar, about to return to the immediate exercise of his late command about the Ghauts.

[*The other paragraphs of this letter do not relate to the subject of the order. Nor does enclosure No* 1.]

Enclosure, 2. *in a letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated 17th May*, 1804: *Received overland; 9th Sept.*, 1804.

To the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, &c.

Sir,

Para. 1. I have the honour to transmit, for your information, the copy of a dispatch which I have this day addressed to his excellency the commander in chief.

2. My letter to the commander in chief will apprize you of my determination to commence hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, from Hindûstan and the Deccan, at the earliest practicable period of time, and I hereby authorize and direct you

* 2. Letter from the Private Secretary of the Governor-General to General Wellesley; dated 16th April, inclosing one to the Commander in Chief. 3. Ditto from ditto, to ditto, of the same date, inclosing one to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah. 4. Ditto from Ditto to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 18th April.

you to co-operate with his excellency the commander in chief in the manner which may appear to you to be best calculated to make an early impression upon the power and resources of Holkar, and to afford the most effectual aid in facilitating the operations which the commander in chief may pursue, under my orders, against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, from Hindûstan. You will not, however, wait for the receipt of orders from the commander in chief, or for the notification of the commencement of hostilities by his excellency, or Dowlut Rao Scindiah; but you will, without delay, proceed to act against the resources and power of Holkar in the Deccan; and you will direct such operations from Guzerat against Indore, and the possessions and interest of Holkar in that quarter, as may appear to you to be advisable.

3. You will hereafter receive my detailed instructions with regard to the plan for the reduction of Holkar's predatory power. In the mean while, I think it necessary to apprise you, that I have fully considered the suggestions contained in your dispatch of the 18th of March, (received the 6th of April) and that I entirely approve the disposition of the troops under your command, which you have detailed in that dispatch, as well as the plan of military operations which you have suggested in the event of hostilities with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

4. This letter will be left open for the perusal of the resident at Hyderabad, in order that he may be apprised of the probability of your taking the field against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and may be prepared to afford you such aid as you may require from the subsidiary force, or in furnishing supplies for the army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

Barrackpore,
April 16th, 1804.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c.

Sir,

Para. 1. Having fully considered your excellency's dispatches as late as that of your excellency's letter, No. 134, of the 4th instant, which reached me yesterday, I think it necessary to apprise your excellency without delay, of my intention to commence hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar at the earliest practicable period of time.

2. Your excellency will hereafter receive my detailed instructions on this subject, and in the mean while I deem it to be expedient to authorise and direct your excellency to adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable your excellency to undertake active operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the manner which may appear to your excellency to be most advisable, and without waiting for further orders from me for that purpose.

3. A copy of this letter is transmitted to the honourable major-general Wellesley on this day, together with my orders, directing him to co-operate with your excellency from the Deccan, against the resources and power of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

4. I also forwarded on this day similar orders to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, directing him to prepare Scindiah to act in concert with the British forces in Hindûstan and the Deccan.

5. My dispatch to the honourable major-general Wellesley is inclosed, and my orders to major Malcolm

Malcolm are left open for your excellency's perusal; I request your excellency will issue, as soon as may be practicable, your instructions to major Malcolm, conformably to the 5th and 9th Paras. of my orders to that officer; and that you will direct Mr. Mercer to correspond with major Malcolm on the subject of those paragraphs.

6. I request your excellency to communicate with the honourable major-general Wellesley, and with colonel Murray, in Guzerat, through Hindûstan, as frequently as possible; and that you will also make such communications to the residents with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and at Hydrabad and Nagpore, as may appear to your excellency to be necessary for the public service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

Barrackpore, 16th April, 1804

[*Enclosure, No. 3, relates to the Governor-General's views for the prosecution of the war against Holkar, and the measures consequent thereto, in the event of success.*]

Enclosure, No 4, in Letter from the Governor-General in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated 17th May, 1804: Received overland, 9th Sept. 1804.

Extract Letter from the Governor-General's private Secretary to the Resident at Hydrabad; dated Barrackpore, 18th April, 1804.

I am commanded by his excellency the most noble the governor-general, to transmit to you the inclosed letter from his excellency to the honourable major-general Wellesley, and to desire that you will be pleased to forward it to major-general Wellesley with all practicable expedition, as soon as you shall have perused it.

The governor-general's letter to the honourable major-general Wellesley is left open for your perusal, for the purpose of giving you the earliest information of the probality that the army under major-general Wellesley will again take the field, and to enable you to be prepared to afford him, without delay, such aid as he may require from you in completing the supplies and equipment of the army under his command.

Major-general Wellesley will apprize you of the time when he may deem it advisable to make any communication on this subject to the court of Hydrabad.

I am further directed to desire you will transmit a copy of this letter to the honourable major-general Wellesley.

[*Enclosure, No. 5, relates to the proposed plan of Military operation for the army under colonel Murray in the Guzerat, and the movement of troops.*]

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee; dated 6th July, 1804: Received overland, 6th Nov. 1804.

Para. 1. We avail ourselves of the opportunity of the present overland dispatch, to submit to your honourable committee a continuation of the correspondence which has occurred on the subject of the war in which the British government in India is now engaged with Jeswunt Rao Holkar; the grounds of which, as far as known to us, were communicated in our address of the 17th May.

7. The war with Holkar has not hitherto been productive of any very material event. That chief appears to have retired before the division of the army of the commander

der in chief sent in advance under the command of colonel Monson. The latter has, however, take possession of Rampore, a strong hold belonging to the enemy in that quarter. On the other hand, the British troops employed on the western frontier of Bundlecund, have suffered a partial loss. A detachment which had been made from the division of the army, stationed on that frontier, has been cut off by Meer Khan, a pattan chief in the service of Holkar, who commands a considerable body of horse in that vicinity. The number of which that detachment consisted did not exceed two companies of Sepoys, a party of fifty artillery-men, two officers, and a surgeon; of whom, from the accounts that have reached us, it is to be apprehended that hardly any have escaped.

8. Colonel Murray, with the division of the army under his command, is now advancing from Guzerat towards Ougein; whilst the troops above the Ghaunts, placed under the orders of the resident at Poonah, on the departure of the honourable general Wellesley, will shortly be employed (as your committee will observe from the details of information to which we have already referred) in depriving Jeswunt Rao Holkar of his possessions in the Deccan, the only place of strength in which is Chandor, whither the operations of the troops will probably be, in the first instance, directed.

9. Since writing the above, information has been received from Poonah, said to be founded on the authority of a letter from his excellency the commander in chief, that Mr. Lucan (the same officer who conducted our troops into the strong fort of Aligur, on the commencement of the late war with Scindiah) has succeeded in cutting up three battalions of Infantry, and taking eighteen guns belonging to the army of Holkar.

[*Paragraphs* 2, 3, 4, 5, *and* 6, *with the enclosures No.* 1. *a.* 5, *relate to proposed military operations, and the distribution of the troops.*]

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF INDIA;

DURING

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WHICH COMMENCED ON THE 15TH JANUARY, 1805.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
January 16.

WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. FRANCIS adverted to a motion which he had made in the course of the last sessions, for the production of certain papers respecting the war in India, and which was not complied with, as the papers were not then arrived to which his motion referred. Understanding now, that those papers were received, the hon. member submitted a motion, that there should be laid before the house, copies of all treaties, engagements, and correspondence, as have taken place between the governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and any of the surviving Mahometan princes or states, in the upper part of India, particularly with the king or mogul at Delhi, or his ministers.—Ordered accordingly. Mr. Francis also gave notice, that he would, on Monday next, move for the production of some farther papers with respect to the war in India. After the two distinguished chiefs, Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, had been conquered by our arms, and a treaty concluded with them; after India was understood to be completely tranquilized, it was heard, with surprise, that new hostilities had commenced with Holkar, who was a minor chief. The papers for which he meant to move, would refer to those hostilities, the cause of which the house and the country were naturally anxious to ascertain.

January 21.

Mr. FRANCIS—"Sir, the motion which I mean to submit to the house will not make it necessary for me to trouble you with many reasons in support of it, or for more than a few minutes; and, indeed, it appeared to me so much a matter of course, that I should not have thought it required a previous notice, but for a suggestion which I am always desirous to comply with. In the course of the last session, the house thought fit to order a great variety of papers to be laid

laid before them, to explain the causes of the war which began in 1803, against two of the principal Mahratta chiefs, Scindeah and Boosla. By the papers before the house it appears, that those chiefs were subdued and reduced to submission, and that treaties of peace had been signed with them about the close of the same year; and it was natural to conclude that their was an end of the war in India. Nothing could be more improbable than that any of the remaining Mahratta powers should take up the contest, where the others had left it; and especially against an enemy flushed with success, and which the greatest powers of the Mahratta empire had not been able to resist. Nevertheless it is known, that another war, with another chief, called Holkar, immediately, or soon after, succeeded to the pacification with Scindiah and Boosla. I consider it as the final act of the same transaction, and that the information before the house would not be complete without the papers relative to these last hostilities, which I propose to move for. I hold it to be of importance to the good government and safety of our possessions in India, that a regular communication of all material transactions should, at proper intervals, be made to parliament, and that the record of them should be preserved in this house. I have no doubt that Holkar has been subdued; his force, compared with ours, is so inconsiderable, that one can only wonder at his venturing, at such a time especially, to provoke a quarrel with a power so much superior to him. Nevertheless he has certainly been able to make some resistance, and we know that many lives have been lost already in the course of this petty war. In one of the provinces ceded to us, called Bundlecund, a party of his cavalry surrounded a detachment of ours, consisting of two complete companies of sepoys, some cannon, and fifty European artillery-men, every man of whom were cut to pieces. The loss of the sepoys is to be lamented; that of the artillery-men is invaluable. The main body, from which this little force was detached, immediately retired, and the officer who commanded it was put under arrest. I need not say more to prove that these transactions deserve the attention of the house. I am not aware of any reasonable objection to the motion, but if any should be made, I hope the house will permit me to reply to it. I move you, Sir, "That there be laid before this house, copies or extracts of all letters or correspondence received from India, since the last session of parliament, relative to hostilities between the British government and a Mahratta chief, called Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and the causes thereof, as far as may be consistent with the public service, and with the good faith due to persons from whom secret intelligence may have been received."

Before I sit down, I wish to mention a subject connected with the Mahratta war, on which the house has received no information. I expected to find it explained in the printed papers, but in them there is no mention of it. In the country of Guzerat, to the north-west of Bombay, there is a prince called the Gwicowar: a part of his territory has been ceded to the company, partly to make good the pay of our subsidiary force stationed at Poonah, and for no other objects of indemnification. Out of that fund we ought to have received a considerable revenue; but to that prince

prince the government of Bombay have lent a sum not much less than 360,000l. The documentss relative to this extraordinary transaction, I think, ought to have been laid before the house under the orders already given, which would save time and trouble; if not, it must be the subject of a particular motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH had no objection to the production of the papers the honourable gentleman had referred to, but was sorry the honourable gentleman had introduced other circumstances that were not necessarily connected with the motion. The observations he had thrown out respecting the defeat of that unfortunate detachment went, the house would feel, to involve the character of an officer, whose conduct was now the subject of military inquiry. But, considering this event in a more general view, he did not see that it afforded so much room for complaint, as the honourable gentleman would have us believe. Great success had been obtained in other quarters, which much more than counterbalanced that unfortunate circumstance. The honourable gentleman had also gone out of his way in the observations he had made respecting the territories that had been ceded as indemnities, and the sums granted to a prince of the Guzerat. These, the noble lord thought, would come more properly under discussion when the India budget should be submitted to the house. He had no objection, however, that the house should be in possession of all the information the honourable gentleman could wish. Indeed, the qualification the honourable gentleman himself had annexed to his motion, removed every objection that could be made to it, as he wishes only to have such papers as may not interfere with the arrangement of government, or put them in an awkward predicament in regard to the quarter from which they may have received secret information.

Mr. FRANCIS. I beg leave to assure the house that I had no thoughts of reflecting on the officer to whose misfortune I have alluded. I do not even know his name, nor is it possible that any thing said of him, at this time, and at this distance, can affect his situation or character in India. My sole object in mentioning the fact was to justify the motion, and to exculpate myself from having intruded on the house without a strong case, or without sufficient reason.—The question was then put and agreed to. —Adjourned.

February 4.

PRINCE OF WALES's ISLAND.

Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE moved the house on this subject. He thought it would be sufficiently proved, that he did not mean to trouble the house causelessly, when he stated, that on a ballot at the India House, relative to the proposed establishment at Prince of Wales's island, there were 325, out of 736 against the question. He then moved for a copy of lord Castlereagh's letter, dated the 9th September, 1804, to the chairman of the Court of Directors, relative to the Prince of Wales's island, with the enclosures contained in that letter: also, an estimate of the expence of building a 74 gun ship, and a 36 gun frigate at Bombay: also, copies of two letters from sir A. S. Hammond to the chairman of the Court of Directors, dated the 29th

29th and 30th of October, 1804: also, an account of the proceedings of the commissioners for the affairs of India, and the Court of Directors respecting the Prince of Wales's island, so far as the same may be disclosed without prejudice to the public service.—Ordered.

March 15.

WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. FRANCIS. Before I proceed to the notice which I propose to give this day, I beg leave to ask the noble lord on the other side a question for information, very fit to be given to the house, and materially connected with the subject which I mean to bring under their consideration. By the papers on the table it appears, that the war now or lately carried on in India against Holkar, was declared by lord Wellesley, so long ago as the 16th April, 1804, and I presume must have been in his contemplation some time before that date. This we know indirectly though the government of Bombay. My queston is, whether at this day the Court of Directors, or the select Committee, have received any direct communication from lord Wellesley of the origin and the motives of this war?

Lord CASTLEREAGH. My answer to the question put to me by the honourable gentleman is, that, at this day, no advices have been received directly from lord Wellesley, concerning the origin and the motives for war with Holkar.

Mr. FRANCIS. The fact of itself deserves the attention of the house: since nothing can be more precise and peremptory than the injunction of the law, by which the Governor-General and Council are ordered, in all cases where hostilities shall be commenced, to communicate the same to the Directors, by the most expeditious means they can devise, with a full state of the information and intelligence upon which they shall have commenced such hostilities, and their motives and reasons for the same at large. I now, Sir, beg leave to give notice that it is my intention, with permission of the house, to bring under their consideration a general view of the state of the British dominion in India, and to make a motion thereupon, as early in the week after next as may stand with the convenience of the house. Sir, it would be desirable for any man, who wishes to bring into view a question of great extent and consequence, and for me more than any other, that his audience should be in some degree possessed of the general nature of the subject. I cannot hope, though I very much desire it, that many gentlemen will have taken the trouble to examine attentively the whole of these voluminous papers relative to the late and present war with the Mahrattas. To save them some trouble, and perhaps to invite them to read more, and to enter farther into the inquiry, there are a few principle documents which I think will give a general insight into the subject, and engage them to proceed; and which I therefore beg leave to recommend to their attention. The instructions to colonel Collins; the instructions to colonel Close; the treaty of Bassein, from which, as it appears to me, the war may be dated; and finally, the map of India annexed to the papers.

Lord CASTLEREAGH.—The notice given by the honourable gentleman is so general and undefined, that I am at a loss to conjecture what the objects are which he has

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in his view, and to which I should of course wish to turn my own thoughts. I therefore hope and request that the honourable gentleman will state more distinctly the points to which his intended motion is directed, or at least the particular subjects which he means to discuss.

Mr. Francis made no reply.

March 28.

BENGAL JUDICATURE BILL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved for leave to bring in a bill, to amend the Act of the 33d of the present King, which prescribes the powers to be given to the India company, in the appointment of a commander in chief of the forces in India, and regulates the duties of governor-general in council at Bengal. In making this motion, however, he must inform the house, that it was not his intention either to make any material alteration in the forms, or add considerably to the expense of the establishment. But, in the event of an exalted military character taking the chief command of the forces in the field, he thought that it would be of essential benefit to the service, and would tend to the further security of our possessions in that quarter, if the person who was to have the chief direction and management of our armies in the field, should have the opportunity of sitting in the council, and giving his advice, or communicating his information on matters that were intimately connected with their welfare. He should therefore propose, that the commander in chief should have a place in the council at Fort William. When that illustrious personage, that noble and gallant officer, the marquis Cornwallis, was formerly in India, as the office of governor-general and that of commander in chief are both united, and as he was a military man of great experience, and possessing the utmost ability, he had the direction of the councils, and the management of the armies in the field at the same time; but for the latter duty, he had no emolument, notwithstanding his bravery and success are known so well to have deserved the utmost compensation. By his exploits, and from circumstances which have since happened, our territories in the East have considerably increased since the time of that noble and gallant officer having first taken the field, and gentlemen need not be told, that the duties of the civil government of our possessions in the East must consequently have become more numerous, and that it must require more time, and a greater degree of attention, to direct the civil affairs of the company in the East than it did at the distant period to which he alluded. And, in the event of the person whom he had already mentioned going to India, it would be of the utmost importance that the council at Fort William should have his experience and ability added to that of which it is already possessed. He therefore moved, that leave be given to amend the Act which he had mentioned on introducing the subject to the house.

Mr. FRANCIS then rose and said; Sir, I am not aware of any objection to the provisions of this bill. The cases stated, though I hope not likely to happen, ought to be provided for. The supposition cannot be made without some painful reflections: that lord Cornwallis, on his arrival in Bengal, which cannot be computed at less than six months from this period, will find India still involved in war, and that he

he may be obliged to take the field in person. If that be well-founded, it gives us but a melancholy prospect of the state of our affairs in that quarter. I do not perceive that the bill gives lord Cornwallis any new or extraordinary powers; and, if it did, I should not be inclined to oppose it, for two reasons; first, because I should think it not at all unlikely that the exigency of the case might require such powers: and then, because I know of no person among those who have acted in great stations in my time, whom I should be more ready to trust with great power, than my lord Cornwallis. Judging of him by all his public conduct. I am convinced that power may be safely trusted in his hands, and that he will never use it but for the benefit of the public service. If *my* voice could contribute to his honour, he should have it without reserve, for the spirit that prompts him to undertake such a task, as I know it to be, and at such a time. And if it were possible to give him support in the execution of it by any effort of mine, he might be sure of it. I am convinced that his great object will be to compose the disorders of India, and to restore peace and tranquillity to the unfortunate inhabitants of that country.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill, which was brought up and read a first time.

April 5.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

Mr. FRANCIS rose, and in a masterly and luminous speech took an extensive view of our affairs in India. It would not, he set out by observing, be denied, that the state of our immense dominion in the East, was a subject of the highest importance that could be submitted to the consideration of parliament. In proportion, however, as this empire was extended, it seemed to excite less of the attention either of the house or the public. It seemed as if its very greatness had rendered it superiour to the capacity of the house fully to understand, or beneficially to regulate. If this really was the case, it was only an additional proof of the impolicy of that all-grasping system which had too long guided our councils, in India, only an additional confirmation that such a system must continue to produce consequences of the most disastrous nature. Abuses must, from the very nature of things, spring out of this excessive lust for power. Abuses must arise from the remoteness of our possessions, so little liable to investigation or punishment. But it was fit that the house should bear in mind, that evils which originated in India would not confine themselves to that country. Even at this moment, some of those evils were already felt, and many more would follow in their track. India, under its present government, afforded us no revenue. It was, on the contrary, there that our resources were consumed in ruinous conquests; that the flower of our troops were cut off, fighting unnecessary battles. India, under a wise system of policy, might be at once a source of revenue and a fund of the most beneficial commerce. Before these effects took place, however, the present system of apathy, with regard to our Indian affairs, must be abandoned for a system of jealousy, of justice, and of moderation. From the conduct of parliament now, with regard to India, it appeared as if her authority to legislate for that part of the empire, were absolutely abdicated. From a deep conviction that this system could not

long

long be persisted in, he had risen to call the attention of the house to the subject, as he had felt it his duty to do on many former occasions. Since he had last submitted the consideration of our affairs in India, generally to parliament, the constitution of the house had been so much changed, as well as the individuals who composed it, that it became necessary for him to take a short view of our Indian policy, from the time of our first settling there down to the present day; describing briefly the principles which parliament had, at different periods, laid down for the regulation of our government. In the first place, he had to state the reasons which induced him so often to take up this office; this thankless office, as he had often experienced it. It was in 1773 that his first connection with India originated, when he was sent out by government of that period to be a member of the supreme council. During a residence of six years in India, his conduct had ever received the strongest marks of approbation; and on his return, in 1781, it had undergone the most rigid examination. A committee of the house had examined every act and every opinion which he had delivered while a member of the supreme council; and he was proud in the recollection that the report of that committee was as favourable as even his most sanguine wishes could have desired. It was a report of the most unqualified approbation. Other committees had made similar reports, and after all the inquiry which did take place, he had a right to say, that though not formally tried, he was as much on his trial as even Mr. Hastings was, when he was formally arraigned before the highest tribunal in this country. To himself, who had received so little solid advantage from the attention he had bestowed on Indian affairs, it was a consolation to know that his conduct, and the policy which he had ever recommended, had received the most flattering testimonies.—Having said so much respecting the origin of his connection with India, he proceeded to the direct consideration of the question, in doing which he assured gentlemen that they had no occasion to be alarmed by any apprehension of long, dry details. All that he had in contemplation was a bird's-eye view of the business, for that would be fully sufficient for the object he had proposed on the present occasion. There was a great deal of matter in the papers before the house, to which he should not feel it necessary to allude, nor did he now mean to say any thing of those military operations, the details of which were so numerous and intricate. With regard to the origin of our connection with India, it was hardly necessary for him to remind the house, that it was originally purely commercial; but that it was marked on the part of the native princes with every appearance of good understanding, and even kindness. They not only afforded us every facility for carrying on an advantageous trade, but actually conferred on us immunities and exemptions which many of their own subjects did not enjoy. It was, in a mercantile point of view, wise in the native princes to encourage trade with foreign nations. But while their commercial eye was open, their political eye was closed. They did not act on those principles which had so effectually excluded European nations from the dominion of China. It was not till 1765, that our situation in India sustained an important change.—

Our

Our first connexion with Bengal, was in the character of adventurers. After that period we began to assume the character of sovereigns. But what was then the language of lord Clive, a man to whom we owe the erection of our immense eastern dominion? His language was, "my resolution and my hopes will always be to confine our conquests and our possessions to Bengal, Bahar, and Oriśa. To go farther is, in my opinion, a scheme so extravagantly ambitious and absurd, that no governor and council in their senses can ever adopt it, unless the whole system of the company's interest be first entirely new modelled."—Such was the language of one whose knowledge was unquestioned, and whose policy laid the only sure foundation of our Indian possessions. He himself knew that the government of that day fully adopted these principles of limitted dominion. When in 1773, he went with the other commissioners to India, the government gave the most positive instructions to see that the same principles were followed up, and the commands of the directors were absolute on the subject. These were principles laid down while a French force had possession of a considerable part of India, and when the idea of undertaking a war for conquest, might have appeared some excuse for deviating in a particular case from the general system of limitation. But it was not on these declarations that he found himself obliged to rest his opinion. In 1782, parliament unanimously resolved, that the British empire should not be extended in India, and that no war should be undertaken from a lust of conquest. The same resolution was followed up by an express act of the legislature in 1784; and at the renewal of the charter in 1793, the continuance of the same policy was provided for in the most explicit terms. This general principle was therefore so clearly laid down, that it was absolutely impossible to attempt to controvert it. He was aware that a distinction was attempted to be taken betwixt wars of oppression, which were never to be undertaken, and wars which were founded on justice and necessity. It was not very easy to see on what grounds such a plea was brought forward. Of the origin or justice of many of the wars in India, the house and the public were frequently, or rather always, without the means of forming a proper judgment. We had never any evidence but the testimony of one of the Belligerent powers against the other, and therefore such testimony was to be received with diffidence. We knew only in general that wars had been begun, that great acquisitions were made, and we gave ourselves little trouble to ascertain how far they arose, either out of justice or necessity. The native princes of India had no ambassadors to plead their cause. They saw their country over-run, their wealth destroyed, and then they had only the satisfaction of being told that they had been actuated by lawless ambition. Many members might not, perhaps, be aware that there formerly existed in the government of Bengal a commission of Persian correspondence, through which our relations with the native princes were conducted. In looking, however, to the vast body of papers on the table, he had not been able, after the most diligent inquiry, to find above three or four short documents, containing no intelligence of the slightest importance. This correspondence was now, therefore,

fore, either altogether abolished, or had for a considerable time been suspended. Thus were the house and the public without means of judging of the origin of contests in India. Our commissioners might be honest persons, and their representations might be frequently founded in fairness and truth But we were forced to believe them, without knowing what was the nature of the remonstrances of the native princes, or what sacrifices they had made for the preservation of peace. He desired the house to consider what was the extent of our conquests in India. The honourable member proceeded to read the following list of native princes, who have either been extirpated, or whose states have sunk into ours: Nabob of Bengal, rajah of Benares, nabob of Oude, Rohillas, Ferokabad, nabob of the Carnatic, Tippoo Sultan and Mysore, now under an infant rajah. He then stated the following to be the list of those princes who survive under our government, or are suffered to remain as feeble tributaries. Rajahs of Tanjore, Tinnivelli, Travancore; subahdar of the Deccan, by a subsidiary treaty made in 1798; Guicowar and Guzerat, Bundlecund, the Mogul, in short the whole peninsula from Delhi to Cape Cormorin, except the Mahratta country. But with all this extent of empire, with all that variety of dominion, the thirst of conquest remained unbounded, and the positive law of parliament for the limitation of our territories has been again violated, by a war with the Mahratta powers. The pretext for the war struck him as absurd, and indefensible in the highest degree. There was not the slightest ground for supposing that the Mahrattas entertained any views hostile to our power. It was true, that they were agitated by intestine feuds, but he defied any member, from the papers on the table, to shew that their proceedings could inspire any one with a subject for jealousy or alarm. He knew it was common to represent the native princes in the most odious light, as absolute monsters of depravity; but from the language of those employed under the government of lord Wellesley, it was easy to see in what light these descriptions should be considered. To secure the tranquillity of our possessions, it was necessary that a treaty with one of the Mahratta chiefs should be concluded, and the Peishwah was selected for that purpose. Now, what is the character of that prince, with whom it is necessary to stand on good terms, to promote our own security? Colonel Palmer says, "I am to have my last private audience of the Peishwah this evening, when I will make a final effort to convince his highness of the lasting security, power, and prosperity, which he will derive from embracing your lordship's proposals; though I apprehend that nothing short of imminent and certain destruction will induce him to make concessions which militate against his deep-rooted jealousy and prejudices, and of which he thinks he has already made extraordinary sacrifices." Colonel Close says, "Every day's experience tends to strengthen the impression, that, from the first, your lordship's amicable and liberal views in relation to this state, have not only been discordant with the natural disposition of the Peishwah, but totally adverse to that selfish and wicked policy, which, in a certain degree, he seems to have realized. In the midst of personal peril, and the lowest debasement, he viewed the

the admission of permanent support from your lordship with the deepest aversion. The dark complexion of the Peishwah's disposition and character, the disgustful history of his domestic and public conduct, his atrocious machinations, &c. His faithless and sordid policy, his hatred and jealousy of the British name. The present Peishwah has, ever since the year 1798, acted more like an enemy, than a friend of the company's government. Yet, after all, he appears to be a young man, of whom a chief of his own family says, that he had retired from Poonah, owing to the thoughtlessness of youth." Thus it is, that a native prince is loaded with abuse by the government of India; that he is called on to give up a great proportion of his dominions; and all this for the purpose of securing tranquil possession of his throne. It was not a little singular too, that the Peishwah is always represented as a Sovereign Prince, that he was the head of the Mahrattas, and that the other chiefs were only his servants. This representation was directly contrary to fact. The Peishwah was nothing more than the prime-minister among the Mahratta confederacy. He was only *primus inter pares*, and had no right to conclude that treaty against which, it was quite clear, he entertained a most powerful, and, in his situation, natural aversion. The honourable member directed the attention of the house to the manner in which Scindiah was spoken of by the officers in the Indian government. It is in terms, such as these, that a high-spirited prince was vilified and traduced, though it did not appear that he had ever entertained any views hostile to our interests. "The perfidy and violence of that unprincipled chieftain. The corrupt and profligate councils of that weak, arrogant, and faithless chief. His violence, rapacity, and lawless ambition, have been the main causes of the present war with the confederate Mahratta chiefs. An inexperienced youth, who as yet could form no correct judgment of his own true interests." Indeed, Scindiah appears to be an inexperienced youth, and is, I understand, not at all conversant in business. He left the house to make their own comments on such apparent inconsistency. But he desired to call the attention of gentlemen to the species of treaty offered for the acceptance of Scindiah, thus so violently denounced as the great foe to the tranquillity of India. The proposal was transmitted to Scindeah in 1802, from the seat of government at Bengal: "1st. To subsidize a considerable British force to be stationed within his dominions, *in perpetuity*: to cede, in perpetual sovereignty to the company an extent of territory, the net produce of which shall be adequate to the charges of that force; to admit the arbitration of the British government in all disputes and differences between Scindeah and his highness the Nizam, and eventually between Scindeah and the other powers of Hindûstan." To obtain for the company the cession of the part of the Doab which is in Scindeah's possession, and also that the fortresses of Agra and Delhi should be ceded to the company." Whatever proposals you may offer to Scindeah, under the foregoing instructions, should be stated to him in the light of *a concession* on the part of the British government, tending to the security of his interests and the stability of his

his dominion; not as directed to objects in any degree necessary to the security of the Britishe mpirein India. Colonel Collins instructed to state to Scindeah the manifest advantages to the stability of his government, and to the prosperity of his affairs, which the proposed connection is calculated to secure." He was aware that the great argument against the Mahrattas was their harbouring French officers among them, with views evidently hostile to our superiority. It was even asserted that there was an army of 14,000 French troops, under Capt. Perron. Of the existence of such body of troops there was not a single tittle of evidence before the house. If there was so large a body under his command, it was quite clear they were not French troops. Indeed, after the minutest investigation, he found that there were not in the whole Mahratta army more than twelve French officers; it was, however, further urged, that the French officers would introduce European tactics among the Mahratta troops. This, so far from striking his mind as an evil, was a thing much to be desired, if war was to be kept up with the Mahratta states. It was by abandoning their own irregular mode of fighting that they suffered so severely, and were so effectually repulsed.—Had they persevered in the irregular warfare common to their country, they would have exhibited an appearance far more formidable, and displayed a resistance far more dreadful. The history of all ages proved the truth of this assertion. The Parthians often repulsed the disciplined legions of Rome, not indeed in regular combat, but by surrounding them, by cutting off their supplies of provisions, by taking all those advantages peculiar to a barbarous enemy. His view of the fighting of the Mahrattas had been well understood by military men. Mr. Hastings, one whose name he never could mention except when he had an opportunity of mentioning it with approbation, was fully of this opinion, and the same gentleman had expressed himself in very strong terms on the policy of limiting our dominions. As to any wish of Scindeah to admit French troops into his dominions, he denied its existence. It was notorious that Scindeah abhorred the idea of foreign troops in any part of his states. Perron was equally hateful and dreadful to him. It was a fact well known, that the knowledge of this hatred was one great inducement with Perron, to capitulate with the few troops under his command. In no view of the case, did he think, then, that the justice or necessity of the war had been established in a satisfactory manner. The reluctance shewn against the proud and insolent terms of our treaty was natural. It would have been astonishing if it had not existed. The hon. gentleman desired members to put the matter to their own feeling. Was it not natural for a high-spirited chief to spurn at terms so abject? To be told that the capital of the Mahratta empire was to be in the hands of a British garrison, and to be supported by the native princes, was surely the extremest degradation. It was unquestionably adding injury to insult. He begged leave to put a parallel case, and ask then, what would be gentlemen's ideas of the attempt, if Bonaparte were to propose to the independent emperor of Austria to fill Vienna with a French garrison, and to have this garrison

garrison supported out of the emperor's coffers? What would be thought of such a monstrous proposition? Would it not be treated with contempt aad indignation? Would the king of Prussia, the elector of Saxony, or any other member of the Germanic body, see it even hinted at with indifference? Should we not expect to see them in arms to resist it, if attempted by force; or should we not equally detest and despise their cowardice, if they allowed it to pass with impunity? Human nature was the same, in all countries, on some grand subjects of reasoning and feeling. If we should commend European sovereigns resenting insolence and repelling oppression, should we not allow something to the feelings of a Mahratta chief, indignant at seeing the capital of his empire in the hands of a foreign garrison?—He called on gentlemen to think and feel, and then he thought there could be little doubt on the result of their inquiries. He was himself not satisfied that the war against Scindiah was just or necessary. He found nothing in the papers on the table to support such an opinion. The honourable member touched on the mode in which our wars were conducted in India, allowing them even to be just or necessary. He strongly condemned putting British troops so much in the brunt of every engagement. If a town was to be scaled, if a pass was to be stormed, if any service of difficulty was to be performed, Europeans were always employed. This waste of men, who were so invaluable, was altogether unaccountable. It should be recollected that Europeans were equally our protection against the hostility of the natives, the only security against the treachery of our sepoys, whom the Mahratta chiefs might succeed in detaching from their allegiance. This last was a critical and interesting view of the subject, and was a most powerful inducement no longer to persist in extending our empire by useless and insecure conquest. If our army were scattered over an immense tract of country; if they were to stretch to Agra, to Delhi, and to Poonah, it was impossible to say to what disasters they might be exposed. He said, with great emphasis, we first had commerce, commerce produced factories, factories produced garrisons, garrisons produced armies, armies produced conquests, and conquests had brought us into our present situation. He hoped all that reason could allow him from the noble lord lately appointed to the government of India. Whatever could be effected by prudence, justice and moderation, would distinguish his administration. The honourable gentleman after complimenting the talents of lord Wellesley, concluded with the following motion: That this house adheres to the principal established by its unanimous resolution of the 28th of May, 1782, and recognised and adopted by the legislature in two several acts of parliament of the 24th and 33d year of his majesty's reign—namely, "that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation." Upon the question being put from the chair,

Lord CASTLEREAGH complimented the honourable gentleman on the able speech which he had made, and observed, that there was no occasion for his making any apology for thus interfering with the affairs of India. The situation which he once held in the Indian government,

government, and the information on these points, which he must by these means have acquired, rendered him well qualified to discuss the affairs of India. But though the honourable gentleman had certainly turned his attention a good deal to the finances of India, he had seldom or never called the attention of the house to the other points which he had now touched upon. The honourable gentleman had made quotations from different parts of the papers, than which nothing could be more unfair, because they carried quite a different meaning when separated from the context. What might be the honourable gentleman's object he did not know. It was impossible for him to enter minutely into the particular cases, because the subject was so very general. He had formerly asked information from the honourable gentleman respecting the chief point to which his attention was to be directed, and his view in bringing forward his motion, but was refused any information on that head. He was persuaded, however, that the honourable gentleman did not mean to vilify the councils of his country, nor to impeach the character of any individual who was absent, and could not defend himself. Having said this much by way of preface, he would endeavour to follow the honourable gentleman through the outlines of his speech. With respect to the honourable gentleman's first proposition, that of his calling the attention of the house to the act of parliament upon this subject; he conceived the honourable gentleman had put a construction upon the act which he could by no means sustain upon fair argument. That any extension of the British empire in India was a source of policy which, under no circumstances whatever, should be resorted to, was a doctrine so futile and absurd, and so wholly unlike the wisdom of the British constitution, that it could not stand for one moment. As well might it be said; that a man was to be chained to his post, without the power of defence or attack, while surrounded by enemies. There was another principle equally absurd, and that was, that the British government in India were precluded from forming any connexions with the princes of the east, and that they were to pay the expenses of a military force in land, and not in money. This clause in the act most certainly never meant to recognize such a power; it was the intention of the government merely to guard against the united efforts of the Indian powers. His lordship admitted, that when the government should have travelled out of the fair line of policy, then there would be a fair ground of charge against them; but in the present case, no charge whatever was established against the councils, either at home or abroad. In enumerating the several princes who had been brought under the British dominion, and whose families were extinct, the honourable gentleman went into *prima facie* evidence of their dissolution; but before he came to censure the government; before he came to call down the condemnation of the public upon them, he should have brought his charge on some particular grounds, on some specific instances of oppression, and have taken the sense of parliament upon them. Parliament could then come to a conclusion, either one way or the other. With respect to the commercial interests being turned into territorial interests, that was a measure

measure necessarily resorted to; it had uniformly been the policy of France to goad England in that quarter; all her efforts were directed against it, and it was her machinations which drove us to those measures. If we could have kept in existence our commercial interests, with out territorial possessions, it would have been more politic; but in order to secure the one, we were obliged to obtain the other. The honourable gentleman's proposition, therefore, upon this head, did not admit of any qualification. As to the wars in the Mysore country, particularly the two last wars, if the honourable gentleman would have called in question the councils upon them, he would have seen that some, at least, of the transactions on that subject, had never the finger of calumny pointed at them. This alone, his lordship thought, would go a great length in doing away the charges made against them. The restoration of the Hindû Rajah and his family, was a strong proof of the moderation, lenity, and liberality of government; and a transaction which, in itself, dispelled much of the calumny which had been thrown upon the councils of that country. The honourable gentleman in his indictment had made general charges: to this indictment he put in his plea, which he contended was a good bar to the action. The next point his lordship came to, was with respect to the territories of the Oude and the Carnatic; as to the first of which, there were no papers upon the table by which the house could be guided, nor could it be charged that the transactions relative to those countries were an acquisition of territory. In the year 1765, both those became bound within the power of the British empire; they were always subordinate to, dependent on, and directed by the British government and council. Our connection with the Nizam, the honourable gentleman considered as a measure of reproach: that he should change this, his lordship owned he was not at all surprized, for he did not mean to say but that the native powers were much distressed by the connection. They were at war with other states, and were obliged to resort to a foreign force for assistance; but that the connection with the British government was so horrible, so detestable to the native princes, was an assertion wholly fallacious. The charge also of the company's troops, consisting of 10,000 men, being in the territory of the Nizam, was another argument equally futile, for it was to be remembered that they were in possession of a long tract on the south side of that territory. The question then came to the nature of the connection of the British government with the Mahrattas: this his lordship considered the most important consideration of the whole, and a question altogether of great difficulty, with respect to the transaction, and such ideas as may arise from the natural doubts upon this subject. There were two questions upon this head: first, what description of people were the Mahrattas, and what were the principles of policy by which the British councils were to be guided? Looking to the general character of the people, their customs, their wars, their dispositions and habits, it was certainly much better to keep clear of them entirely. They were formerly composed of a great number of small states, which were frequently at variance with each other. If they had kept their old system

system of warfare; if they had continued in their ancient manners, without taking in the aid of foreign councils. In all sound policy it would have been our best way to have kept clear of them; but after the treaty of Bassein, a great number of French officers were introduced into their army. The policy of the Mahratta connection then stood upon new grounds. Scindeah and Holkar were at varience, their armies became regular: suppose then one power got the better of the other, both then united and became organised under one head; his lordship asked, would not this coalition be very formidable to the military power of Great Britain in India? It was to this alteration in the military system introduced and directed by French officers, that we were to look for changing the policy of the British councils, respecting a connection with the Mahrattas. The government of the Mysore consisted of a considerable military force, which was also aided and directed by French officers; the object, therefore, of marquis Wellesley was to augment and strengthen the Peishwah; and thus, by invigorating him, resist the force, and drive the French from that territory. From the fall of Tippoo, the policy of the British government became quite different from what it had been before. The council, from that time, was to turn its mind towards the extirpation of the French from that quarter. We were then to consider what was the object, what was the conduct of the French at that period; and what was to direct marquis Wellesley in his deliberations. We all knew that in the year 1798, the French made a footing in Egypt; we were well aware their main object was to aim a deadly blow at our Eastern possessions: their close alliance with Tippoo, and all the other concomitant circumstances, sufficiently explained their intentions, and we were all satisfied India was not out of their mind when they undertook that expedition. Marquis Wellesley's mind was strongly impressed with this idea, and with the consequences which should follow. With respect to France, he did not consider the connection of France with the Mahrattas at all done away; on the contrary, it was growing daily; and, from the complicated system of the Mahratta policy, it was impossible for any man to say how soon that system might be put in practice. If the councils of the Mahrattas had remained as formerly, and not put on the councils and assistance of French officers, it might have been otherwise. The French general Perron had organised such a power, that Scindeah himself did not venture to oppose him, but gave up the contest. Thirty or forty thousand under the Nizam, were in a state of perfect discipline; was it to be questioned, whether, after the peace, the French had sent emissaries into that country, and if they were allowed to establish a connection with the Mahratta people, it did not require much political foresight to discover what might follow? Having stated thus much, his lordship observed, that the whole change of the complexion of the Mahratta empire had made this a new subject. The moment marquis Wellesley had found out the triple connection formed by marquis Cornwallis, he enlarged the principles of his actions, and endeavoured to promote the interests of the British government with the Rajah; he conceived the necessity of that alliance,

alliance, and the impression upon his mind was, that if he should persuade the native princes, that it was safer to rely on the connection with the British empire, than join any other power, or war among themselves, by this means he might lead to the exclusion of the French interest, and the policy or connection of their situation might induce them to embrace such a proposal. His lordship agreed with the honourable gentleman that a great question of expediency arose out of those circumstances; but, from the details then upon the table, it clearly was not a proposition which parliament could then decide upon. The conduct of marquis Wellesley upon this matter, would hand down his name to posterity as one of the most wise and vigorous officers that ever conducted the councils of a great nation. The governor-general had not shewn a bigotted adherence to the system of establishing a connection with the Mahrattas to extirpate the French, but he modified it; and his lordship contended, that the general charge made against that system, in the Mahratta empire, by the honourable gentleman, did not cast any reflection upon the noble marquis's conduct. In the Mahratta empire there was a population of thirty six millions under one head; it was not necessary therefore for the governor-general to wait to conclude a treaty of the same nature of that of Hydrabad, with the Peishwah, until a communication was had with the government at home. In the instructions to marquis Wellesley, his lordshsp was directed not to pursue that policy to a war; and as the Peishwah was driven from his country, that was the most likely moment to conclude a general peace in India. The honourable gentleman had mentioned the treaty of Bassein, as an act of aggression; but he did not shew on what grounds it was so. The native princes, so far from remonstrating against it, fully acquiesced in the terms; and, as far as general intentions would go, marquis Wellesley took up the principle not to force that treaty upon the power of that prince. Had marquis Wellesley acted in any other manner, he would have abandoned the interest of his employers: and, throughout the whole, there was a sincere disposition, upon his part, to accomplish his purpose without war, and he managed it in such a way as to give the benefit of the Mahratta connection to this country: this view he had taken of it in all his pacific negotiations.—The more extended question of arrangement therefore was, whether we were involved in war upon just and fair grounds? That the war was successful, more than even the councils of this country would allow, was certain. His lordship trusted, that the honourable gentleman would not expect him to go more into the question: under the present existing circumstances, his lordship thought he should not be justifiable in doing so; it, however, appeared clearly, that the subject matter in question could be traced to the general policy of France to shake our power in India. His lordship observed, that he had omitted to make one observation respecting the war with Holkar, in its proper place: the honourable gentleman he said, had not justified his impeachment of that war, it was not the materials furnished, but the hostile intentions of Holkar which produced it; and there was nothing whatever censurable in the governor-general's conduct; and there was reason to anticipate the supposition that the war was commenced on just grounds. His lordship

ship admitted the governor-general should have transmitted documents upon this subject, in order to see the grounds and origin of the commencement of hostilities, but this was easily accounted for from the short period which has since elapsed. In conclusion, his lordship said, that the honourable gentleman had not made any case which could induce parliament to come to any decision upon the subject. If he had stated the particular point on which he meant to rely; if he had brought forward his propositions before the house, one by one, and not in an accumulated mass of general matter and general censure, the house would then have been able to come to some certain decision upon the question: but he conceived the honourable gentleman had discharged himself but ill in this business; he considered it a mere personal motion, for the satisfaction of the honourable gentleman's own mind, and could only be brought forward for the purpose of general censure. For these reasons, he should think himself justified in moving "that the other orders of the day be now read.

Earl TEMPLE admitted, that there had been a line of policy marked out for India by act of Parliament, which ought to be adhered to. If it had not been adhered to, he would certainly agree with the motion of his honourable friend. But in his opinion the principle had never been lost sight of. If his hon. friend had attacked the character of the governor-general, he would have strongly objected to that part of his motion particularly, but he had disclaimed any thing of that sort. His honourable friend had begun with our establishment in India, its origin, and made use of a singular phrase, which he had taken down. He said that our commerce produced factories, that factories produced armies, that armies had produced conquests, that conquest had produced extended dominion; and that this brought us to our present situation. His lordship observed, that it did not by any means follow, that all this originated in a thirst of power on our part.—There was another point in his honourable friend's speech, which he must also notice, that was the idea of a knowledge of European tactics, being dangerous to the natives of India; he, on the contrary, was of opinion that a small number of Frenchmen scattered over different parts of the continent of India, would be more effectually serviceable to the natives, by instructing them, and more dangerous to us than a much greater force acting in a body, as a military force, against us. As to the conduct of his noble friend who was now most probably on his way home, in concluding the treaty at Poonah, he thought that it must be clear that if any blame can be attached to this transaction, it must attach to the Court of Directors, who gave him authority so to do. Upon the whole he felt himself bound to support the amendment of the noble lord.

Dr. LAURENCE thought the statements of his honourable friend were worthy of the strictest attention, and most serious consideration that the house could possibly give it, being a question which involved no less a number than thirty-two millions of persons: a number which was more than three times the amount of the population of England. It surprised him very much to hear the noble lord opposite him (Castlereagh) argue in the manner he had d[illegible]; it surprised him much to hear him state that his honourable friend had no right to look back to points which were mote remote,

and took place at a more distant period of time, merely because, as the noble lord stated, he had not come forward at every intermediate step, and moved for those papers, and that information, which might then have existed. He denied that this was any argument against his coming forward now, with this very necessary motion; but, even supposing it was, his honourable friend had complied with it in every respect, for, to his knowledge, no one instance had passed without his calling for papers, and doing every thing that could in any way be thought necessary. The honourable and learned gentleman remarked, with some severity, on the term "connection," as it had been applied to the mode which we pursued towards the Mahrattas, a nation containing 30,000,000 of people. The question, at the best, was on a point of very dubious policy. He praised the conduct of marquis Cornwallis when in India before, and trusted his return there would be attended with similar advantages. The noble lord seemed to misunderstand every thing advanced by his honourable friend, from beginning to end. What harm could result from re-asserting those principles which were already to be found in the resolutions of the house, and in the statutes? He condemned the modes practised by the company for the acquirement of territory in India. It was once given as Mr Hasting's opinion that the possession of the whole of Bengal alone might ruin the company. Formerly, there were a number of petty states between Bengal and the Mahrattas, which it was our policy to support. Now, we had swallowed up, one after another, all those Mohommedan powers. If the noble lord had chosen to go into the justice of the wars in which we had so frequently engaged in that country, he had no objection. The causes of many of them were of a very doubtful complexion. The nabob of Arcot was punished for the offences of his grandmother: Cossim Ali Cawn for cultivating his country too well; and others were set aside on different pretences: the Nizam we had, however, left under what was called our protection. We made him our ally to get more terfrom him, to maintain an army which we sent him, and which army was, in fact, to hold his country. He should not have said so much on this point, had not the noble lord spoken of the justice of our India wars in such a tone of triumph. He saw nothing to stop this principal of aggrandisement; he saw no bounds but the wall of China, or the Russian empire, to our daily acquisitions of territory, while this system continued. We were on the Mahratta borders. If they are disturbed, we are distressed. If they settle their quarrels, we were afraid they would have too much power. What was the true meaning of that word, connection, which the noble lord used? It was not connection, but dependence on our military power in India, The natural consequence would be, speedily to take the whole country. After the conquest of the Mysore, the Peishwah refused to sign the treaty of alliance we had proposed to him; but we took advantage of his misfortunes and flight, to force him to sign it; and he had not, after all, even requested us to act upon it. We had adopted a kind of geographical morality, and a sort of policy of latitude and longitude for our own purposes in India, different from what we conceived of those things in Europe. Gentlemen could hear of the most terrible calamities in

India

India without emotion, who, for a little finger ache at home, would dissolve in sentimental sorrow. The honourable and learned gentleman concluded by saying, that he should vote for the original motion, because it was meant with a view to the re-establishment of the principle sanctioned by parliament and the legislature, and not with a view to the crimination of any individual.

Mr. GRANT observed, that the noble lord who moved the previous question, had stated that the marquis Wellesley's conduct in India had been approved of by the government of this country, and by the Directors of the East India company, as had been transmitted to him by a committee in the regular course of official communication: that was an incorrectness founded upon a misunderstanding of one fact, namely, that the directors had approved of the conduct of the noble marquis; the fact was, that that question was never before the directors at all: this observation, he thought, was called from him after what the noble lord had said upon that subject to-night; that noble lord had bestowed great attention to the affairs, and displayed much ability in the conduct of the business of India in this country; but, notwithstanding what that noble lord had said, he owned he was unable to view what had of late years passed in India, in any other light than that of an infraction of the principal laid down at the time when the resolution was passed, by which we renounced conquest in India, for the purpose of an extention of territory. He was led to adopt this opinion from experience of the effect of the former Mahratta war, an event which had laid the foundation of all the debt we had incurred there. The diffusion of ourselves to so unlimited an extent, would be most injurious to us, for by it we should lose ourselves. With regard to the French power in India, his opinion had always been that it was much exaggerated by statements in this country, and that a few French officers there were not dangerous in the way they were supposed to influence the natives a thousand miles from the coast. He thought the principle laid, that we were not to pursue conquest for the sake of extension of territory, was the true policy of this country; and that so much had been done to render it doubtful whether we had not abandoned that principle, it became necessary now to give the world assurance, that such is to be our guide, and this he wished to be distinctly avowed. He thought that we had now an extent of territory in India; that we should never be able to preserve it; for the governments of India were so loose, that almost any adventurer would find followers when he wished to kindle the flames of war, and therefore there was a necessity for recurring to the principle of our former resolution, since the expenses of the war had been already productive of great evils to this country.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE said, he did not wish that this subject should be too much detailed in parliament, but as he had had long experience in India, he thought it his duty to put the house in possession of his sentiments upon this most important question. His honourable friend who had just spoken, had alluded to what past with reference to the court of directors, and the dispatch of the marquis Wellesley of the 21st December, on the subject of the treaty of Bassein, by which it appeared that the noble marquis expressed himself as having received

the approbation of his majesty's government and court of directors, but the truth of the matter was, that the terms of that treaty were never brought before the court of directors, neither was there among them any disscussion concerning it, desired or admitted; and with regard to the idea of departing from a system of policy formerly laid down, or of their having expressed approbation of what was done in India, or that any question was discussed by them on the subject of war or peace in India, or of the extent of the territories of the British empire. The court of directors, although in the opinion of the public they were supposed to have a great deal of power, had in reality no more than any member of that house, in these matters, and here he was sure that the candour of the house would permit him to state how the matter stood with regard to the directors. It had been said by those to whose assertions, from their weight in the world, there was consequence, on the subject of the merit of the noble marquis respecting our successes, which were stated to have been great, and that the consequences of them would have been still greater if some obstacles had not been thrown in his way; and least there might be any mistake upon that subject, to whom it was meant to apply that observation, it was said, it did not come from any of his majesty's ministers; it was therefore meant to apply to the directors, of whom it was said they were men of very good intentions, but not of such enlargement of mind as to be able to understand the plan of the marquis of Wellesley, or the great benefits they were calculated to produce. Now, whatever consequence the directors might have, they had no share in the management of sending any thing to India on the subject of the politcal system there, and therefore that they could not send any thing to India, which did not previously obtain the sanction of the board of controul, of which several members of his majesty's cabinet are members, and that, consequently, nothing could be thrown in the way of the noble marquis, which had not previously obtained the sanction of his majesty's ministers. There was a circumstance of great importance with regard to the Mahratta people; and another point upon which he should touch, of which, he believed, the next generation, when it came to peruse the labour of the historian, would judge more correctly than the present; and they had been described as having been decided by the court of directors, when, in truth, the directors were so far from bearing any share in them, that they had never been allowed even to discuss them. He confessed he could not comprehend the plans of the noble marquis. They appeared to him to be accompanied with present difficulties, to teem with mischief, to set existence on the cast, to be unwise in policy, to be founded on schemes and projects, wherein failure would be destructive, and even success ruinous; whereby nothing was to be gained but the expense of blood and treasure, and perhaps a permanent hatred inspired into the inhabitants. These were his sentiments, and were not less so last year, when the accounts had been received of the brilliant successes, than at present on receipt of the account of a disaster, which had opened the eyes of many, and would, he feared, open the eyes of many more. He admitted the energy of the great mind of the noble

noble marquis, and that he exerted his powers most successfully for this country, in the destruction of that infatuated tyrant Tippoo Sultan. That was a great service rendered to the East India company and to his country; but it was easy to see that this advantage would be followed by the reverse of it, unless followed by moderation; in that he thought the noble marquis had failed; it appeared to him that the very great success the noble marquis had met with, which was certainly, in some respects, unexpected, had led him to depart from the system of his predecessor in government. He appeared to have made the whole of India dependent on the British government. He had made them all receive British garrisons in their cities, and to grant subsidies for that British protection, and afterwards to requite it with territorial revenue to us. In all this he saw the seeds of a revolt the instant an opportunity offered. We had once sided with Scindeah against Holkar, and afterwards with Holkar against Scindeah, by which we had procured the hatred of both; and we had now territories so extensive in India, that the population of Europe would hardly equal the drain they would require to keep them in our power, according to the military system now established. For several years past, as the company have advanced in revenues, they had equally done so in expense, and it was morally impossible to bear the drain of men that would be necessary to keep so many millions of the human race in subjection to us. No man better knew than he did, the benefits, almost beyond calculation, which this country might derive from our possessions in India, if affairs were managed with justice and moderation. His majesty's government, he said, had shewn their anxiety on that head, by their recent appointment of marquis Cornwallis as governor-general of India. This nobleman was as amiable in his character, as he was exalted in rank, and was known by the native powers to combine within himself all that was just and good. He had already convinced them that, while possessed of absolute power, he was actuated only by inviolable honour and the most conciliatory disposition towards them; and he thought that a declaration of parliament, such as the honourable mover has brought forward, made at this time, just as the noble marquis was about to sail for India, would be a token to the native powers that we wished and intended an abrogation of the present system, and could not fail of being attended with the most beneficial effects. He would therefore vote for the original motion.

Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE differed altogether from the two honourable gentlemen who had spoken last. The treaty of Bassein had been founded on consummate policy, and did great honour to the noble marquis, whose principal object was to prevent the Mahrattas from being united under one head. The honourable bart. proceeded to review the circumstances which led to that treaty. If Scindeah and Holkar had not been divided at Poonah, the consequence would have been the consolidation of their several great powers, and we should have had them both joined against us. The Mahrattas had always had it in contemplation, ever since the death of Sujat Ul Dowla to extirpate the English from India. Madajee Scindeah had the same, and he thought the marquis Wel-

lesley had the highest degree of merit, in being able to frustrate their machinations, and by attacking them separately, preventing those mischievous consequences which a combination of their powers could not fail to produce. From the character of the noble marquis, if he could have preserved peace, consistently with the interests of the company, he was certain he would have done it. It had been the favourite design of the Mahrattas, for upwards of twenty years, to extirpate the English from India, and for this express purpose they had been at a very great expense in improving their tactics, and engaging in their service as many Europeans as possible. He was decidedly against the original motion.

Mr. CHAPMAN spoke in favour of the original motion. He said, that the moment they entered into a treaty with the Peishwah, they must expect a war with the Mahrattas. He had been resident in the country of the Rajah of Berar, and there the Peishwah was not allowed to be the supreme chief over the other feudatory chiefs. Scindeah and Holkar could never be expected to agree to the treaty, and he thought, therefore, it was very impolitic to enter upon it. The war was very expensive, and he was afraid would be productive of considerable mischief to the company's affairs.

Mr. PRINCEP thought the house indebted to the perseverance of the honourable member in calling their attention to so important a subject, and expressed his approbation of the magnanimous conduct of those official gentlemen, who, disregarding the restraints of office, so candidly and honourably avowed their sentiments. He trusted, as the attention of the house seemed now directed to the subject, they would not give it up till they had fully investigated the manner in which the affairs of our Indian dependencies had been administered. On the present occasion, however, when a noble marquis was on the eve of setting off for India, to take on him the supreme command and government of the country, he did not wish such a declaration as that moved for by the honourable gentleman should be voted by the house, as he was afraid it would be the means of fettering and binding up his hands, at a time when he ought to be left at full liberty to act in such manner as to himself should seem most proper. He should therefore vote for the previous question.

Mr. ROBERT THORNTON warmly approved of the orignal motion. He was of opinion, that the system now acted upon with regard to India ought to be changed, and that we should act on principles and indications of moderation and forbearance, and not in the spirit of conquest and aggrandizement. He trusted, that it was with that view, and with these intentions, that marquis Cornwallis would set out for that country. In sending out that noble marquis, in lieu of lord Wellesley, we were substituting the olive branch for the sword, and this at a time that such a substitution was essentially necessary. Such a declaration as that now moved for, would shew that parliament are determined on a dereliction of the late system; and it would shew the marquis, and the native powers in India, that you do not send him out merely as a common governor-general, but that the country might derive advantage from that conciliatory disposition which is so much wanted to heal the wounds which, he thought

thought, had too rashly been inflicted there. If we were to hold India, and to keep the French out of it, we must not think of doing either by the sword, but by conciliating the minds of the native powers, and convincing them that justice and moderation would be the future rule of our conduct towards them. No one could doubt the marquis Wellesley's great energy and activity; in his opinion the noble marquis was too active, too energetic, and too encroaching. The noble lord had pursued a warlike system too far, and had thereby created a discontent and disposition to resistance, among the native powers, of which the French, or any power hostile to us, could easily avail itself, if it could obtain any footing in India. The conciliatory system was therefore become indispensable for our honour and security. For he feared that, for some years back, we were become in India what the tyrant of France was in Europe.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted, that in one point of view the motion now before the house was such as nobody could object to in the abstract, because it was a principle expressed upon our statute book, and founded upon natural justice, that we should not make war for the sake of extending territory; but it did not thence follow, that if we were forced into a just and a necessary war, that we were not to conquer, and that, after conquest, an extent of dominion might become the result of it, for that was the natural effect of superiority in contest; our security might require it, or we might take it by way of indemnity. If If it were not so, we should, by pusillanimity, unite all the world to attack us. The resolution, therefore, as it had an aspect hostile to that principle, was unjust to the noble marquis, because it was a general censure on the whole of his administration, by now putting the whole of that administration together, and following up the historical account of it with a resolution, which either meant to censure that administration altogether—an administration as full of excellent achievement as any that ever preceded it, and in which the noble marquis had done as many and as glorious deeds as ever were done by any man; or else the resolution was only a repetition of what was on the statute book already, and meant nothing but an unnecessary repetition of an undisputed truth and objection on that head. This resolution taken as one that censured extension of territory, in all events, was unjust, not only for the reason he had stated already, but unjust to my lord Cornwallis himself, who was to-night so highly and justly praised; for even he had extended our territory in India after the conclusion of a war. The grand policy of this country in India was to keep down the power of France. There might be fair ground for difference of opinion on some points of Indian policy; but on the great leading features of the noble marquis's administration, there could exist no doubt on the merits of those transactions, by which he had conferred such benefits on his country, had secured her interest, upheld her honour, and exalted her glory. He had dispelled a danger the most formidable and menacing, which he never could have done on the principle of the honourable gentleman opposite; and dispelled it, during a war in which France wished, through India, to strike a fatal blow against British commerce and greatness. The wisdom of the noble lord had been evinced in adopting the

the highest, most important, and fundamental policy of the British interests in India: he had procured, in the issue of his brilliant campaigns indemnity and security: he had gained a great extent of valuable sea-coast, a matter of great consideration with a view to preventing the designs of the enemy.—He must object most decidedly to a motion which cast a slur upon the justice, the magnanimity, and the good faith of the British government. He need not dwell on the last Mahratta war, after what had been said by his noble friend. He contended, that lord Wellesley was fully justified respecting the treaty with the Peishwah. We ought not to permit either Scindeah or the Peishwah to possess the whole of the Mahratta power. The right honourable gentleman alluded to the attempt made on Egypt, as connected with the design of the enemy on the East Indies, and stated, that he knew France had still been looking to the Mahratta states as the great instrument to be employed against us in India. If there was any variety of opinion as to some parts of the noble marquis's administration in India, and in an adminstrstion so long and so full of incident, no wonder if there should, let the specific points be stated on which the objections are taken, and they should be met as they ought to be; but the present motion was either to convey a general censure of the whole of the administration, which nobody would avow, or it went to declare that which was unnecessary, because declared already.

Mr. Fox vindicated the motion and the objects of the honourable mover. The right honourable gentleman who had just sat down, was completely mistaken, in supposing that the meaning of his honourable friend, or of those by whom the motion of 1782 was drawn up, was, that parliament should make a declaration against unjustifiable wars, for that would be just such trash as the French assembly published at the commencement of the revolution; but upon which they did not afterwards act, "that they would not make war for the sake of conquest." No; the meaning of the motion before the house, and of that of 1782, was this, that an extension of territory in India was not the policy of this country; that is, that whatever the grounds of war might be, a further addition to our territory in that quarter would be a mischief. But the right honourable gentleman, on the other side, seemed to say, that our situation was materially altered since 1782, with respect to India. Where, he would ask, was the material circumstance of change? We were at war with France in 1782—The French were as willing to excite an opposition to us in India, and Tippoo was quite as willing to second such views as the Mahrattas can be supposed at present. Yet under all these circumstances we concluded the resolution of 1782. He called upon the house to come to some discussion upon this point. If the extension of territory were desirable, let the motion be negatived at once, and let some course be determined on. But let not such a line of policy be followed as was calculated to keep alive doubt and suspicion, and forbid the possibility of confidence in our views among the native powers. Every pretence seemed to be sought for to declare war in India, and it appeared impossible to calculate when this propensity to war would cease. As soon as we had destroyed Tippoo, it was then stated to be very desirable to form a close connection with those Mahratta powers, which were previously

viously pronounced our friends. This connexion we had soon formed with them, and we gave them something like what the French used to term the "fraternal hug." We embraced the Mahrattas, just as the French embraced Holland. We, in fact, seemed in India, to be like Macbeth, "so steeped in blood" that we thought it vain to go back. *Sed revocare gradum, hic labor, hoc opus est.* After destroying Tippoo, who formed a barrier between us and our friends the Mahrattas, we then proceeded to destroy our friends themselves. But, it is said, that you waged war against the Mahrattas, merely from a fear of the French; and a similar plea may be alleged, with equal justice, against any state in India, until, in the work of destruction, the English force may make its way to the wall of China, or farther if they could. War was declared against the Mahrattas, because they were the only power remaining in India. So that in other words, our government appeared to argue, that we could not be safe until all India was our own. His opinion, the honourable member declared to be decidedly different. The best way, in his view, to secure our interest and possessions, was to prohibit their extension. As to the allusion made to the character of lord Wellesley, he could not admit that the motion was meant to reflect on that noble lord, upon whose conduct he was not now prepared to pronounce any opinion. If the administration of that noble lord was meant to be inquired into, when he should return home would certainly be the proper time to institute such inquiry. An honourable gentleman (Mr. Princep) was of opinion, that the adoption of this motion would operate to fetter lord Cornwallis. But he believed, on the contrary, that it would serve to fortify the views and intentions of that noble lord. It would shew him that the policy he held was sanctioned by the voice of parliament. He remembered it having been said, with respect to his India bill, that the objection was not so much to the measure as to the man; but on this occasion he should say, with respect to the motion and lord Cornwallis, that this measure was the man. The honourable gentleman on the other side entertained opinions directly the reverse of those professed by the three respectable directors of the India company, whom the house had heard declare an unqualified adherence to the resolution of 1782. The right honourable gentleman had advanced some statements which shewed that he contemplated schemes of ambition far more wild and mad than the government of India was ever suspected of. For the right honourable gentleman's ideas would go to this, that we should possess ourselves of all India; and if possessed of that vast empire, he contended that it would be an intolerable drain upon our military resource to preserve it, while its preservation would not be so conducive to our benefit, as India governed upon the principle laid down in the motion would be. But the main pretence rested upon by the advocates for further conquests seems to be this, that they are necessary for our safety. Now this was precisely the pretence of all conquerors and marauders, in all ages. According to Livy, whenever the Romans made war upon any state, it was only to secure their own safety. Such was the plea advanced, and exactly the same was the ground frequently urged by Lewis XIV and others entertaining

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ing similar views. In the name of common sense and justice, he would ask where such a plea was likely to stop? Where was this resort for safety to end; for, according as it was applied, no man was likely to be at peace, for he could not calculate upon safety while there was another man alive who had strength enough to knock him down. Thus no state could be at peace, until every nation capable of attacking it was destroyed. Such was the tendency of the argument deducible from the abominable principle laid down to excuse our wars in India, respecting the means of securing over-safety. The operation of such a plea, struck him to have no end, but in unbounded dominion. Mr. Fox concluded with expressing a hope, that whether the motion before the house should be acceded to, or not, something declaratory of the proposed system, with respect to India, would be adopted as a guide to our Governors in India, as a rule, by which our views might be judged of by the natives. If that system should be consonant with moderation and justice, it would be founded on the principle of this motion, and best calculated, he was confident, to promote our interests in India.

Mr. Francis, in reply, insisted on the same motives of conduct as were recommended by Mr. Fox; and contended that they would be most congenial to the feelings, and most consonant to the policy upon which the noble marquis was likely to act.

The house then divided—

For Mr. Francis's motion....	46
For the previous question..	105
Majority against the motion..	59

June 25.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE NABOB OF OUDE.

Mr. James Paull rose and spoke as follows:—When I imposed upon myself the task of bringing under the consideration of parliament the case of the nabob of Oude, and urging grave matter of charge against the marquis Wellesley, the governor-general of India, I was fully and deeply impressed with the arduousness of the undertaking, and with the difficulties and obstacles I had to encounter. I was aware of the indifference, not to call it by any other name, that pervades this house and the nation in general, as to the affairs of India, whether as regarding the honour and good faith of the British character, or as connected with the pecuniary affairs of the country. What such apathy and indifference have led to, I shall not at present stop to enquire, but in the administration of the marquis Wellesley, we have seen India deluged with blood, its princes dethroned, its ancient families ruined, and the spoils of our nearest allies added to the resources of the company, without exciting a sentiment of disapprobation on the part of the British legislature.—I was aware that in the course of the proceedings I should have to submit to parliament, I had to arraign, to stand forth as the accuser of a nobleman high in his country's service, and whose conquests in his oriental career, have given a brilliancy to his administration, in the eyes of his countrymen; a nobleman, of extensve influence, and possessing powerful connexions in both houses of parliament; and I could not for a moment forget, that the individual who had to surmount these difficulties, was a new man, and a very young member

member of this house.—So circumstanced, and amidst such difficulties, I had, however, some very considerable consolation; I knew that the motives that impelled me to stand forward on this occasion were pure and unquestionable; and the matters I had to urge, plain and simple, founded on truth and justice, and standing in no need of eloquence to force themselves on the consideration of parliament.—I had merely to say, that a prince, the highest in rank and dignity of all the powers of Hindûstan, the most faithful of all the allies of the Company, and paying the enormous tribute of 900,000l. annually, had, in defiance of justice, and in the face of the most solemn treaty, been dispossessed of a country containing upwards of three millions of attached subjects, and producing a revenue of nearly two millions of pounds sterling yearly; with the alternative of resisting injustice and oppression by force of arms, and experiencing the fate of all those that have attempted to oppose the encroachments of the company's governors abroad.—I had only to assert that the case of this unhappy prince, degraded and disgraced in the eyes of all the world, exceeded in hardship, in every point of view, and in all its bearings, that of rajah Chyt Sing, the prince of Benaris, for whose expulsion from his dominions Mr. Hastings was impeached by the Commons of Great Britain, with this marked and essential distinction that Chyt Sing resisted demands that he thought oppressive, whereas the nabob vizer, the prince of Oude, submitted to every demand, however illegal, however oppressive, however unjust.—As to the other matter of charge, the expression of it was equally clear from difficulty; I had only to say, that the marquis Wellesley had violated the laws of his country, having, in defiance of an act of parliament, appointed his own brother to a station of dignity, trust, and emolument, that he was incompetent to hold; and if this house has been well employed in punishing breaches of acts of parliament committed at home, I put it to every man to consider of the consequences of overlooking offences against the law committed at the distance of 13,000 miles from the mother-country, where the object is attained, as in this case, for which the offence is committed, before representation can be made, far less redress obtained.—When I intimated my notice for this day, it was my intention to have entered pretty much at large into the transactions in Oude, and into the cause and effects of this violation of the law, but that is rendered unnecessary from a variety of circumstances. When I consider the very advanced period of the session, and the quantity of public business that must yet unavoidably occupy the time and attention of parliament, I am satisfied of the utter impracticability of making much progress, far less of bringing this business to any issue, during the present session; and I am therefore only desirous for the production of various documents to ground the charges I shall hereafter urge against the marquis Wellesley. Another motive that weighs deeply with me for not precipitating this business is, the almost certainty that the noble lord will shortly be in England; for I am most eager and anxious that he should be present to hear, see, and comment upon every part of my proceedings; no man admires more than I do, some parts of that noble lord's character, but I have to lament, in common with every man who has turned his thoughts to India, and in common with all the nations of Hindûstan, that

that lord Wellesley's spirit of aggrandizement, his love of power, and insatiable ambition, have led him into errors and mistakes, that have shook to its base our very existence in India; and to consequent acts of great injustice and oppression.—I move that there be laid before this house, 1. "Copy of a minute of sir John Shore, (now lord Teignmouth) late governor-general, detailing the measures adopted in Oude, which led to the deposition of vizier Ally, and placing on the throne the nabob Sadaal Ally, together with the treaty concluded on that occasion.—2. Copy of the minute of sir John Shore (now lord Teignmouth) dated the 5th March, 1798; and his letter to the secret committee, or court of directors, explaining his reasons for concluding the above treaty, and his final arrangements in Oude.—3. Copy of a general letter to Bengal, dated the 15th of May, 1798, in the political department, as far as regards sir John Shore's conduct in the arrangements for Oude.—4. Copy of the correspondence between the governor-general, marquis Wellesley, and John Lumsden, esq. and colonel William Scott, the British residents in Oude, as far as relates to the new arrangements proposed for that kindom by lord Wellesley, until the conclusion of the treaty of Lucknow in 1801.—5. Copy of the instructions and correspondence between the governor-general and the Honourable Henry Wellesley, sent to Oude on a special deputation in 1801, at far as they regard the nabob Sadaal Ally, and the treaty concluded with that prince, Mr Wellesley having been present on the occasion.—6. Copy of all communications to the secret committee, or court of directors, by the governor-general, respecting the nabob Sadaal Ally, previous to or after the conclusion of the treaty of Lucknow in 1801, so far as the same may relate to the said treaty, and the management or revenues of the nabob's provinces.—7. Copy of the treaty between the nabob Sadaal Ally and the company in 1801.—8. Copy of the settlement of the countries called the ceded provinces, for three years, made under the direction of the Honourable Henry Wellesley, whilst lieutenant-governor of those provinces.—9. Copy of the general letter from Bengal, in the revenue department, in 1803-4, reporting on the collections of the ceded provinces.—10. Copy of the minute of the governor-general, appointing the Honourable Henry Wellesley lieutenant-governor of the provinces obtained from the vizier, and marquis Wellesley's letter to the secret committee, or the court of directors, on that occasion.—11. Copy of a letter from the court of directors, or the secret committee, to the Bengal government, annulling such appointment:—so far as these various documents may be disclosed without prejudice to the public service."

Lord Castlereagh said, as he did not mean to object to the production of the papers moved for by the honourable gentleman, he should not now enter into the subject. His only wish was, that the house would keep their minds perfectly open relative to the circumstances adverted to by the honourable gentleman, until the time should arrive when the subject might be fully and fairly discussed. There was one part of the subject, however, on which he wished to say a few words, in order that no unfavourable impression might

might go abroad, in consequence of what had been stated by the honourable gentleman. He alluded to the appointment of Mr. Henry Wellesley on a special mission in the province of Oude. Mr. Henry Wellesley was placed by the marquis, his brother, at the head of a commision in the province of Oude, for the purpose of placing the revenues and establishments of that country on a proper footing, in which service he actively and successfully employed himself, but for which he received no emolument, except what he derived from the office which he before held, and which he continued at that period to hold, that of private secretary to the governor-general. So far, indeed, from deriving any additional advantages from his employment in Oude, his health was seriously injured by his exertions whilst employed upon that service.

Sir. W. BURROUGHS did not think it fair that the honourable gentleman's opening should be attending with such expressions against the noble marquis: with respect to the legality of the appointment, it had been his lot to hold an official legal situation in Bengal for ten years, from which he was well acquainted with the subject, and he did not think the appointment of Mr. Henry Wellesley would be found to be illegal.

Mr. WINDHAM said, he would not admit that his honourable friend had been at all unfair or intemperate in the mode of bringing this business forward. He had acted judiciously, and in his opinion, most properly, and could not have said less, to ground a case for the production of papers—papers that were not asked as a matter of favour, but as a matter of right; and which his honourable friend thought necessary for the cause of substantial justice.

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE assured the house, that the friends of the noble lord had no wish but for the fullest investigation of his conduct. He denied positively that Mr. Henry Wellesley derived any emolument from his mission to Oude. The expenses of the mission were paid upon vouchers, in which there was no consideration for him. He hoped the time would come when the conduct of the noble lord, whose conduct the honourable gentlemen meant to make the subject of charge, would be open to full, fair, and free discussion. On that occasion, persons not connected with the noble lord would have full liberty of offering their opinions, whatever they may be, and he trusted he would be at liberty to claim the indulgence the house allowed to every body in matters concerning persons so near and dear to them.

Mr. PAULL, in answer to what fell from the noble lord, from the near relation of lord Wellesley and from the honourable and learned bart. opposite, said, that the situation Mr. Henry Wellesley was appointed to, was one of great trust, honour, and emolument, as would appear when the papers were laid upon the table; a situation in fact that made him second only to marquis Wellesley, who was second to no other man in pomp and magnificence on this earth.—The different motions were respectively agreed to.

WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. FRANCIS wished to ask the noble lord (Castlereagh) whether any dispatches had been yet received

ed by the court of directors, or the government, relative to the commencement of the war with Holkar, which had commenced on the 16th of April, 1804; and whether the directors, or the board of control, were in possession of the accounts to the end of March, 1804, so as to enable the noble lord to bring forward the India budget this year?

Lord Castlereagh said there had been no direct advices from India relative to the war with Holkar. The packet containing these dispatches had been taken by the French, on its passage to Europe, and the only accounts we had was from a translation of the contents of that packet published in the Moniteur. Probably the same packet contained the accounts relative to the budget; but of this he could not be positive, all he could say was, that there were no direct accounts.

NABOB OF OUDE.

June 28.

Mr. Paull rose and said, that as he had stated on Tuesday last, when he was honoured with the attention of the house, the nature of the charges against lord Wellesley, he should not on this occasion occupy its time. The titles of the papers would shew their importance, and how they bore on one of the articles of charge; in fact, they were rendered indispensable from what fell on Tuesday from the friends of lord Wellesley. He moved for the following papers: "A copy of the minutes appointing major John Malcolm acting, and afterwards comfirming him in the office of private secretaty to the governor-general Marquis Wellesley, in the room of the honourable Henry Wellesley, nominated lieutenant governor of the ceded provinces;" also, "copy of the minute appointing capt. Shaw to suceed major Malcolm in the situation of private secretary; with the sums drawn for salary or establishment by those officers respectively; specifying the dates of such payments;" also, "copy of the accounts of all sums drawn for salary or establishment by the honourable Henry Wellesley, whilst lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces; specifying the dates and places of payment, and the authority by which such payments were made; including the amount of sums drawn as secret service money, and other items under the head of Durbar charges; also "a list of the appointments of officers, civil, military, and medical, attached to the office of lieutenant-governor, whether as secretaries or assistants, or as commanding the body guard, their salaries, where payable, and the authority for such payments;" also, "copy of all orders from the court of directors, or secret committee, (during the marquis Wellesley's administration,) to the Bengal government, prohibiting the employment of persons not in the service of the company, excepting certain offices, about the person of the governor-general:"—As far as these documents can be disclosed without prejudice to the public service.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, said, he could assure the honourable gentleman that Mr. Henry Wellesley never drew one sixpence of the public money, from his departure from Calcutta to this moment, but his own ordinary allowances; and that he never disposed of a penny in secret service, nor did any of the public money pass through his hands; and as to his present appointment, as governor of the Oude territory,

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it was merely provisional, until the pleasure of the court of directors should be known.

Mr. PAULL, in answer to what fell from the honourable relation of lord Wellesley, said he would content himself with observing, that when the papers were produced, that honourable gentleman would find himself mistaken. He hoped no unnecessary delay would take place in the production of the papers; he wished members to be in possession of them before the parliament separated, that honourable gentlemen might make up their minds before their next meeting. He trusted and hoped that some person of greater talent than he pretended to, would be found to take up this important business, and do it justice; but should that not be the case, he pledged himself, however inadequately he felt for such an undertaking, to bring it again before parliament, early in the next session.—The papers moved for by Mr. Paull were ordered to be laid before the house.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, that there might be laid before the house a copy of a letter written from the secret committee of the court of directors of the East India company, to the Bengal government, dated 19th November, 1803, upon the subject of the treaty with the Vizier of Oude, dated 10th November, 1801.—Ordered.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Mr. FRANCIS called the attention of the house to the state of the communication between the different presidencies in India and the court of directors, or their secret committee, which is the only lawful medium for official communications between England and the company's settlements in India. As far as he knew, at present, we had not any communication in existence. He understood, indeed, that there was not to be any budget this year; and, according to lord Castlereagh, it was possible that the dispatches might have been intercepted by the French. It was also possible that they were not ever sent, because they might terrify those who were most deeply interested, and who now were unacquainted with the state of our affairs in the east. He asked if it was right that information should be withheld from parliament and the public, which was in possession of the French. We were now in June, 1805, and yet we had not any statement of receipts or disbursements from India later than March, 1803. One reason most probably was, that the debt in India was nearly doubled, by means of the system of aggrandisement upon which they seemed to act. However, it had been stated by the directors that, notwithstanding the additional imposts which have been laid on their articles of merchandise, the trade of the company, during the last war, had flourished beyond example. But with such a flourishing trade on one side, and the vastly increased territorial revenue of from ten to fifteen millions on the other, they have not been able to make so inconsiderable a compensation to the public for the renewal of their charter for twenty years, as half a million per annum. This general outline of the appearance of their finances may, in some measure, account for the want of present information, in the hope that something more favourable may happen which would change the aspect of their affairs. Such a line of conduct, however, in his opinion, ought not to be sanctioned by parliament, and he thought he should

should do his duty, as an independent member of that house, by endeavouring to obtain for the house, and the public, such information as appeared to him to be at present most immediately wanting. He therefore moved "that there be laid before the house an account of the dates of the latest dispatches received from the government of Bengal, in the political or general department; and also an account of the dates of the latest dispatches received from the several presidencies in India, in the revenue department, and inclosing the annual accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the said presidencies respectively.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said the honourable member must be aware that it was impossible that the expenses of the one war (that with Holkar) to which he alluded, could have nearly doubled the debt of the company. The cause of the want of intelligence from India he could not positively explain; but as far as reasonable conjecture could lead him, he had stated on a former night, namely, the probability of those dispatches being on board the packet which had been taken in the gulf of Persia; this idea was strengthened by other dispatches from marquis Wellesley, making a reference to former dispatches which are known not to have been received. But the honourable gentleman had entered more minutely into the discussion of the state of the company's affairs than he should think it necessary at present to follow or to answer. But he must observe, that the company were not bound by the act of 1793 to pay, unless net proceeds of their revenue &c. should be something beyond the extent of half a million. And, making allowance for the expense of near a million annually, which every European war brought on them, it was to him rather a matter of surprise, that so much had been already paid to the public by the honourable company. As the noble lord did not state any objection to the production of the papers moved for, the motion was immediately agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIA HOUSE,

FOR 1806.

JANUARY 4.

A General Court was held this day, for the purpose of further considering the resolutions of the Court on the 19th ult. for granting an annuity of 500*l.* a year to Sir Nathaniel Dance, for his services, in repelling the attacks of the French fleet on the homeward-bound China fleet, in the Straits of Malacca; and also, for confirming the establishment of Prince of Wales's island, in the Straits of Sunda.

Upon the first subject—

Mr. TWINING, who, on a former day, had moved to increase the annuity to Sir N. Dance, from 300*l.* as proposed by the Court of Directors, to 500*l.* opened the business of the day, and produced a motion, which he read in his place; the purport of which was, that the Court highly approving the conduct of capt. Dance, and the officers and seamen under his command, on the occasion alluded to, and on hearing the grant of 300*l.* a year, which had been made by the Court of Directors, had resolved to increase the sum to 500*l.* a year.

Mr. JACKSON fully coincided in the objects of his honourable friend's motion, but objected that the wording of it did not precisely coincide with that of which notice had been given on a former day. On that occasion, the proposal of his honourable friend was objected to from the Chair, nearly upon a similar point. He approved the principle of the objection, because it went to obtain the constitutional controul of the General Court, and gave them an opportunity of exercising their discretion in the remuneration of their servants. as well as prevent any motion for the grant of pensions to any person, from the funds of the Company, without fully apprising the proprietors at large; and although, under the pretence of remunerating, by pecuniary donations, the other officers and seamen of Sir Nathaniel Dance's fleet, occasion had been taken by the Court of Directors, to appropriate a very considerable sum of money of the proprietors, without consulting their approbation, yet he hoped the time would come, when the proprietors at large would feel the necessity of exercising their controul, as well with regard to the approbation of immediate sums, as in pensions beyond a certain sum; and he trusted the principle, ere long, would find a place among their bye-laws.

Mr. TWINING denied that his present motion differed from that which he had given notice of on the former day. In this he was corroborated by the Chairman; and the question being put, it passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then read to the Court,

Court, the Resolution which had passed *pro forma*, at the last general Court, approved the arrangement made by the Court of Directors, for establishing the government of Prince of Wales's island, and he put the question thereon.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, that to call now for the final approbation of the Court of Proprietors to this arrangement, was violating both the letter and spirit of the bye-laws, which required, that the question should be fully considered and approved by two full courts; whereas, the first decision which had taken place, had been avowedly, and conditionally, *pro forma*. But waving even that objection, the Court was now called on again to decide in favour of the arrangement made by the Court of Directors, without being in the possession of the motives upon which they had decided. On the former day, no less than thirteen different papers had been called for, containing the correspondence on this subject, and some other documents, which had formed a principal part of the ground upon which the final decision of the Court of Directors, with respect to this Settlement, had been formed, of the contents, or purport of which, the Proprietors at large had no intimation; and without a communication of those papers, the Court had been called upon to decide in the dark. He could not conceive that there existed any thing in the nature of those papers, which could render the publication of them, for the satisfaction of the Proprietors, in any degree dangerous, as giving any information to the enemy. He next proceeded to consider the importance attributed to Prince of Wales's island:—First, in a commercial situation—secondly, in a warlike view—and lastly, as a naval situation. In no one of which, he contended, it could be considered as warranting the enormous expense to which its establishment, on the scale proposed, would expose the Company. The inhabitants of those regions, of whose commerce it was proposed to make this island the emporium, had no wants to supply, but such as the produce of their own country amply furnished; the only articles of commerce between the natives of India and those of China being *opium*, and a small quantity of *tin*; for the articles of European manufactures sent out from this country, were not for the supply of the natives, but merely for Europeans, resident there. And as to the produce and manufactures of those countries to be brought to Europe, the number of our settlements were amply sufficient, without plunging the Company into new and embarrassing expenses, for purposes merely speculative or chimerical. In support of this opinion, he quoted the report of colonel Kyd, who strenuously advised, that the island might be given up. With respect to warlike purposes, he deemed the situation equally unimportant and useless; nor was there any other authority for considering it eligible in this view, than the letter of the first Lord of the Admiralty, whose nephew, with three other Scotchmen, were to constitute the leading officers of its government. But would the Court think themselves warranted in implicitly adopting, upon this head, the advice of the noble lord, who, after so many years management of their affairs, had left them with an accumulated debt of thirteen millions, who had taken his leave of them, by giving them his

his advice to pay it; and then condescending to accept, as his departing fee, a pension of 2,000*l.* a year! The only evidence before the Court, of the practicability of rendering the place a warlike port, was evidence of improbability.—Sir George Leith's opinion was decidedly against it; and if the Directors had any evidence more credible, they did much injustice to the Proprietors at large, in not laying it before them. The construction of docks for a naval arsenal, was impracticable, for even the highest spring tides did not rise nine feet; there was no stone for building, and scarcely any lime; labour was enormously dear. How then were these impediments to be surmounted, but at an incalculable expense? It was said, indeed, that a steam engine was to be sent out from England, but how was it to be conducted in a country where the natives were utterly unacquainted with the principles and management of European machinery? With respect to ship-building, it was equally impossible, besides the impolicy of establishing a naval arsenal at so great a distance from both seats of government. It had been said, that Pegu was extremely convenient, and abounded with admirable ship-timber, but he contended, that in the first place, Pegu, with very little difference, was as convenient to Calcutta, where every means of ship-building was already established; and next, that no timber had been brought from Pegu, but straight planks; and that the ships built of such timber, were always weak in their frames, and inefficient for service; while the finest timber abounded upon the mountains that divide China from India, and might be easily supplied to Bombay, and the coast of Malabar, where as many frigates and 64 gun ships as Government might want, might be built; and those he conceived, were the only places in our territories in India, where ships of war might be built. In the rage for settling a new government on the Prince of Wales's island, every thing seemed to be forgotten which had been formerly been lavished in praise of Trincomalee; and all our advantages in the possession of Ceylon, seemed to vanish. But what advantage was to be attached to encomiums bestowed on this little island, the whole cultivable surface of which did not exceed fifty square miles, not a sixth of the extent of the Isle of Wight? Yet a government was proposed for this island, the expense of which alone must be at least 60,000*l.* per annum, though it only appeared in the estimate at 41,300*l.* and the whole strength, as stated by col. Kyd, would be but 1,000 sepoys, with 250 Europeans, including some artillery. The administration of justice was to be by a mayor and aldermen, thus reviving a species of jurisprudence, which, in every other settlement had been abandoned as utterly efficient; and though the Directors had been very minute in the nomination of secretaries, and the apportioning their salaries, no salary had been named for a Civil Engineer; and what was equally remarkable, while a salary of 1,600*l.* a year was appointed for the office of chaplain, yet, to the master-attendant of the intended dock-yard, only 900*l.* a year was proposed. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the utter impracticability of rendering the settlement advantageous, it would go to incur an expense to the Company of *half a million* yearly; and this undertaking

taking, was to be adopted upon no other guarantee than two private letters of lord Melville, which even his friend lord Castlereagh, closely as he was connected with him, would not sanction. Upon the whole, he considered the business as done rather at the mandate of Ministers, than for any just consideration of its importance; and rather as a vile job for the service of individuals, than for the service of the country. He concluded by expressing his wish, that the question should be adjourned for *nine months*, in order that the Proprietors at large should have full time to consider the subject, and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. RANDAL JACKSON defended the establishment. He considered Prince of Wales's island as a situation in an Archipelago of Indian islands, and the centre of numerous nations immensely populated, and which would form an obvious emporium of commerce that, under proper management, would prove to this country, a source of immense wealth, superior even to that which the Dutch, under the worst management, the vilest policy, and the most oppressive tyranny, had obtained in that quarter of the globe; and which enabled them, even at the present day, to sustain the plunder so frequently inflicted on them by the ruling tyrant of France. He appealed to the progress of the island itself, from 1786, when it came into our hands; and had only a few fishing boats, until the year 1793, when 237 ships took their departure from its ports. The difference of 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* more or less, appeared to him a trivial consideration, when weighed against the immense advantages of which, with proper management, it might be rendered productive. He, however, fully coincided with his honourable friend, that it was not a place favourable for ship-building, particularly to ships of war, as a naval arsenal should not be less exposed, at so great a distance from the seat of government, since it might hold out a dangerous example to the immense population of the surrounding nations. He concluded by moving an amendment to the original question, in purport, that "the General Court approved the Settlement, as determined by the Court of Directors, and recommended to them that in the selection of a person to form the government, *experience*, *talents*, and *character*, should be the first objects of their choice, and that preference should be given, as far as was consistent with propriety, to the covenanted servants of the Company in India; recommending also, that in any management with his Majesty's ministers upon the subject, care should be taken to specify terms in such a way, as to leave no room for future controversy."

A member, whose name we could not learn, said, he had many years local knowledge of the Indian seas. He disapproved of the Settlement in Prince of Wales's island as a settlement; but strongly recommended, that the Directors and Board of Admiralty should join in an expedition, and seize on the Mauritius and Isle of France, which would for ever put to rest all fear for our perfect security in those seas.

Mr. PRINSEP spoke at length in favour of Mr. Jackson's opinion and amendments.

Colonel SYMES complained that the honourable gentleman who opened this debate, after having asked his opinion, from local knowledge,

ledge, of the kind of timber produced on the island of Pegu, afterwards made assertions directly contrary to what he had told him.—He also arraigned the honourable gentleman's personal attacks upon several most honourable characters, in the course of his speech.

Mr. JOHNSTONE explained.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to the assertions of Mr. Johnstone, that "this was a vile job," declared, that the settlement had been long in the contemplation of the Directors, and was actually resolved on, before any communication was made to them from his Majesty's ministers; and with respect to personal views, he declared that it was he himself who applied to the gentleman that was to be governor, and not that gentleman to him.—Mr. Dundas did not catch at the opportunity, but asked a week to consider of accepting it; and his uncle knew nothing of his appointment being even in contemplation till after it had taken place. The other three gentlemen alluded to, were all men of high character. It was true, they were Scotchmen, but they were not selected on that account. Prejudices against men on account of their nation, was not characteristic of British feelings. He did not know what country had the honour of the hon. gentleman's birth, but he was convinced, he was not an Englishman, if he entertained such illiberal prejudices.

At half-past five, the question being loudly called for, the Court was cleared; and the amendment being negatived,

Messrs. Peter Moore,
Charles Chapman,
William Young,
Andrew Hunter,
John Rankin,
Michael Moore,
William Blane,
George Johnstone,
James Rock, and
John Griffiths,

demanded a ballot on the original motion, which was fixed for Tuesday next.

CHARACTERS.

An Account of KHOJEH ABDUL KURREEM, *compiled from Memoirs written by himself; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of the celebrated Conqueror,* NADIR SHAH.

The memoirs of Abdul Kûrreem have been translated into English, by Mr. Francis Gladwin, to whom the public are indebted for several useful translations of Asiatic works. The subject of these memoirs, was a native of Cashmir; a country no less remarkable for its fertility and beauty, than for its being the birth-place of many persons who have acquired eminence in eastern history and literature. Abdul Kûrreem appears to have been a sensible, intelligent man, and his work exhibits proofs of his capacity for topographical and historical observation. It comprises an account of the progress of Nadir Shah, after his return from Hindûstan, partly derived from the author's personal knowledge, who engaged in the service of that conqueror at Shahjehanabad, and continued in it until after his expedition to Mazenderan. The strict impartiality, and the unaffected style of this entertaining narrative, presents a striking contrast to the pompous adulation of Mirza Mahadi Khan; and, while it throws additional light on the actions and character of Nadir Shah, it shews the true point of view in which they were contemplated by the natives of Asia. All the principal particulars respecting Nadir Shah, which Abdul Kûrreem relates, shall, therefore, be introduced into the following account.

Abdul Kûrreem, the son of Khojeh Akbut Mahmood, was in his youth banished from his native country, but for what cause he does not inform us. He travelled into Hindûstan, as he says, in search of knowlege; and, at the time of the invasion of Nadir Shah, resided at Shahjehanabad. Having long wished to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, he eagerly embraced the opportunity of accompanying the army of Nadir Shah, on its return to Iran; and being introduced to the Shah's minister, Mirza Ally Akber, he was presented to the sovereign, who admitted him into his service, and promised him that he should be allowed to perform the pilgrimage.

Abdul Kûrreem having joined Nadir Shah's army, at Delhi, he proceeded with it, from that city, in A.D. 1739. He relates that the Shah gave positive orders to the cutwal (master of the police) of Delhi, that, if any of his soldiers were found in the city after his departure, to cut off their ears and noses, and send them to him. But such was the general dissatis-

faction and disgust which his tyranny had excited in his army, that many remained behind, part of whom eluded the search of the cutwal, and part suffered the threatened punishment. Nadir took his route by Syalkote, which, being well inhabited, afforded him fresh plunder. When he reached the banks of the Chenab, he threw a bridge of boats over that river, and proceeded in the night to transport his army across it. The affrighted inhabitants, who had fled to the mountains on the approach of the Persian army, returned in the middle of the night, and, throwing large trees into the river, the rapidity of the stream drove them with such violence against the boats, that the chains gave way, and a great number of people perished. Nadir despairing of being able to repair the bridge, crossed his army in the boats. Men of all ranks were dissatisfied with this service, yet dared not desert, but submitted to the severities of their tyrant, rather than entail utter ruin on their families, who would have been made accountable for their conduct, and whose property would have been confiscated. Thus, says Abdul Kûrreem, without either chain or yoke, they were held in cruel bondage, and were, at the same time, the instruments and the victims of their master's tyranny.

When the army had crossed the Chenab, Nadir informed his officers of his intention to march to Cashmir, but hearing that the roads were difficult, if not impassable, in some places, he desisted from that purpose. He thenceforward proceeded on his march, and arrived on the banks of the Jylum, from whence he sent back to Delhi, Mohammed Shah's artillery; and from whence, likewise, he sent a detachment to subdue a tribe of Afghans, who had hitherto maintained their independence, and who, after a brave and desperate resistence, were compelled to yield to the superiority of his arms.

Soon after Nadir's return to the land of Yoosaf-Zie, he issued an edict to the governors of all the provinces of Turan, granting a total remission of tribute from that kingdom for three years to come. About this time, he narrowly escaped from a desperate attempt which was made against his life by three Afghan assassins. Being encamped with his army on the banks of the Attoh, three Afghans swam across the river in the middle of the night,---entered his outer tent, and were proceeding to his sleeping apartment, when he was awoke by the sound of their feet, and, ignorant of their number, prudently withdrew in silence to another tent. They entered the sleeping place, but not finding the Shah there, they plundered it of its most valuable effects. The guards were alarmed; but the Afghans plunging into the river dived like aligators, and reached the opposite shore with their booty. In the morning, the guards who were stationed near the river were put to death, and all those on other stations were punished with degrees of severity proportionate to their neglect of duty.

After this event, Nadir crossed the river, and marched towards Jellalabad, by way of the city of Cabul. This city was entirely desolated by the oppressions of its governor; but the neighbouring country is rather in a better state. The salubrity of the climate appears in the robust make, and healthful

healthful countenances of the natives. The subahdar of Sind had been ordered by the Shah to meet him at Cabul; but that officer having neglected the summons, he resolved to punish him. For this purpose he left Cabul; and, after a fatiguing and disastrous march of twenty-four days, he reached the territory of Sind. The zemindars, on his arrival, shut themselves up in their forts, and promised nothing but cannon balls. They, however, surrendered at discretion, after a feeble resistence, and were not only spared their lives, but exempted from plunder, upon engaging to transport the Persian artillery to Khoda-abad. In performing this engagement, they yoked men to the guns, owing to the want of a sufficient number of cattle. After surmounting various difficulties, from the want both of water and grain, in crossing the wood of Mazenderan, the Persian army arrived at Larkaneh, where the Shah determined to leave the baggage.

The subahdar of Sind, in the mean while, had crossed the river Attok, and had retired with his family and effects to the fort of Amerkote, situated in a sandy desert, destitute of any water except what the fort contained. Nadir hastened in pursuit of him, and the morning of the very day on which the subahdar intended to abandon Amerkote, and conceal himself and family in boats, amongst the islands in the river Sind, the Shah arrived and laid siege to it. Considering effectual resistence utterly hopeless, the subahdar offered to surrender, on condition that his life, and the honour of his family should be spared, to which Nadir consented.

This petty triumph appears to have been highly gratifying to the feelings of the shah, for he bestowed on the occasion very considerable presents among his army. He appointed some of his confidential officers to remain in Sind; and, after receiving from the subahdar two of his sons as hostages, conferred on him the title of Shah Kuli Khan.

After this affair, Nadir proceeded to Kandahar, and from thence, by way of the city of Ferah, to Herat. On his arrival at that celebrated place he began to make the necessary preparations for an expedition against Turan, which he had long had in contemplation. In the course of six weeks he was in readiness to march, and having appointed his son, Nasser-ul-Mirza, to govern at Herat during his absence, he proceeded on his expedition, accompanied by his eldest son, Rizza Kuli Khan. By forced marches he soon reached Maroochâk, and from thence he proceeded across the sandy desert to the city of Balkh. This desert marks the boundary between Bokara and Merv Shahjan. It is three days journey in length, and entirely destitute of water.*

Nadir having previously dispatched a number of workmen to Balk, to build a thousand boats to transport his army across the river Gihoon (the Oxus), he met with no impediment or delay on his arrival at that city. He caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over the river at Chargoo, to which place he immediately proceeded.

* This desert has been dignified by the muse of Ferdusi, who describes it as the scene of some of Rustum's heroic actions.

He was there met by an ambassador from the king of Bokara;—upon being introduced into the royal tent, he spoke in so low a tone of voice, that he was heard only by the Shah himself, who made him this imperious answer: "Unless the king of Bokara comes himself, my army shall continue its march."—He then presented the ambassador with a thousand gold mohurs, of Hindûstan, together with several costly articles of dress, and told him he might depart.

The king of Turan at first disdained the humiliation of a personal submission, and prepared to defend his country. But his omras, dreading the name, and fearful of their inability to withstand the arms of this mighty conqueror, besought their sovereign to submit in the manner required, rather than risk a battle which, in all human probability, would terminate in the loss of his throne, and the subjugation of his people.—After long deliberation, the king of Turan adopted this prudent but inglorious counsel; and Nadir being apprised of his submission, fixed a day for receiving him. The interview between these monarchs is thus described by Abdul Kûrreem.

"The day being appointed for the interview with the king of Turan, Nadir Shah directed all his officers to appear in their most magnificent attire, in order to impress the unfortunate prince with astonishment and awe. On this occasion, the Shah's two sons were seated, while the omras stood as usual. The king of Turan, attended by a few of his courtiers, came on horseback from the city; but he was obliged to alight before he arrived at the royal quarters, and was conducted on foot to the tent of Nadir Shah, by Tomas Khan. When he entered the tent the Shah's sons stood up and paid him their compliments; whilst Nadir Shah only answered his salutation verbally, without deigning to rise from his throne. The different reception which he gave to Mohammed Shah, the emperor of Hindûstan, may be ascribed to his being awed by the splendour and magnificence of the court of Delhi, or to his not being then so far intoxicated with good fortune as to have forgotten the forms of respect due from one monarch to another. It is even possible that his breast was not yet bereft of every generous sentiment, and that he was touched at once with compassion and respect. After sitting in the Shah's tent for nearly two hours, the king of Turan was conducted to a tent at some little distance. On the third day after the interview, Nadir concluded a matrimonial alliance with the king of Turan, in which he himself married the sister, and his son, Alli Kuli, the daughter of that monarch. After the solemnization of the ceremony, the king of Turan, in token of his entire submission, sent Nadir Shah the diadem which he had himself worn, together with three hundred camels, two hundred horses, and twenty Persian manuscripts, most beautifully written. Nadir returned the diadem, with a message, that he was to consider himself sovereign of of all the country beyond the Oxus. The cattle were sent to the stables; the books were given to Mahâdi Khan. "It appeared to me as if the books were sent to exemplify the following verse of the Koran: '*Those who possess learning, and do*

do not practise what it teaches, resemble asses loaded with books.' These were the only fruits of Nadir Shah's conquest of Turan; in making which he had nothing in view, but to shew the irresistible force of his arms."

Some days after these transactions, Nadir's spies brought him intelligence, that a large army of Turkomans were advancing to attack him, and that some of his soldiers, who had gone to forage in the distant villages, had already been made prisoners. Alarmed at this unexpected circumstance, being then encamped at a distance from Charjoo, where he had left his boats, baggage, and grain, inadequately protected, he hastened thither with his whole army. On the day after his arrival, the Uzbeks, or Turkomans, appeared in great force, under the command of their sovereign Ilbars Khan. Nadir immediately gave them battle, entirely routed them, pursued the fugitives into the heart of Khuarezm, their native country, took Ilbars Khan prisoner, and put him to death.

As Abdulkurreem's account of the conquest of Khuarezm, and the death of its captured monarch, differs materially from that of Mahadee Khan, and more particularly as it serves to illustrate the manners of Nadir Shah, we shall give it in his own words: "Having formed his army into four divisions. Nadir marched from Charjoo. The army moved at the slow rate of 3 farsangs, or twelve miles in nine hours; and so thick was the cloud of dust which surrounded us that you could not distinguish a person close to you but by his voice. Disorders in the eyes was, therefore, common. On our arrival at the fort of Hazarasp, we heard that Ilbars Khan had thrown himself into the castle of Jeiyook, where he intended to wait the fate of the former place. Nadir, on this intelligence, called a council of his most experienced officers, who delivered their respective sentiments on the occasion; upon which he deliberated, and then formed his own resolution. A detachment of 4000 men only was then sent against Jeiyook, which had the desired effect of inducing Ilbars Khan to quit the fort and try his fortune in the field. A desperate battle took place between the Uzbeks and the Persians, in which the latter were nearly defeated, when Nadir come in person to their relief, with 7000 cavalry, and drove the besieged back into the fort with great slaughter. Ilbars Khan was in a few days afterwards constrained to capitulate, and throw himself and family on the mercy of the conqueror.

The day after the surrender of the place, the Shah ordered the captive monarch to collect all the Persian subjects, whom that prince had carried off from Khorasan, in his frequent predatory incursions.

In the course of ten days, seven thousand men and women were assembled in the Persian camp; some of whom were captured in their infancy, and appeared to be about sixty years old. Hence so great an alteration had been produced in their features, by the change of climate and of habits, that they were hardly distinguishable from the natives of Khuarezm. Nadir ordered them a donation of ten rupees each, and I was appointed to distribute the money. They were then sent to their native country; but many of them attached to Khuarezm returned on

the road; and those who proceeded had little reason to rejoice at their change of country.

"Although this expedition had cost Nadir Shah great labour and expense, without the smallest advantage, he was nevertheless elated with his conquest, and gave many magnificent entertainments, in celebration of it, which the captive king and his family were constrained to behold. Though Nadir was very illiterate and tyrannical, yet he attributed all his victories and good fortune to the peculiar favour of heaven; and never failed to offer up a public thanksgiving after every success.

"After the surrender of the Ilbars Khan, Nadir prohibited his soldiers from molesting the inhabitants; but their rapacity was more powerful than their habits of obedience, or even their dread of his displeasure, and they accordingly began to plunder. The instant Nadir heard of their disobedience, he ordered the offenders to be brought before him; and the officers were beheaded in his presence; and the private soldiers dismissed with the loss of their ears and noses. The executioner toiled till sun-set, when he commanded the headless trunks, with their arms, to be carried to the main-guard, and there to be exposed for two days, as an example to others. I was present the whole time, and saw the wonderful hand of God, which employs such instruments for the execution of his divine vengeance. Although not one of the executioners was satisfied with Nadir Shah, yet nobody dared to disobey his commands: a father beheaded his son, and a brother a brother, and yet presumed not to complain. A few days after this execution, he caused the unfortunate Ilbars Khan to be privately strangled."

Having conferred the kingdom of Khuarezm on Mohammed Tahir Khan, a decendant of the famous conqueror Chengiz Khan, he returned to Charjoo. Here he repudiated his new wife, the sister of Abul-fiez-khan, king of Bokara, and sent her back to her brother with a considerable sum of money, a quantity of jewels, and a female elephant. From Charjoo, Nadir returned through the desert, which has been already described, to Merû Shâjan; from whence he proceeded to the strong fort of Kelat, where he deposited the trophies of his conquests. He then visited Meshed, the place of his birth; where he built a city upon the plan of Shahjehanabad, but only about a fourth of its size. This new city he peopled with the captives from Khuarezm, and called it Jieyookabad. Meshed, at the time of Nadirs birth, was an inconsiderable village.

After having laid his plans for the building of the new city, Nadir proceeded on an expedition against the Lekzis, a people who inhabit that part of Dajhistân which is situated on the western shore of the Caspian. In his route through Mazenderan, an unsuccessful attempt was made on his life, which Mirza Mahadi supposes to have been done at the instigation of Aca Mirza, chief of the tribe of Jemni; but Abdulkurreem, with greater probability, attributes it to Rezza Kuli; and the dreadful punishment which was soon after inflicted on that prince proves, that Nadir was fully impressed with a belief of his guilt.

In his march from Ashreff, through the forest, to Tehran, Nadir

Nadir travelled in *Coork*; a mode of travelling in which it is customary for Moslem princes to indulge. *Coork* signifies *prohibition*, and is applied to this custom, because the prince proceeds with his zanana, accompanied only by female minstrels and dancers at the distance of about a mile from his army, and all other persons are prohibited from approaching that moving scene of voluptuous revelry. As Nadir proceeded in this manner along the narrow ways, through the forest of Tehraun, he was suddenly attacked by two men who had concealed themselves in the thicket. One of them fired at him and wounded him in the left hand, when he instantly flung himself from his horse, so that they might suppose he was killed, and desist from further violence. This stratagem succeeded: the assassins, believing they had accomplished their purpose, ran off into the wood, and were no more seen nor heard of. From this day, says Abdulkurreem, Nadir discontinued the custom of travelling in *Coork*. The omras were all in consternation lest suspicion should fall on them; and three days after they seized two Afghans, whom they accused of the crime; but Nadir, after a strict examination, was convinced of their innocence, and dismissed them with a donation of 200 rupees each; at the same time reproving their accusers for their unfounded and unjust suspicions. Some time afterwards it was discovered, that this attempt on his life had been made at the instigation of his eldest son, the prince Rezza Kuli, who was in consequence thrown into prison and deprived of his eyes.

Nadir was cured of his wound by Hakeem Allavee Khan, an eminent physician of Hindûstan, whom he had brought with him from that country, and to whom he had promised his permission to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. This person, by the uncommon skill which he displayed in his profession, added to the most sensible and insinuating manners, acquired much greater influence over the mind of Nadir than any other man at his court. So highly was he favoured by the tyrant, and so great the distinction with which he was treated, that he had admittance into the royal tent on all occasions; "and I have," says Abdulkurreem, "seen the princes, the Shah's sons, standing in the snow, outside of the tent, whilst the Hakeem alone was in company with their father." In order that he might travel with every possible comfort, the Shah sent him his own tukhtrûwan,* and of all the delicacies of the royal table he freely partook. Availing himself of such distinguished kindness, and of the extraordinary confidence which the Shah reposed in his counsel, he would exhort him, with the most perfect freedom, to restrain the capricious impetuosity of his temper, not only for the benefit of his subjects, but for his own peace of mind: "And so great," says Abdul kurreem, "was the effect of the Hakeem's *medical treatment*, that, for a fortnight together, the Shah would not order the discipline of the sick, much less command any one to be deprived of their eyes or life; so that when the attempt was made to assassinate him on the borders of Mazenderan, he did not punish any one until he had

* A travelling throne; on which the eastern princes are carried in a reclining posture.

had coolly and deliberately investigated the whole affair." The Hakeem Allavee Khan, having completed the cure of his wound without putting him under the restraint of regimen, he solicited from the Shah, the fulfilment of his promise, to allow him to proceed to Mecca. Nadir, unwilling to part with him, endeavoured to detain him by unbounded professions of friendship, and by fresh testimonies of kindness; but the Hakeem being himself of an irritable temper, could not bear the delay, and at last broke out in the following exclamation: "To retain a physician against his will cannot *do good*, and may *do harm*." The Shah at last appears to have consented to his departure from more generous motives than what this speech of the Hakeem's might have suggested to him.

After the departure of Allavee Khan, Nadir's own physicians, from fear of offending him, allowed his diseases again to prey on his constitution, and thereby to sour and vex the natural asperity of his mind. Hence he returned to his old habits of cruelty. "Every day," says Abdul-kurreem, "he would order some to be deprived of their eyes and others of life. And at last his cruelty rose to such a pitch that he had resolved to have a general massacre of the Persian troops, by the hands of the Afghans and Uzbecks, in whom alone he now placed confidence: but he was himself murdered the very night preceding the morning on which he had determined to put his bloody purpose into execution." This account is fully admitted and confirmed by Mirza Mahadi himself. Abdul-Kurreem proceeds to relate the particulars of Nadir's assassination on the 8th of June, 1747, near the city of Khojoon, three days journey from Meshed, Mohammed Kuli-Khan Asdemee, a relation of Nadir's, and the commander of his body-guard, with about seventy of the guard, bound themselves by an oath to assassinate the Shah; but when the appointed hour arrived, fifty-seven of them, seized with a panic, refused to assist in the execution of the plot. the other thirteen, however, when the time came, entered the haram, killed the eunuch upon guard, who refused them admittance, and then moved on to the Shah's apartment. The substance of the various accounts is, that they dispatched him with a matchlock ball, with blows and wounds, with swords & knives. It is said, that at first he raged and threatened, & then humbly supplicated for mercy; but neither prevailing, he submitted to his fate. The women with the jewel office, and other valuable effects, having been sent on before to Kelat, escaped the fury and rapine of the assassins. At day break, when the omras assembled to investigate this surprising event, they found the body of Nadir lying on the ground, with the head dissevered from it, and an old woman lamenting over the head. The head was sent to Aly Kuly Khan, his brother's son, who was accused of having formed this conspiracy in order to raise himself to the throne." From all these circumstances, Addul-Kurreem deduces this oriental maxim, "that it is better for kings to repose confidence in their servants than in their nearest relations." Nine days after the murder, Ali Kuly ordered the body to be removed to Meshid, where it was buried, on the 15th day, in the mausoleum which Nadir built for himself.

Abdul-Kurreem sums up his character in the following terms: "To speak

speak truth, Nadir Shah was a brave and experienced soldier, possessed of an acute discriminating understanding, and of great activity, resolution, and foresight. He knew very well how to conquer, and to make himself obeyed; but he was totally ignorant of those true principles of policy, by which a kingdom can alone be prosperously governed: and the fierce impetuosity of his temper, his hardness of heart, and his cruelty, made him universally abhorred and detested.

His age has not been exactly ascertained; but from the appearance of his countenance, the strength of his limbs, and vigour of his faculties, he did not seem to be above fifty. His beard was quite white, and he used to have it dyed black regularly twice a week. Having lost all his double teeth he seldom eat food that required much mastication, and when he did, swallowed it without chewing. His front teeth were all sound and firm. Such is the character of this celebrated conqueror; drawn by one who had the most favourable opportunities of observing it closely, and whose impartiality appears unquestionable.

Abdulkurreem proceeds next to give an account of his departure from Nadir Shah, at Cazvin, in company with the Hakeem Allavee Khan, and of their journey from thence to Mecca. The account of this journey, and of his voyage to Bengal from Mecca, will appear more entertaining to the reader in the author's own narrative.

"I set out from Cazvin along with Allavee Khan, the hakeem and, as Nadir Shah had issued orders to the governors of the provinces through which he passed, to pay him particular attention, we were well accomodated at every stage of our journey.

"From Cazvin to Hamadan, is seven days journey. At the distance of about a farsang from Hamadan is the mountain of Alwend, which for beauty will vie with the mountains of Cashmir; and the pass through it is said to measure twelve farsangs. In the city of Hamadan is the tomb of Sheikh Abu Ali Sina, all in ruins. In the suburbs is the mausoleum called Goombed Alweean, where are interred many of the relations of Meer Syed Aly Hamadany. Under the pavement of the mausoleum are spacious vaults containing the tombs. The descent to those catacombs is so contrived, as to be entirely hidden when the pavement is laid down. During the reigns of the Khalifs of the house of Ommiah, the family of Aly were obliged to conceal their dead, as their furious persecutors would not suffer even the bones of a Syed, to rest in peace. How wonderful is the power of God! the christians regard as a holy relic the hoof of the Messiah's ass; whilst the mohammedans persecute, in this manner, the posterity of their prophet. Here is also shewn a large building, said to be the tomb of Judah, the son of Jacob.

"From Hamadan we proceeded to Tous and Sirkan.

"On the 22d we alighted at a caravanserai, at the foot of the mountain of Beysitoon. It is astonishing to see the apartments, with arched doors, and windows, and the reservoirs that are excavated in this mountain; also the statues of Khusro and Shireen are of workmanship greatly excelling the sculptures that I have seen in the gardens of Dara Seekouh, at Lahoor, and are said to surpass any thing of the kind that is to be found in Constantinople.

"The 25th we arrived at Kermanshahan; the inhabitants of which,

which, are chiefly of the Goordzeng-teh. At the distance of half a farsang from the city, is the famous mountain of Tâk Bustân. Out of the mountain is cut an arch large enough to admit two elephants abreast, in the middle of which, is the statue of Khusro, on horseback, larger than life; and on the roof of the arch, as well as on other parts of the mountain, are carved in relievo, the figures of birds and beasts. From Tâk Bustân, to Madain, which was the capital of Noushirwan, and Khusro, are seven stages. When we had satisfied our curiosity at Kermanshahan, we pursued our journey; and after resting at Chesmeh Aly, and Chesmeh Kember, on the fourth day, reached the village of Gilanick, the extremity of Iran. This village is situated at the foot of a very large mountain, called Allah Akber. The road from Hamadan to Gilanick is very mountainous, and in the winter is covered with snow; but from hence to Bagdad the country is a perfect flat, and the climate so hot, that there are never any falls of snow. At Gilanick, Nadir Shah has built a strong fort, which is well garrisoned. From Gilanick you pass over a desert, through the middle of which runs a river, which is now considered as the boundary between the empires of Turkey and Persia; but, till the time of Nadir Shah, the mountain of Allah Akber was reckoned the limit. During the decline of the Seffevian race, the Turks had encroached as far as Kermanshahan. The first stage is over this desert; our second was Behroze; the third Beldroud; and on the fourth day we arrived at Bagdad. Ahmed Pasha, the governor of Bagdad, sent out a person of rank to conduct us to the city, and, during our stay, we were treated with very great respect and attention.

"The new city of Bagdad is very populous, and so extensive as to contain a great deal of arable land. It is situated on the east side of the river Tigris, and the old city is on the opposite bank. The latter is in a ruinous state, and without any fortifications; but new Bagdad is enclosed with a high wall and bastions, covered with earth, so that cannon cannot make any impression upon the works, the balls sinking into the earth; and the whole is surrounded with a deep ditch. Nadir Shah besieged it eleven months, without being able to take it. The Keblah at Bagdad is rather more to the south than in Hindûstan.

"The palace of Noushirvan, of which some of the walls are still standing, is at the distance of six farsangs from Bagdad, and 555 paces from the river Tigris.

The holy Shrines of Bagdad.

"On the west side of the Tigris, at the distance of half a farsang from the old city, are the tombs of Imam Musa Kazem, and Imam Mohammed Tuckee, whom they call the Kazimain or the two Kazems; and the village has also obtained the same name. These are the two largest tombs in that quarter. Between them and old Bagdad are near a thousand tombs; amongst which, the most remarkable, is that of Sheikh Maaroof Kherkee; which, as well as those of the two Imams, has a large mosque; but the establishment here is much inferior to that for the Kazimain. On the opposite side of the river, at ½ a farsang from the new city, is the shrine of Abu Hanifah Cufee, with a mosque which is well attended;

attended; but those of Juneyd Baghdadee, Sirree Sucknttee, Sheikh Munsoor Aumaree, and Sheikh Daoud Tahiree, are but ill served. Here are also the tombs of Behlole the wise; and of Mansoor Hullaj. I asked the people how there came to be a tomb for Hullaj, who was burnt and his ashes thrown into the Tigris. They said they had heard the same story; and could not give any information about his tomb. There is also a mosque, which was formerly a place of worship, belonging to a Jew, who was converted to the faith, upon Aly lifting up a stone and discovering to him a well; the particulars of which story are to be found in many histories.

Within the new city are many tombs of saints, with mosques and colleges belonging to them. That of Seyd Abdulkader Gilanee, which is very richly endowed, is a very magnificent building; and on the south side of the gate of the Madressah, or college, lies his son Abdurezak. Also the tomb of Sheikh Shahaboddeen Shoorvirdee, amongst whose disciples was the famous Sheikh Sady, is a noble building, and richly endowed.

The Author leaves Bagdad, and proceeds to Kerbela.

After having visited all the principal shrines in Bagdad and its neighbourhood, we set out for Kerbela. Our first stage was to the caravanserai of Shoos, so called from the water of its wells being brackish. Fresh water is brought here for sale. The second stage is the town of Musseeb, on the banks of the Euphrates; and on the same river, at the distance of a farsang, are tombs of the two sons of Moslem Ben Akeer, who were martyred by Harith. They are both buried under one dome, situated in the midst of a jungle. The third day, we arrived at Kerbela, fifteen farsangs from Bagdad.

Kerbela is a very populous city, partly owing to the late oppressive government of Persia, which occasioned great desertions from thence to this place; as well as its convenient situation for trade, since the forming of the canal from the Euphrates. Hassan Pasha, governor of Bagdad, began this noble work, and expended upon it 10,000 tomans, or near two lacks of rupees, but died before it was finished. It was completed by Mirza Ashreff, one of the nobles of Shah Thamas, king of Persia. The environs of the city are finely diversified with groves of palm-trees and delightful gardens. The tomb of Hussein, son of Aly, is within the city; together with that of his son Abdullah; and the vault wherein are buried the other martyrs who fell with them. At the distance of twenty paces from the south window of the tomb of Hussein, is a level spot where he was killed; and on the place where he fell, is an excavation about the size of a grave, which is filled up with earth, brought from the place where his tents were pitched; this is covered with boards, and whoever comes to visit the shrine, pays something to one of the Kedems, for permission to carry away some of the earth, which is universally known by the name of Khâk Kerbela, (Kerbela earth) and has wonderful properties ascribed to it; and amongst others, it is said to have the power of quelling a storm at sea, upon flinging it against the wind. In the city are also the tomb and mosque of Abbass Aly, another son of Aly, but not by Fatemah; and the people here believe,

that

that whoever swears falsely at this tomb, is immediately afflicted with some dire misfortune. At the distance of a farsang from the city is the tomb of Hour, the martyr. Close to him lies the body of his mother, who having endeavoured to dissuade him from joining Hussein, it is the custom for every one who visits his tomb, to throw a stone at that of his mother, by which means the tomb has been entirely destroyed, and nothing remains but the pile of stones, which is daily increasing. From Kerbela to Nejeff Ashreff through the desert, where there is no water, is twelve farsangs: and by the city of Huhleh, the route which we pursued, is sixteen farsangs, viz. from Kerbela to Huhleh, 7; to Zulkefel, 5; to Nejeff, 4.

Huhleh is a populous city on the banks of the Euphrates. On the same river, at the distance of half a farsang from Huhleh, are the tombs of Job and his faithful wife, who attended him during all his misfortunes. Near to the tombs is the spring in which he cleansed himself; the water of which is remarkably fine, and it is said to be a sure remedy for the most obstinate disorders. The tomb of Job is small, and now very much neglected for want of a proper endowment. After crossing two plains from this city, you come to the tomb of Shoaib (Jethro). Near the altar in the mosque of Jethro, as well as in many other mosques that I have seen in the Turkish empire, there are tombs which is expressly contrary to the Hadis: "You shall not bury your dead in the mosques." And moreover as these mosques have not the true Keblah, but look towards Jerusalem, I conjecture that they were originally Christian churches or monasteries, which after the Mohammedan conquest were converted into mosques. This is, however, merely a supposition of my own, not supported by any authority. Before we arrived at Huhleh, we had heard from the country people of the shaking Minareh at the mosque of Jethro, and when we arrived there, were greatly astonished to find the report true. This Minareh is situated in the court yard of the mosque, and is of such a breadth, as to allow of a stair-case above two yards wide. When you arrive at the summit of the Minareh, you are to place a ball on the top under your arm, and cry out aloud, "Oh Minareh, for the love of Abbass Aly, shake." As I am always inquisitive after every thing that is curious, I ascended the Minareh, with several others, and we all did as above directed, but the Minareh stood as firm as a rock. I then desired the Kadem of the mosque to try his skill, and upon his laying hold of it, and crying out, the top of the Minareh shook in such a manner, that we all clung fast for fear of being thrown off. The Hakeem Bashy, who was standing below, was highly diverted with the sight. We were utterly at a loss to detect the trick, although we made the Kadem repeat it several times.

From Huhleh we went to Zulkefel, where is the tomb of that prophet, and those of his four successors; magnificent monuments well worth seeing. You descend to tombs by four flights of steps, and it is there so dark that you can scarcely distinguish objects.

From Huhleh we proceeded to Nejeff Ashreff. This city is not so populous as Kerbela, on account of its distance from the river; and the country about it is ill cultivated. It is very unsafe to dwell without-

side

side the city, because the wild Arabs frequently infest the country to the very walls of Nejeff. The mausoleum of Aly, in the middle of the city, is a most magnificent structure, and the shrine is inlaid with precious stones. Whilst we were here, Nadir Shah sent his Zirgir Bashy, or chief goldsmith, to cover the domes of the mausoleums of Hussein, at Kerbela, and this of Aly, with copper spread with gold, like that of Imam Mousa Reza, at Meshed. In the city of Dehly, the dome of the mosque of Mozuffer Khan Rosheneddowlah is gilt, but in a more superficial manner than these; for I had frequent opportunities of observing the work, and saw that the plates of gold were of a considerable degree of thickness. Great sums of money have been expended in digging a canal from Nejeff to the Euphrates; and they had actually cut to the distance of three farsangs from Nejeff, when the death of Nadir Shah put an end to the undertaking. The length of the canal from the city to the Euphrates would have been thirty-five farsangs, and it was intended that those parts of the banks which were rocky, should have been strengthened with stone and mortar; and where the soil was sandy, with copper and lead. The people of this city say, that the bones of Adam and Noah are interred by the side of the tomb of Aly, but there is no vestige of such monuments. When Cufah was the capital of the Khalifat, Nejeff was one of it dependencies. The grandeur of ancient Cufah is celebrated by historians; but as a punishment for the wickedness of its inhabitants, there is not at present the smallest remains of magnificence, excepting the mosque wherein Aly received the wound of which he died. From this mosque to his tomb is the distance of a farsang. Over the altar of the mosque is written, in broad characters, in the Arabic language, "This is the place where Aly, the son of Abutaleb, was murdered; may the peace of God be upon him." They pretend that this mosque was founded by the patriarch Noah; but it appears to me to have been originally an idolatrous temple. The west wall, which the Mahommedans had covered with mortar, has, through length of time, and by being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, become bare in several places; where you may plainly discover figures cut in stone, and by close examination, others may be traced under the plaster. This is the only wall of the old building remaining, the others being of modern construction. Besides the wickedness of the inhabitants of Cufah, which was one cause of the decay of their city, the Khalif Mansoor having built Bagdad, made it his capital, and Cufah and Madain were deserted; and to this day Bagdad is the largest city in the Arabian Irak.

From Bagdad to Medina is 180 farsangs through the desert, which Zobiedeh, the wife of Harun al Rashid, made passable, by ordering a wall to be built all the way, and wells to be dug at proper distances. To Mecca by the same route is 230 farsangs.

The route of the Caravan from Bagdad to Mecca.

The nearest road from Bagdad to Mecca is across the desert by the wall of Zobiedeh. The intention in building this wall was not merely that blind people might be able thereby to find their way to Mecca; but it was also necessary to mark the road for the Caravan; for the sands shift so frequently, that no path can be traced thereon. However

ever, on acount of the wars in which the wild Arabs are at present engaged amongst themselves, as well as their disagreement with Ahmed Pasha, he advised us not to think of going that road, as it would be extremely dangerous. We followed his advice, and determined to take the route of Aleppo and Damascus.

Previous to giving an account of our journey, I shall insert a list of the stages from Bagdad to Mecca, reckoning by hours, as is the custom throughout the Turkish empire. The hour and farsang will be found to be the same thing, because in these calculations an astronomical hour, is the distance that a good camel, when loaded, will travel in that space of time, which will be found to be a farsang, or two-and-a-half coss of Hindûstan. Many Turks carry European watches in their pockets, and thereby easily calculate the stages of their journey.

It is necessary to observe, that the stages against which I have written the word *aesolated*, although uninhabited, have springs of water. At these places the travellers strike a light with a flint and steel, and kindle fire to dress their victuals. Where I have remarked that there is no water, those places are not only uninhabited, but the Caravan is obliged to carry water thither. The places opposite to which I have set no remark, are well inhabited. This list of roads I obtained, with much difficulty, from an experienced Meer Haaj, and several old camel drivers; and having a European watch in my pocket, I compared the stages with it, and found the account perfectly correct.

	Hours.	
From Bagdad to Nekjeh	5	
To Ribath Messiah..	6	
To Keraeth.....	3	
To the river Mareen	4	
To Kebeeree.....	6	
To the bridge of Banoo.....	7	
To Thawa.....	7	
To the Kerkook	7	
To Altan Kobera....	7	
To Belad Hyder....	7	
To Absirb.....	6	
To Kerakosh.....	4	
To Moussel.....	4	
To Khaneh Khrab..	4	desolated.
To Kosel Kobera....	6	do.
To Dumeeleh.....	9	do.
To Jerakheh.....	7	do.
To the town of Nessibeen.....	7	do.
To Keraweh.....	6	do.
To Fej Hissar.....	6	do.
To Hillalee.....	7	do.
To Chah Abbass	9	do.
To Aterbee.....	7	do.
To Jerechan.....	5	
To the city of Ofeh..	5	
To Char Musluck..	8	
To the town of Birjeek.....	10	
To Ahel hesskee....	10	
To Bab ul Abiyeh..	8	
To the city of Heleb (Aleppo).....	6	
To Khan Toomân..	3	
To Morakib.....	9	
To Muck Sera.....	6	
To Khan Sheikhan..	7	
To the town of Hummee.....	7	
To the town of Hemse, (Emessa)	10	
To Hussneh.....	9	
To Musk.....	12	
To Kateefeeh.....	9	
To Demesk (Damascus)	12	
To Zenoon, commonly called Khan Turkan.....	12	

To

	Hours.	
To Vullee.....	8	
To Mussecret.....	8	
To Mefruck.....	10	no water.
To Ain Zerkeh....	15	
To Belaih.....	12	no water.
To the castle of Kitran.....	12	
To Ain ul Hussee..	13	
To Asereh.....	14	
To the castle of Maan.....	6	
To Tehr ul Akebeh	18	
To the castle of Huckman.....	12	
To the castle of Zat ul Hûj.....	8	
To Kao ul Saar.....	13	
To the castle of betook.....	6	
To Tehr ul Aar....	18	do.
To Hyder Kelasee..	6	
To Birkeh Moazem	18	
To Dar ul Humra..	18	do.
To the castle of Ala	19	
To the Beer ul Ghenem, (well of the sheep).....	5	
To the Beer ul Jedied, (the new well)....	18	
To the castle of Hendseeyeh	18	
To Mujlisseen.....	12	
To Beer ul Nisf....	8	
To the city of Medina	10	
To the mosque of Shejereh.....	9	
To Kouboorus Shoada, (the tombs of the Martyrs)	14	
To Hudeed.....	13	
To Bedre Hunain..	14	
To Mutta ul Miemoon.....	15	
To Rabbia	19	
To Kedeedeh.....	14	
To Wadee Asfan..	12	
To Wadee Fatimeh	12	
To Mecca.....	5	

So that from Bagdad to Mecca, are 718 hours or farsangs, equal to 1,795 Hindûstanee coses, reckôning the farsang to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ coses. [This makes 3,590 English miles.]

Some particulars of the Author's Journey from Bagdad to Aleppo and Damascus.

From Bagdad we passed through the village of Nekjeh to the city Sermen Rai, commonly called Samerah. Here we visited the shrines of Imam Aly Nuckee, and Imam Hassan Askeree; who are both buried in their own houses; which are most magnificent buildings. The Kadems and all the attendants at these two shrines are very rapacious, and extort offerings from the pilgrims. The place where the Schiites believe that Imam Mahdee lies concealed, is in the corner of a vault at Samerah. After travelling the intermediate stages mentioned in the route, we arrived at the city of Kerkooh, which in ancient books is mentioned as part of Chaldea. Here we saw the tombs of the prophets Daniel and Ezra; both under one dome. Moussul is a large city, situated on the Tigris, and where is shewn the tomb of the prophet Gerjus (St. George) outside the city, is the monument of the prophet Jonas; both are large and magnificent buildings. After much enquiry, I learnt that these monuments were erected by order of Timur, when he conquered this country. Between Kerkooh and Moussul are very high mountains, which you leave on the left hand. The inhabitants of these mountains believe in two Gods, one the bestower of good, and the other the inflicter of evil. If any one should repeat from the Koran, "I take refuge with God, from Satan the accursed," they would stone him to death.

To

The village of Abzird, mentioned in the route, is inhabited by this detestable race. They do not allow circumcision, and expose their nakedness. The river which runs by this village, is very difficult to ford without these guides; and they make the caravans pay very handsomely for assisting them in crossing over with the camels. They are great robbers, as we had heard before we arrived at Moussul; and whilst we were there, we saw many instances of their depredations upon the poor inhabitants of that neighbourhood. On account of the recommendation which we brought from Ahmed Pasha, and the dread of Nadir Shah, whose protection we were known to be under, we were well entertained by the governors of all the places thro' which we passed, and met with no molestation upon the road; but many of the poor people belonging to the caravan were pillaged. We remained six days at Moussul, and then pursued our journey with the caravan.

Orfeh is a populous city, and has a well-cultivated territory dependent upon it. In the neighbourhood of the city they show you the place where Abraham, by the command of Nimrod, was thrown into the fiery furnace, at the foot of the mountain where the machine from which he was flung was constructed and of which they pretend to point out some vestige to this day. Over the spring, which is said to have issued from the midst of the fire, a mosque is erected, with a large reservoir on the outside, into which the water runs; and in it are great numbers of fish, which will eat out of your hand, but no one is allowed to catch them. Adjoining to this mosque is the most beautiful garden I have ever seen in any part of the world. The city of Nimrod lay on the farther side of the mountain; but as a punishment for the wickedness of its inhabitants, it was desolated, and the road was changed to this side.

Between Moussul and Orfeh, opposite to Fej, mentioned in the route, is the castle of Mardeen, so celebrated in history. The governor having invited the Hakeem Bashy to an entertainment, I accompanied him; and we enjoyed a most delightful prospect from the top of the mountain. Timur was obliged to abandon the siege of this place, and with good reason, for a single man placed at the summit, by rolling down pieces of the rock, might defend the place against ten thousand assailants; so that it is absolutely impregnable.

Berjeek is a town pleasantly situated on the Euphrates, and well inhabited. Shah Ismail extended his conquests to this place. Nadir Shah carried his arms as far as Diarbekr, which is opposite to Chah Abbass, mentioned in the route; and Timur conquered the whole Turkish empire. But Timur, and Shah Ismale, commanded armies by whom they were beloved; whilst Nadir Shah is hated by his soldiers, of which I have already given some instances; so that his successes are the more astonishing.

On the first of Shawal we arrived at Aleppo. The river at Aleppo is very beautiful, the bazars are extensive, and the shops well disposed; no filth is suffered to lie in any of the streets or lanes. The people are handsome and well-dressed, so that there appears an uncommon degree of elegance amongst every class of people. The shrine of the prophet Yahia (John the Baptist) is near the great mosque in the city of Aleppo. The looking-glasses, which in Hindûstan are called after this city, are not the manufacture of this place,

but are brought hither from Europe, the same as it is with the Myrabolans of Cabul, which recals to my mind the following story. When I was at Bokhara, with Mirza Ibrahim Isfahany, whom Nardir Shah appointed to entertain Abulfiez Khan, the king of Turan, I had frequent opportunities of conversing with that monarch, who was very inquisitive about the geography of Hindûstan, and its natural productions; and once, when I was speaking of the fruits of Hindûstan, I observed that although the plumbs of Bokhara were universally famous, I had not yet been able to procure any there, that were equal to those I had tasted in Khorasan. He said, "This is like your famed Myrabolans of Cabul, where there is not a tree of that kind: in Bokhara, indeed, there are plumb trees, but not one that bears good fruit." The people of Aleppo, besides the engaging splendor of their appearance, are remarkably affable and courteous. The following proverb is in use throughout the east. The people of Aleppo are splendid; those of Syria are sordid; the Egyptians are thieves, and the Hindûstanees are the favourites of God. The environs of Aleppo contain nothing extraordinary. The pilgrims assemble, from all quarters, at Aleppo, and go in large bodies to Mecca with the Kafelah or caravan.

Hummee, and Hemse, are both populous towns, and the inhabitants are so remarkably beautiful that the following story is told of their origin. When Nimrod had formed the design of planting a garden, that should vie with the heavenly paradise, he ordered the most beautiful persons to be collected together, from all parts, to represent the celestial Hours and Ghilmans; but dying before he could carry his plan into execution, these beauties of both sexes settled in these two towns; God knows the truth! Hummee is situated on the declivity of a mountain, to which the water is carried up from the river by an engine, said to have been invented by some great philosopher.

From the time we left Hemse till we reached Demeshk (Damascus,) it snowed frequently, and the air was very cold. The ancient name of this city is Demeshk, as well as all the territory of Syria, but now the country is more commonly called Sham, and the city Sham Shereef. The reason seems to be, that a new city called Sham was built near Demeshk, whose name in the course of time, has superseded the other. The mosque of Beni Ommiah is in the city of Demeshk, and is a very stupendous fabrick. The monument of the prophet Zekeriah is situated near it. The bazars of Damascus are more extensive, but neither arranged with such skill, nor are the shops so well furnished as those of Aleppo. Every house has a water course. The city is ornamented with delightful gardens, the trees of which bear an uncommon load of fruit. The olive tree flourishes in all the adjacent country. Jerusalem is only ten days journey from Damascus, but the near approach of the departure of the caravan for Mecca, would not permit me to make an excursion to that place.

From Bagdad to Damascus, we travelled north, and from thence to Mecca; our course was south, passing over the desert where Zobiedeh built the wall already mentioned. The people of Bagdad pray with their faces towards the west, and in Damascus the south is their Keblah.

Con-

Continuation of the Author's Journey through the desert to Medina.

In the month of Shawal the pilgrims assemble in the city of Damascus, and the Pasha of Damascus is always appointed by the edict of the emperor of Turkey, Meer Haaj, or conductor of the caravan of Mecca. Without a considerable escort, it would be impossible to pass the desert; and even when the caravan is strongly guarded, and the pilgrims are very numerous, the wild Arabs hang in such a manner upon their march, that if any straggle from the caravan, they are sure to be plundered. Another advantage from the appointment of the Meer Haaj is, that by obliging every one to pay implicit obedience to the regulations for marching and halting, the confusion is prevented, which would otherwise be unavoidable amongst so large a body without a head. The following are some of the regulations for the caravan. Every one has his station assigned him in the line of march, which he must preserve during the whole journey. The people of Iran, and their camels, always form the rear. When the caravan halts, a particular spot is assigned for every string of camels, and where the master of them is allowed to pitch his tent. No one is suffered to infringe any of these regulations. When the stages are very long, the caravan travels day and night; stopping an hour at each of the five stated times of prayer, when the camels are allowed to lie down with their burthens upon their backs: and at midnight they halt in like manner another hour. In order that those in the rear may know at night when the caravan is going to halt, the Meer Haaj lets off a rocket. This nightly halt is called Awafee. The troops of the Meer Haaj guard the caravan on all sides; and the reason why he acts with such vigilance is, that if he conducts the caravan in safety, to and from Mecca for seven years successively, the emperor promotes him to the office of Grand Vizir: and therefore particular care is observed in appointing to the government of Sham, a person duly qualified to fill the Vizarut, the highest office in the Turkish and every Mussulman empire.

When the caravan arrives at Musseeret, the third stage from Damascus, they purchase necessaries for passing the desert, which the wild Arabs bring to that place for sale: after having bought what they want, they pursue their march. The stages of this journey are longer than what are travelled in any other country, insomuch, that the camels of Syria, which are larger and more powerful than those of any other place, are fatigued almost to death. At the same time, the zeal of the pilgrims who go all the way on foot, keeps up their spirits, and they perform the journey with surprising ease and alacrity.

We travelled, as mentioned in the route, till we came to the pass in the mountains, where the tribe of Thimud hamstringed the camel of the prophet Salah. Here the caravan discharge fire arms, beat their drums, and shouting and clapping their hands make a most astonishing noise; and the camel-drivers pretend that if they did not do this, their beasts would expire from hearing the lamentations of Salah's camel. In the neighbourhood of this city are seen the ruins of a great city, said to have been turned upside down, at the command of God, in punishment of the disobedience of this tribe to the word of his prophet. And here are

also said to be the caves which they made in the mountains, to shelter themselves from the divine vengeance.

The castle of Ala is situated in these mountains. In its vicinity is the castle of Khyber, which was conquered by Alij. Here are still many Jews and Christians, who believe that nothing can be more pleasing to God than the death of the pilgrims of Mecca, and for the attainment of any particular object, they make vows to murder them. Notwithstanding the Meer Haaj took every precaution in his power to protect the caravan, these assassins of Khyber robbed three of our pilgrims, and shot them with pistols. The Meer Haaj wanted to assault the place, and revenge the death of our unfortunate companions; but was dissuaded from the enterprize, by the interposition of the principal people of the caravan, who represented to him, that in case of delay, the season for the performance of the pilgrimage would elapse before we could reach Mecca.

The journey across the desert is exceedingly fatiguing, on account of the great length of the stages; and the travelling charges run very high: yet this part of the way is not without its delights, for the number of links which are along with the caravan, every camel having one, form a beautiful illumination; and the songs of the camel-drivers, called hooddee, enliven the pilgrims and enchant the camels. After all, the fatigue would be supportable, were it not for the continual dread of the wild Arabs. If I were to relate all the stories that I have heard of these fellows, I should swell my narrative to a large volume, and those who have never had an opportunity of seeing their tricks, would suppose me to be deceiving them with fictious tales. I shall therefore content myself with meutioning only two or three of their feats, that are most commonly practised. During the night, when from the fatigues of the day the greatest part of the caravan are asleep upon their camels, half a dozen of wild Arabs will get on each side of a beast that is richly laden. It is necessary to observe, that in loading the camels, all the merchandize is packed on one side, and the provisions for the journey on the other. Whilst some of these thieves are ripping open the bottom of the merchandize pack, and taking out the goods, others support the opposite side with the provisions, to prevent its slipping off, and waking the rider, who would alarm the caravan; but the instant they have taken out all the goods, they run off, when the camel, frightened at the sudden fall of his rider, and the remainder of the load, runs about in a rage, pulling the string to get loose from his companions; and frequently in the scuffle the poor man is trodden to death.* The swiftness of these Arabs is astonishing, of which I shall give two instances. In the plain of Arafat, at noon, Hajee Mohammed Cazviny had pulled off his clothes to bathe, and whilst he was desiring Aka Aly to take charge of his Kezlebash girdle, in which were 300 gold mohurs, an Arab snatched it out of his hand, and although the rogue was instantly pursued by horsemen, he made his escape. Another day, Mehdy Beg Shirazy,

* A string consists of three camels; on the first is the shooterban, or driver; the second carries the merchant; and on the third is this servant with merchandize and provisions.

was performing his ablutions, when an Arab came behind him, and seizing the ewer, flew away with it like an arrow.

In the desert of Khyber, Mirza Mohammed Yacoub died of a consumption; and we buried him in the sand.

From Ala we proceeded, as mentioned in the route, till we reached Medina; where we paid our devotion at the shrine of the holy prophet, and other sacred tombs in that neighbourhood. When we had performed all the usual ceremonies at Medina, the caravan proceeded; and on the 6th of Zulhejeh we arrived at Mecca.

When I had completed my pilgrimage, I visited the most remarkable places in and about Mecca. At present the pavement round the mosque, as well as the place where the prophet was born, and the Mejed ul Gin, are considerably below the level of the city: probably this is the original level, and the city may have been raised by the accumulation of rubbish from delapidated buildings: I have made this observation in several other places of antiquity. The women of Mecca wear green apples about their necks, and think them very ornamental. Masound, the present Shereef, or governor of Mecca, is a man highly respected and beloved by all ranks of people; and the pilgrims in particular, have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct.

The Author embarks on board a ship at Jeddēh, bound to Hoogly, in Bengal.

On the 1st of Rebby ul Awwel, A. H. 1155, (or the 24th of April 1742,) after staying three months at Mecca, I departed from that place to the port of Jeddeh, which is two days journey. At a short distance from the town of Jeddeh, is the place where Eve is said to be interred. The grave, which resembles a flower-bed, measures 127 of my paces. On the middle of the grave, a small dome is erected, and the ends are enclosed with wooden pales. The governor of Jeddeh is appointed by the emperor of Constantinople; who also nominates the Shereef of Mecca; but he is always a descendant of the ancient Shereefs, who have been for the most part of the tribe of Beni Hassan. If a man quarrels with another, and calls him a bastard, he is cited before the Shereef and punished; because many of the principal persons of Mecca are born of concubines. The Europeans have a factory at Jeddeh; but the Shereef will not permit any one of them to go to Mecca.

After remaining a month at Jeddeh, I embarked on board a ship commanded by an European captain, that was bound to Bengal.

We staid fifteen days at the port of Mokha, to take in water and provisions, as well as to traffic. Mokha is dependent upon Yemen, the Prince of which territory is called the Imam of Yemen, and Sanaa is his capital. The people of Yemen are chiefly of the sect of Zyed. Here are the tombs of Sheikh Osman Shadely, and Sheikh Abul Hassan Shadely. The author of the *Nefehât ul Uns* asserts, that all the wells in this country were brackish before these holy men were interred there; since when the water is perfectly sweet. It was now the month of June, when grapes, mangoes, and peaches, are common in the markets. Some of the houses are three, and others four stories high; and the house of the governor, whom they style Dowlah, consists of six stories.

When

When the captain had transacted his business at Mokha, we embarked and set sail; and passing the island of Secotorah, famous for its aloes, came into the main ocean. It is said to be unfathomable, and which is the reason that no fish are to be found there. After twenty days sailing, when we had crossed the ocean, we saw a snake, at which the captain and his officers thanked God, it being a sign of our near approach to land. Three days after this we discovered, on our left side, Ceylon, famous for cinnamon. This is a very large island, and its mountains abound with springs of fresh water. It is now in the possession of the Europeans. We saw Ceylon four days, and on the fifth it disappeared.

Four days after losing sight of Ceylon, we arrived at Pondicherry, a French settlement on the coast, near Arcot. They obtained the Emperor's permission to erect a factory and warehouses, merely to carry on trade, instead of which they have built a large city on the sea-shore. We remained here twenty days to refresh our crew and carry on some trade. We then set sail for Cheenaputten, (or Madras) in its neighbourhood, and where ships touch, on account of its being a very flourishing place. Through the negligence of the officers of the ship, and the night being dark, we got about four coss beyond it before morning, and the wind proving unfavorable, the ship which with a fair wind will sail one hundred and fifty coss in twenty-four hours, was above eight days in gaining the port, which we had missed by so inconsiderable a distance. On the ninth day, after leaving Pondicherry, the wind coming fair, we arrived at Madras in an instant. The English have long possessed this settlement on the coast of Arcot. Here they live entirely after their own manners and customs. The women of all ranks appear in public, and go about wherever they please, the same as the men. After finishing our business at Madras, we weighed anchor and set sail for Hooghly.

God having hitherto granted us fair weather, I was not aware of the danger of a sea voyage. But when we approached Balasore, which is at all times considered as a perilous navigation, we had such a violent storm, that it called to my remembrance the old saying, "That no wise man will make two voyages to sea; for in the first he will experience sufficient danger to deter him from exposing himself to a second adventure." From the violence of the storm, the waves dashed against the ship with such force, that she sprang a-leak, and the captain and his officers had resolved to abandon their property, and escape in the boat at night, without informing the crew of their intention. But the Almighty, for the sake of the few righteous persons who were on board, spared the lives of the rest. The storm ceased, and the wind proved favourable, as it is promised in the divine book, "After difficulty cometh ease: and whosoever placeth his confidence on the Lord, he will deliver him from out of his distress."

After escaping the perils above described, we arrived at a channel, where, if the ship's course inclines too much to the left, she will strike upon a hard sand, and most probably perish. The officers are particularly careful when they come to this part of the river; and on account of the many losses that have here been sustained by European and native merchants, marks are

placed on the water, to direct the vessel what course to follow, by pointing out the places to be avoided: the mark is a wooden float, called buoy, resembling a wine vessel, which the Europeans call a pipe. Upon enquiry, I was informed, that it is fastened by a rope to an anchor sunk in the bottom of the river, and the rope being covered with tar, the same preparation that is spread over the bottoms of ships, is not easily injured by the water. From Balasore to Hooghly, you see about twenty of these floats. Providentially we had now a fair wind; and through God's mercy, arrived safe at the port of Hooghly, in Bengal.

Here Abdul Kurreem concludes the account of his Travels. The remaining part of his Memoirs relates exclusively to the temporary History of Hindûstan, in which, he is not always correct, and on which, where he is accurate, he throws not any additional light.

Two Letters from LEWIS FERDINAND SMITH, *Esq. late an Officer in the service of* DOWLAT RAO SCINDEAH, *containing an Account of the Life and Character of General* DE BOIGNE, *formerly a General in the service of that Prince.*

In the 5th volume of the Register, *(Characters,* p. 63.) will be found, a summary of the principal services of this Officer, who made so conspicuous a figure in Hindûstan, and who formed that army, which, in the Mahratta war of 1803, was totally defeated and destroyed by the British forces under Lord Lake. That summary was chiefly written from the Editor's own knowledge, and is correct as far as it goes. But he considers the biography of such a person, sufficiently interesting to justify his insertion of this detailed account, with which he has been favoured by his intelligent correspondent, Mr. Smith.

Agra, Dec. 20, 1796.

My Dear Sir,

General Bennoit De Boigne is certainly a very singular character. He was by birth a Savoyard, of parents who were reputed respectable and poor. His first career was in the service of his prince; fond of novelty, and animated with a restless ambition, he changed the poor prospects of a Sardinian officer for the splendid views offered by France, and entered into her Irish brigades as an ensign; this was an harbinger of his subsequent conduct; the humble life, and the sterile prospects of a Sardinian officer, were ill calculated for De Boigne's mind, which was ever looking forward. I have never heard what induced him quit the French service; but I imagine it was no unworthy motive, as he had enemies alert enough, and sufficiently willing to propagate every tale, and exaggerate every anecdote which could militate against his character; could he have been censured, many voices would have vociferated his condemnation. The next event in his diversified life was, his being appointed an ensign in the Russian army, serving against the Turks. In an action on the frontiers of Turkey, a small party to which he was attached, was

was cut off nearly to a man, and De Boigne was taken prisoner; he was led to Constantinople, and sold as a slave for fifty dollars! At the conclusion of the war, he was redeemed by his parents, went to Petersburgh, and had the honour to be introduced to the Empress. Some superstitious retailers of anecdotes say, that her Majesty then prophesied his future rise, by remarking, that he was born to be a great man; perhaps, like most prophecies, it was pronounced after the event, or an unpremeditated observation distorted to suit the circumstance. At Petersburgh, he was admitted to the acquaintance of lord Macartney, the then English ambassador, and received as a reward for his slavery, the rank of a lieutenant. From Petersburgh he was detached to some Russian post near the Archipelago, and he was so fortunate as to accompany lord Percy, with a Russian escort, in a tour which his lordship made through the Grecian islands. This was the beginning of De Boigne's future success, and led to those scenes in which he has been so conspicuous and so brilliant an actor. De Boigne formed no idea of his intimacy with his lordship adequate to his success; he passed over it as a trivially fortunate circumstance, and lord Percy, in giving him a letter of recommedation to lord Macartney, the governor of Madras, and one to Mr. Hastings, of Bengal, little imagined he should raise the subaltern who commanded his guard, to the subduer of kingdoms equal to Britain! It is probable from the circumstance of De Boigne's procuring letters of recommendation for India, that he, even at this early period of his ambitious career, had formed the idea of visiting this continent of wealth and adventurous speculation: for his life has been a series of ambitious plans; his mind was ever viewing the splendid heights of fortune, and every step he ascended, operated as an incentive to proceed with bold perseverance. Shortly after this fortuitous circumstance, I believe he went once more to Petersburgh, and proposed, through the Russian minister, to the Empress, the execution of a voyage to India, and a circuit through Cashmir, Tartary, and the borders of the Caspian, to Russia. Catharine, who ever relished and encouraged adventurous travellers, approved of the scheme, and De Boigne received the commission of a captain previous to his departure. On his arrival at Madras, in 1780, he enlisted in the Nawab of Arcot's service, under the controul and countenance of the Company, as an ensign. This is a part of his conduct for which I can assign no reasonable motive, from the general tenor of his life and his plans, except as a veil to conceal his future schemes. However, he soon quitted a situation so ill adapted to his mind, not, as some have imagined, by the decision of a court-martial. It is true that a court-martial was held on him, for taking some improper liberties with an officer's wife; but he was honourably acquitted: Of this I have been assured by captain Harvey, who was one of the members of the court. De Boigne often said, that a progressive service held out no enticing prospect to his mind. From Madras he came to Calcutta in 1782, and was cordially received by Mr. Hastings, who paid every attention to lord Percy's recommendation. De Boigne declared the plan of his intended tour to the governor, concealing the personage for whom it was undertaken,

taken, and Mr. Hastings to promote his views, gave him a strong letter to the nawab of Lucknow and the Resident. De Boigne, on his arrival at Lucknow, was introduced to the Nawab, and received a khelat which he sold for 4,000 rupees; also, as an encouragement to his intended travels, a bill of exchange on Cashmir for 6,000 rupees. With this inconsiderable sum he purchased some arms, clothes, &c. came to Agra, and entered into the rajah of Jeypoor's service, on 2,000 rupees a month. Intelligence of this transaction being sent to Calcutta, De Boigne was ordered down by Mr. Hastings. Though he was not liable to the Governor's orders, and consequently might have disobeyed them, yet to ingratiate himself still more with Mr. Hastings, he went without hesitation to Calcutta, exculpated himself of some invidious charges, and was once more permitted to proceed to Lucknow. Having realised some money, his avarice triumphed over his ambition, and he set up in the cloth trade at that place, and was very successful. He might have continued the pursuit of commerce with ease and prosperity, but his mind then formed those vast projects which were afterwards realised. He came to Agra in 1784, and to evince his military talents to the princes of India, he proposed a plan of defence to the unfortunate Rana of Ghode, who was then closely besieged by Madajee Scindeah in his fort. De Boigne offered to the Rana a proposition, by which he could extricate himself from his difficulties and distress, and defeat the hostile operations of his enemy; that if the Rana would send him a sum of money, he would raise 1,000 men at Agra, 1,000 at Jeypore, 2,000 at Delhi, and 1,000 near Ghode; and that these troops should meet, with all imaginable secresy and precaution, at an appointed time and place, on the borders of the Rana's territories, attack Scindeah in the rear, and make a diversion to enable the fort of Ghode to be relieved. The raising of men at different places, obviated many chances of discovery, and the plan would probably have been successful, had not the correspondence between the Rana and De Boigne been intercepted by Scindeah. What De Boigne then considered as a disappointment, turned out the most fortunate circumstance in his plans; for Scindeah formed so high an opinion of his military talents, his resolution, and his intrepidity from the intercepted plan to succour Ghode, that he consulted Mr. Anderson, the English Resident at his Court, to take him into his service. De Boigne had good recommendations to Mr. Anderson, who sent for him, introduced him to Scindeah, and procured for him the command of two regular battalions, to be raised by himself, and disciplined according to European tactics. Such are the leading circumstances which gave De Boigne a footing in the Mahratta dominions. You will perceive that fortune conspired, with De Boigne's talents and perseverance, to open to his view the magnificent scenes in which he was soon to be a conspicuous and important actor. I will in my next pursue the narrative, and now remain, your's very truly,

LEWIS F. SMITH.

January 2, 1797.

My dear Sir,

I have already conducted general De Boigne from Savoy to the Mahratta Empire, through an irregular

regular and diversified path, with various success. The scene is now to be fixed, and only variegated with rapid triumphs in the field, prosperity in the cabinet, and the perspective adorned with all the charms of a splendid fortune. To trace his progress from the command of two battalions with Appakundo Rao, a Mahratta Chief under Madajee Scindeah, to the General of an army of 20,000 men would be too diffusive for my limitted plan. I shall just notice the principle battles he gained, which confirmed the confidence and good intentions of Scindeah, and cleared the way for the ambitious hopes of De Boigne. After long and attentive experience, Scindeah was persuaded that by regular troops alone, commanded by Europeans, he could vanquish his enemies, and subdue and retain the still extensive territories of the delapidated empire of the race of Timur. He had seen the surprising effects of two battalions, led by a De Boigne, in the memorable battles of Lallsort, Chaksana, and Agra, from 1784 to 1789, where large armies fled before their grape and their bayonet; and Scindeah easily adopted the proposal to augment them to eight battalions, and then to sixteen,* with a train of eighty pieces of cannon: an efficient force adequate to the conquest of any native prince in India. The territorial avidity of Scindeah, concurring with the talents and success of De Boigne, formed the army which he now commands, and which is the largest and best-regulated in the European mode that has ever, under the orders of an Eastern prince, traversed the plains of Hindûstan; and Scindeah was not disappointed. The first considerable service in which it was employed was important to him, and glorious to De Boigne; this was the famous battle of Mairta in 1790. De Boigne had only eight battalions in the field, consisting of 700 men each, and he was opposed by a multitude of Rattores, a race of Rajpoots celebrated for their savage bravery. To ascertain their numbers is difficult from the exaggeration and uncertainty of oriental intelligence; but report says, forty thousand. De Boigne gained the day, after an obstinate struggle, and took 30 pieces of cannon. The enemy was commanded by various chiefs, who De Boigne by his deep initiation in eastern distrust, contrived to disunite. Shortly after, with the same force, and in the same year, he combated the hitherto successful arms of Ishmael Beg and 50,000 men at Patun. The engagement continued from nine in the morning until night; and considering the number of the enemy, and the high martial reputation of their leader, this was the most obstinate and glorious contest in which victory declared for De Boigne. His troops committed terrible slaughter, and took seventy pieces of cannon. In 1792, at Lukhairee, he engaged the army of Tookoojee Holkar, commanded partly by Holkar himself, and partly by the chevalier Dudrence; in this battle Tookoojee had four regular battalions commanded by the chevalier, and a host of infantry and Mahratta horse. His lines were stormed by three battalions of De Boigne and 500 Rohillas, and carried with little loss: Every European officer in Dudrence's detachment was killed or

* After Scindeah's death, De Boigne increased them to twenty battalions, their present number; each battalion is composed of 500 muskets, and 200 gunners and staff, with five pieces of cannon, four field pieces, and one howitzer.

or wounded and he narrowly escaped.* Another considerable action was fought in 1793, at Canond, by four battalions of De Boigne under the command of captain now colonel Perron, against Ishmail Beg. Ishmail had 25,000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon: in two hours he was defeated, lost all his guns, and obliged to shelter his fugitive troops and himself in the strong fort of Canond; where he was shortly after besieged, and compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to colonel Perron. He now lies in confinement in the fort of Agra, with a pension of 600 rupees per month. This is an abridged narrative of De Boigne's military career, which was ever marked with success, for he never lost a battle.

He now commands an army of twelve battalions of sepoys, and seven battalions of Najeebs, of 700 men each, including gunners and staff; 4,000 sebundees, and 1,200 regular cavalry, and a large train of 100 pieces of cannon, &c. &c. His sepoys are armed, accoutered and disciplined in the European manner, and commanded by European officers. The Najeebs are armed with matchlocks with bayonets, commanded mostly by Europeans, and disciplined nearly the same as the sepoys; the English words of command being given to them in Persian. They have ever distinguished themselves for bravery and enterprise. His seebundees are armed with matchlocks, and mostly employed for the collection of the revenues of the Jaiydad, or country, allotted for the payment of an army. Among the seebundees are 1,000 Rohillas, who are not less famed for their courage than their countrymen on the plains of Betorah The cavalry are well mounted; 700 armed with matchlocks and swords, and 500 with carbines, pistols and swords:† they are disciplined to perform European evolutions. De Boigne is formed by nature to guide and command. His school acquirements are not much above mediocrity, but he is a tolerable Latin scholar, and reads, writes, and speaks French, Italian, Persian, Hindûstanee, and English, with ease and fluency. He possesses some knowledge of books, and is an attentive observer of the manners and dispostions of men. He is very affable and good humoured in his general manners, resolute in his determinations, and firm in his measures; he has an entire command over his passions. To the political subtlety of the Italian school, he has added consummate knowledge of Oriental intrigue. He made his approaches to power in disguise, and only shewed himself when too strong to be resisted. On the grand stage where he has acted a brilliant and important part, for these ten years, he is at once dreaded and idolized. Latterly, the very name of De Boigne conveyed more terror than the thunder of his cannons, a singular instance of which I will relate. Nujuf koolee Kkan, in his last moments, advised his Begum to resist, in the fort of Canond, the efforts of his enemies, who would assuredly grasp, on his demise, at all the remnants of his patrimony.

* In these three battles, De Boigne had large bodies of Mahratta horse, but they were of little assistance, and only served to increase the slaughter of the routed enemy, and the pillage of their camp.

† The muskets and other arms of De Boigne's army, are mostly made at Agra, in manufactories established by his rewards; they are nearly as good as European when new, but they do not last long; each musket costs ten rupees.

patrimony. Resist, said he, but if De Boigne appears, yield. De Boigne will be long regretted, long recollected in India: his justice was uncommon, and singularly well-proportioned between severity and mildness. He possessed the art of gaining the confidence both of princes, and subjects. Active and persevering to a degree, which can only be conceived or believed by those who were spectators of his indefatigable labours, from the time he raised eight battalions, until his departure from his station. I have seen him daily and monthly, rise with the sun; survey his karkhana; view his troops; enlist recruits; direct the movements of three brigades; raise resources; and encourage manufactories for their arms, ammunition, and stores; harangue in his durbar; give audience to ambassadors and vakeels; administer justice; regulate the civil and revenue affairs of a jaiydád of thirty lacks; listen to a multitude of letters from various parts, on various important matters; dictate replies; carry on an intricate system of intrigue in different courts; superintend a private trade of lacks; keep his accounts; his public and private correspondence; and direct and move forward a most complex political machine. All this he did without an European assistant, for he is diffident in placing his trust, and extremely cautious in bestowing his confidence; and he used to say, that any ambitious person, who reposes confidence in another, risks the destruction of his views. Such were his laborious occupations from sun-rise until past midnight; and this was not the avocation of a day, but the unremitting employment of ten years. To this unceasing toil he sacrificed one of the most robust constitutions which ever Nature formed. He left his station with accumulated diseases, and with the poor comparative recompence of great renown, and a splendid fortune of 400,000l. sterling. In his person he is above six feet high, giant-boned, large-limbed, strong-featured, and piercing eyes.

De Boigne has his vices and weaknesses. He is avaricious to a degree that often renders him contemptible; exceedingly tenacious of power; meanly jealous of merit in those under him; and unworthily envious. He rose the rising power of Madajee Scindeah to a height, which Scindeah could never expect, or seriously hope for. He fixed and consolidated that power, and established it on the firm basis of a powerful, well-disciplined and well-paid army. He was religiously faithful to his master, and amidst the most enticing offers to betray, he preserved his allegiance unsullied. And his merit in resisting the charms of gold was the greater, as avarice was one of his strongest passions. From being only a secondary planet in the Mahratta system, he expanded Scindeah to be the first; he made him acquainted with European tactics, European arms, and European commanders: he manifested their utility, and he determined the wavering determinations of Scindeah. Madajee left, and his successor Dowlut Rao Scindeah possesses the largest and best-disciplined troops that ever were under the obedience of an Eastern Prince in the European form. He may now defy, and has defied, the united force of the Mahratta empire. Young Scindeah now has six brigades; three of general De Boigne's, one of major Hessing's, one of major Filoze's, and one of Sombre's, besides detached battalions under single commanders. The whole consists of thirty

thirty battalions of sepoys, and ten battalions of Najeebs, of 700 men each; 2,000 regular cavalry, and a grand artillery of 200 pieces of cannon. To this regular force you may add 100,000 Mahratta horse and 2,000 irregular infantry. Tho' only twenty years of age, and surrounded by numbers of Mahratta chiefs, and their multitude of troops; above all, though attacked by all the masked batteries of Mahratta intrigue, and political finesse, he has dictated laws to their empire in the centre of their capital: he has bowed the hoary and superlative cunning head of Nana Furnavese to his will, and appropriated to his use a part of his immense riches. It has often been a subject of surprise to many how De Boigne could so long and so invariably aggrandise his power, whilst many adventurers in the same line have repeatedly failed. Setting his talents, his perseverance, and his policy aside, there is another cause which is not generally known or considered. Other Europeans who have attempted the project, which De Boigne realised, failed from the want of a fixed and sufficient fund to pay their troops; for the faith or assurance of Oriental Princes are mere sounds. The soldiery have increased in arrears; desertion, tumult, treachery, and revolt ensued, and the commanders either lost their lives, or their commands. De Boigne's penetrating genius foresaw and obviated this fatal error. On the first establishment of his brigades, he persuaded Scindeah to consign some certain purgunnhas for their payment; this was done; a Jaiydad, producing twenty lacks per annum, was granted for the expense of his army, which still continues appropriated to that purpose; and as long as this is the case, this army will be well paid, well regulated, powerful and victorious; *point d'argent, point de suisse* is a true axiom every where, but more especially in India; the purse commands the sword, and the sword generally ensures conquest. This jaiydad has been augmented, by the good management of De Boigne, to thirty lacs a year, and is in as high a state of cultivation as the most fertile parts of Benares; and the ryots are as happy as sensual beings can be abstracted from intellectual beings. *Fruges consumere nati*; It may not be superfluous to mention some humane measures adopted by De Boigne in his army, to mitigate the horrors of war. Every officer and soldier when wounded, receives a certain present in proportion to the severity of his wound, from fifteen days, to three or four months pay, without any stoppage of pay during the time of his cure; the disabled of his army have a pension for life, to the amount of half their pay, and lands beside; and the relations of the killed get their property. This is more than any European power has ever done to the poor natives, except the English Company. There is another singular fact, which ought to recommend De Boigne to the esteem of the British government. When he first enlisted into Scindea's service, one of the principal articles of agreement he contracted in writing was, "Never to bear arms against the English."

Adieu,

Your's very sincerely,

LEWIS F. SMITH.

The Character, Manners, and Customs, of the Persians. By EDWARD SCOTT WARING, *Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, who travelled into Persia,* 1802.

This Article is taken from Mr. SCOTT WARING's very interesting and entertaining Account of his Journey to Sheeraz, which is now printing at Mr. BULMER's Press, in an elegant Quarto Volume, and which will be speedily published by Messrs. CADELL and DAVIES.

The people of Sheeraz are supposed to be the most accomplished of the Persians; the name of Sheerazee stamps some degree of credit on the possessor, whilst that of Isfuhanee, is expressive of deceit, cunning, and fraud; and this seems to be the common and established opinion. The people of Sheeraz appear to me, mean and obsequious to their superiors, and to their equals, where they have a prospect of advantage; but invariably arrogant and brutal in their behaviour towards their inferiors; always boasting of some action they never performed, and delighted with flattery, though they are aware of the imposition. I have repeatedly heard them compliment a person, either in his hearing, or in the presence of some one who would convey the encomium to his ears; and the instant that he has departed, their praises have turned into abuse, and they have, with malicious pleasure, reprobated the character they had just praised with such fervent adulation. Indeed, so loth are the Persians to admire any thing from which they can derive no advantage, that in expressions of admiration, they usually confine themselves to the negative strain "*budneest,*" "it is not bad;" but if the object in question be their own, no words are thought too extravagant to do justice to its excellencies.

These expressions of esteem and compliment are conceived in the usual style of Oriental encomiums; for instance, "your presence has made all Persia a garden: Persia is unworthy of your acceptance." As an instance of this, I recollect the Sheikh, at Bushire, remonstrating against the rapacity of Chiragh Ulee Khan, the governor of Sheeraz, when he was informed of the arrival of his principal secretary. He began, by enquiring after the governor's health, and when he was told that he had quitted the city, he readily observed, that now Sheeraz was worthless (*Pooli seeah nu me urzud*) that it had lost the only ornament it possessed. Many more instances might be given, for they are perpetually occurring, but one is sufficient.

The military men in Persia are constantly boasting of the feats of their prowess, although it is probable that they were never in an action in their lives, or engaged in any expedition of the least danger. They cannot be denied however, the virtue of courage, or at least of impetuous

impetuous fury, for the lower order frequently engage themselves in quarrels, which are often attended with bloodshed, and which they might have avoided with propriety.

The better order of people in Persia, are divided into two classes; the military and officers of state, and the merchants. The former who receive a certain annual sum, which they are accustomed to expend, are excessively liberal, and rarely think of amassing any wealth for their posterity. The merchants, however, are always intent upon gain, it is the only subject which occupies their thoughts; and such is the ascendancy their penurious habits have gained over them, that they cannot forego an opportunity of the slightest advantage, though attended with disgrace and infamy. They have in general made their fortunes on the slightest foundation, and the consequence is, that their penury has proportioned itself to their prosperity. The military men are rapacious, and will be guilty of excessive meaness in their pursuit after money; but whatever malpractices they may be guilty of, and I believe they are guilty of many, it is never with a view of retaining their acquisitions.

It must be confessed, that the Persians are pleasing, and entertaining companions, but not the least reliance is to be placed on their words, or most solemn protestations. You should always, therefore, be on your guard against their insidious offers, and to be so, it is necessary to distrust all their declarations. The manners of the Persians are formed, in a great degree, on the principles of lord Chesterfield: they conceive it their duty to please; and to effect this, they forget all sentiments of honour and good faith. They are excellent companions, but detestable characters.

The Persians have but a faint notion of gratitude, for they cannot conceive that any one should *be guilty* of an act of generotity, without some sinister motive. They reason upon their own feelings, and as they are conscious that they never perform any action but with a view to their own immediate advantage, they naturally infer, that these motives operate with similar effect upon every other individual. Philosophers have held it for a maxim, that the most notorious liar utters a hundred truths for every falsehood. This is not the case in Persia; they are unacquainted with the *beauty of truth*, and only think of it when it is likely to advance their interests. They involve themselves like the spider, in a net of the flimsiest materials; but which neither offers commencement nor end to the eye of investigation.

The generality of Persians are sunk in the lowest state of profligacy, and infamy, and they seldom hesitate alluding to crimes, which are abhorred and detested in every civilized country in the universe.

I am not conscious of having given an unfaithful picture of the character of the Persians; I have forborn to illustrate the extent of their vices: their virtues consist in being most excellent companions; and in saying this, we say every thing which can be advanced in their favour. Custom has doubtless made many of their vices appear to them in the light of foibles, but the sanction of custom will not soften the dark shades of the Persian character. * The same argument cannot be advanced for them, which has been urged in favour of the

* See Smith's Moral Sentiments—*Custom*;—also Hume.

the Greeks, for they have laws which stigmatize the crimes they commit.

The Persians very often complain of a want of time, but which I could only account for, by applying the common remark, that the most indolent are usually the forwardest to repine at a deficiency of leisure. A man of rank in Persia generally rises before the sun; he says his prayers, and then enters his Deewan-khanu; his Kuleean is brought him; perhaps some fruit; and here it is that he expects his visitors and dependants. He is probably engaged with them till nine o'clock: listening to the reports of the morning, settling disputes, and arranging domestic concerns.

It is now time for him to visit the prince or the governor; and if he is likely to be detained there beyond mid-day, preparations are made for conveying his chast (dinner). He pays his obeisance, and takes precaution to remain sufficiently long in the presence of the person he visits, to attract his observation. His Kuleean always accompanies him, and when he thinks he can retire unnoticed, he regales himself with smoking.

At noon the governor probably retires, which is a signal for all those who are in attendance to depart. When he returns home, the chast is brought, and eat with a good appetite. The mid-day prayers are to be said, after which he retires to sleep till three o'clock. He may again have to attend the Duri Khoona; if not, he pays visits; or if he is too high a personage, he remains at home to receive them. He has to perform the Numazi usur, or afternoon prayers. The business of saying prayers, appears to be a necessary and irksome task; and they get rid of it with the utmost expedition. In Persia, it seems to be an established custom for every person to perform his five daily prayers; this is an observance which is but little attended to in India. The *numaz* is a ready excuse for the absence or idleness of a servant.

When it becomes dark, the carpets are spread in the open air; and with either his friends or dependants, he prepares to pass the night. The Kuleean supplies the intervals of silence, and if he can afford it, a set of Georgian slaves exert themselves for his amusement. The evening prayer is now to be said; this does not interrupt the harmony of the evening, for as one performs it, another gets up to supply his place. About ten the shoom (supper) is brought, and the hour of eleven usually closes the eventful day.

This is, as far as I am able to judge, a true description of the way in which persons of rank pass their time. About five or six Khans are not under the necessity of visiting the Duri Khoonu; they are independent of the governor, and therefore only pay him ceremonious visits. But the remainder pass their days nearly as I have represented. The Sheikh of Bushire, and the governors of districts, or their representatives, are obliged to be in constant attendance at the Duri Khoonu, and must have enjoyed this *even course* of life. Agha Ruza, with whom I lived, and who was Darhogha of the Bazars, constantly attended on either the prince or governor, and as he held his appointment from the King, he had less occasion for their favours, than the governors of districts, who are their immediate dependents.

The merchants instead of visiting the

the governor, visit the Caravansera, where they have usually shops. Here they expose their merchandize for sale, form their speculations, and transact all their concerns. By renting a room at a Caravansera, they not only avoid all kind of interruption when at home, but are also able to purchase goods to large amounts, by walking from one merchant's apartments to another. If they are too poor to sleep, they remain until evening, and their day is always closed like their superiors, with an enormous supper. Another prayer remains to be said about the middle of the night, which, except by a few, is I believe mostly forgotten.

With what profound contempt does a Mussulman look upon the qualification of being able to sing, play, or dance. He gravely twists his beard, and probably ejaculates a prayer of thanks, that he was born a gentleman. This accounts for the serious, and silent character of a Mussulman. Ignorance frequently limits his conversation within narrow bounds, and a habit of silence, renders speaking a disagreeable and irksome task. A learned Mahomedan gentleman is a rare character indeed. Men of rank think it beneath them to know any thing but their own consequence.

This is not, however, much the case with the Persians, who are generally affable and courteous men, possessing a variety of anecdote, and considerable information. It is the custom with them to converse upon literary subjects, and repeat a variety of verses before supper, which enables them to acquire a stock of superficial knowledge, with little, or no trouble. And perhaps it may be thought that their evenings are spent to more advantage, and more rationally than if they had been taken up by a game of cards, which interests the passions, without informing the mind. The extent of their memory is really astonishing, they will repeat almost any ode you may mention, and yet I believe they read less than any description of people.

Many of the great people keep sets of Georgian boys, who are instructed to sing, to play on various instruments, and perform feats of activity. The Persian songs are very sweet and pathetic: and the music which accompanied their voices, I thought to be very good. Their songs are in praise of wine and beauty, mixed with frequent complaints of the cruelty of their mistresses.

The following is a specimen of their songs,—

Hasten hither, O cup bearer, 'ere I die;
See that my shroud be made of the leafy vine.
Wash me in rosy wine, *
And scatter my ashes at the door of the tavern.
I am faithful, I am still constant;
Turn not away from me, for I am a suppliant.

The Arabic songs are sung in parts, and much quicker than the Persian time. There are two men at Sheeraz, who are considered to be very superior players on an instrument like a violin. I heard them, and

* It is the custom in all Mussulman countries to wash the body before it is buried.

and admired them much, but could form no judgement on their performance. These men, and the dancers, drink wine in enormous quantities, and that too publicly.

Although the Persian music is so greatly superior to that of India, their dances are as much inferior, being nothing more than an exhibition of the most indecent and disgusting movements and gestures. The dances in India are admirably calculated to set off an elegant figure to the highest advantage; and, notwithstanding the warm and animated descriptions which have been given of the indelicacy and voluptuousness of Eastern dances, I must confess that many of them appear to me wholly unobjectionable.*

The most beautiful women in Persia are devoted to the profession of dancing; the transparency of their shift, which is the only covering they use to conceal their persons; the exquisite symmetry of their forms, their apparent agitation, and the licenciousness of their verses, are so many incentives to a passion, which requires more philosophy than the Persians possess to restrain.

After the dancers, come another description of people, if possible of more infamous morals. They are called Lootees, a kind of Buffoon; and, as I learnt, have free access to the Prince and Governor, whom they amuse by a variety of indecent anecdotes and stories, which they relate, or invent, of the inhabitants of Sheeraz. Both the Prince and Governor keep a set of these wretches, who are allowed to take the greatest liberties, with the most respectable characters, who are obliged, in their own defence, to make them presents, to ensure their forbearance, and to get rid of their importunity. They perform feats of activity and slights of hand; but their principal means of subsistence is on the contributions they levy on strangers. They appear to be privileged people; and I believe the reason why they are so often entertained in the houses of the great, arises from a dread lest they should exert the influence they are supposed to possess, against them. Aga Ruza often had them; but why I could never discover.

Another amusement, among those who can afford it, is listening to a Shah Namu Khoon, a person who repeats and acts various passages of Ferdoufee's Epic Poem, called the Shah Namu. This is an amusement of a very superior kind, and one which a stranger is sure to delight in. They act the different descriptions of the Poet with great spirit, particularly the account of the battle between Roostum, the Hero of the Poem, and Sohrab.

Although I did not understand the meaning of several words, I was fully able to comprehend the purport of every verse, and as they repeat the lines in an artificial voice, you are able to follow them with ease.

The game of back gammon is common amongst the Persians; they know little of the game of chess. The priest hold persons who play, particularly if it is for money, in little estimation, and, I fancy, most conscientiously believe that they will suffer, in a future world, for these acts of impiety. They have horse

* People often court, before they are shocked by the indecency of these dancers. I shall perhaps incur the reproach of singularity; but all the movements and attitudes of the Indian dancers, strike me as being infinitely more graceful, and far less indecent, than those in a German waltz.

races at Sheeraz, but I was not there at the proper season. From description I learnt that the horses start at least at the distance of 15 miles, and pursue a direct course to the post. No care is taken to level the ground, and as it very often happens that more than twenty horses start together, there are frequent accidents. Purses of gold are given to the owners of the first, second, and third horses. They take great pains in training their horses, which they do for a much longer time than I believe is practised in Europe.

The military men are constantly playing at jureed-bazee, which is throwing a dart three cubits long, at a horseman, when they are at full gallop. The person at whom it is thrown, either catches it in his hand, or throwing himself under the horses belly, allows it to fly over him. This they perform very expertly, and which is by no means easy, when we recollect that the horse is going nearly at his speed. The jureed comes with sufficient force to break an arm. They also amuse themselves, with riding full speed, turning round on their saddles, and firing a small carbine they carry; or in throwing the jureed on the ground, and catching it as it rebounds. The Persians appear very bad horsemen to Europeans; one thing is evident, that they must ruin a horse's mouth in the course of a month.

The dress of the Persians is admirably calculated either for a cold or hot climate. Their limbs are under no restraint, and their cloaths may be put on or thrown off in five minutes. The Persians are generally too poor to be fashionable; their dress therefore seldom varies, except in the colour of the robe. The qajjars, however, preside over fashion, and every thing which is supposed to be neat or elegant, is called qujuree, or a la qajjar

Their clothes may be easily described. The zeer samus are very light trowsers, made of silk, those worn in the hot weather, sometimes of flax. The peerahun, or shirt, comes over the trowsers, and then the urkhalip, which is made of a Masulipatam chinz, or fine shawls. The outside robe, or quba, is made of various kinds of cloth, some of which are very magnificent and expensive. The kolah, or cap, is made of the skin of the sheep of Tartary, which is very fine, and beautifully black. The merchants are prohibited wearing either scarlet or crimson cloths, and also using silver or gold buttons to their robes. This may not possibly amount to a prohibition, but as it is never done, it is attended with the same effect. The wearing of silks is interdiced by the moosulman law, but they avoid this, by mixing a very little cotton with them; a large quantity of this kind of cloth (gurmasoot) is imported into Persia from Guzerat.*

The Persians neither resemble those of old, nor their neighbours the Indians, in effeminacy of dress. The King, I believe, is the only person in the empire who wears any kind of jewels, and he only does so on state occasions. They greatly ridicule the fondness the Indians have for female ornaments; and they relate a story of one, who was travelling in Persia, whom the Rahdaas took for a woman, and would not be convinced to the contrary, until

* As the Mummadans object to wearing silk, on account of its being an excrement, I wonder they do not also object to the wearing of pearls. But fashion will ever subdue the ordinances of Religion.

until they had taken him to the Hakim. The pompous and high-sounding titles of India, is likewise a fund of amusement to them; for excepting the dignity of Ihtimad ood doulu, which is given to their Prime minister, and the hereditary honor of Khan, there are no other marks of distinction among them. *

It is the custom for the military men to press their caps down on one side; the Mirza or civil officers twist a shawl about them, and the artificers, tradesmen, &c. wear their cap upright.

Shah Ubas, who wished to make the merchants very frugal, issued an order that they were always to wear shawl turbans and robes of broad cloth. This he thought would be the cheapest dress they could wear, as the shawl would last their lives, and descend to their children, and the cloths would last some years. Although the Persians bathe so often, (which is rather a luxurious enjoyment, than an act of cleanliness) they are a very dirty people. They very rarely change their garments, and seldom before it is dangerous to come near them. The Persian, who accompanied me, slept in his clothes until we reached Qazroon, although it was the hottest season of the year, and I believe then was only induced to change his dress, at my recommendation. † It is thought nothing in Persia, to wear a shirt a month, or a pair of trowsers half a year.

A Persian soldier, armed cap-à pie, is of all figures the most ridiculous. It is really laughable to see how they encumber themselves with weapons of defence. Their horses groan under the weight of their arms. These consist of a pair of pistols in their holsters, a single one slung in their waist, a carbine, or a long Turkish gun, a sword, a dagger, and an immense long spear. For all these fire arms, they have separate ramrods tied about their persons; powder horns for loading, others for priming, and a variety of cartouch boxes, filled with different sized cartridges. If they are advancing towards you, they may be heard a long way off. I should really suppose that their saddle and arms would weigh about eighty pounds; an enormous addition to the horses burthen. Yet they consider themselves as light armed troops, ridiculing the Turkish cavalry, who, they say, can take care of little else than their big boots and cap. The arms of the Persians are very good, particularly their swords, which are highly prized by the Turks. ‡ They are full of jouhur, or what is called damask, which however does not express the meaning of the word, for the jouhur is inherent in the steel. Tavernier says, that none but Golconda steel, can be damaged; but in this he is mistaken, as the Khorasan swords are more valuable than any others, the blade

* In India you may purchase a title for a very small sum. The wisdom of Solomon has often been bought, I believe, for a hunded rupees.

† The Hindoo who bathes constantly in the Ganges, and whose heart *equals in purity the whiteness of his vest*, will allow this same white robe to drop nearly off with filth, before he thinks of changing it. Histories, composed in the closet, of the manners of extensive nations, may possess every beauty, for *as facts* do not restrain the imagination, nor impose rules on poetical license, the fancy of the historian enjoys an uninterrupted range in the regions of fiction.

‡ Mr. Eton enters into an examination of the advantages of the broad sword, and the Turkish or Persian scymitar; he gives the preference to the latter. Eton's Turkish Empire.

often alone costing 20 or 30 guineas.

The dress of the Persians is very expensive, frequently amounting to 60 or 100 guineas; but which of course must be in proportion to their capacity to bear this expense. The poor people wear no cap, and very little clothes; when the cold weather comes on, they make dresses out of sheep skins, &c.

With respect to the dress of the women, the curiosity of the females, who lived in the adjoining house to mine, afforded me frequent opportunities of not only seeing but also of conversing with them. And what may appear strange, after the accounts we have of Eastern jealousy, this was usually in the presence of their husbands, who did not evince the least repugnance to my seeing their wives. My being an European, probably entitled me to this indulgence.

The women of Persia, when at home, do not encumber themselves with many clothes, nor are they very attentive to the whiteness of their garment. A Peerahun and a pair of Zeer Jamus is the whole of their dress; the trowsers are made of thick velvet, and their shift, either of muslin, silk, or gauze. Their legs appear literally to be tied up in two sacks, and the Peerahun is but *concealment visible* to the rest of their persons. This is their Summer apparel; in the Winter they wear garments made of shawls, silks stuffed with cotton, and, if they can afford it, cloaks made of sable.

The Persian women, like the Indian, are totally devoid of delicacy. Their language is often gross and disgusting, nor do they feel less hesitation in expressing themselves before men, than they would before their female associates. Their terms of abuse or reproach are indelicate to the utmost degree. I will not disgust the reader by noticing any of them, but I may safely aver, that it is not possible for language to express, or the imagination to conceive, more indecent or grosser images. *

When they leave the house, they put on a cloak which descends from the head to their feet, and their faces are concealed with *oriental scrupulosity*. The veil which they wear, is sometimes worked like a net, or else two holes are made in the cloak for their eyes. It is curious to see a number of tall and elegant formed figures walking in the streets, and presenting nothing to your view, but a pair of sparkling black eyes, which seem to enjoy the curiosity they excite. The veil appears to be essential to their virtue, for as long as they can conceal their face, they care not how much they expose the rest of their person. The women in Persia are the only people who wear jewels or perfumes; and this is a privilege they take much delight in.

The Persians differ as much from us in their notions of beauty, as they do

* The same may be observed of all the inhabitants of India, nor will the plea, that the false delicacy of refinement, which disqualifies us from judging of the language of nature, exempt them from censure. If the nakedness of a prostitute be more disgusting than that of an Indian, it must be allowed that their language is infinitely chaster, and more refined. These are certain images which must always create disgust and aversion; and although they are familiar in the East, it is by no means evident that they are the images of nature. There may be a refinement on grossness of vice, as well as an excess of delicacy, and it does not follow that the one is natural, and the other unnatural.

do in those of taste. A large, soft, and languishing black eye, with them constitutes the perfection of beauty; and which, they say, diffuses an amorous softness over the whole countenance, infinitely superior to the piercing and ardent glance of majestic beauty. It is chiefly on this account, that the women use the powder of Antimony, which, although it adds to the vivacity of the eye, throws a kind of voluptuous languor over it, which makes it appear (if I may use the expression) dissolving in bliss.*

Many of the women of Sheeraz are as fair as those of Europe, but confinement robs them of that lovely bloom, so becoming and so essential to female beauty. The Persian women have a curious custom of making their eye brows meet, and if this charm be denied them, they paint the forehead with a kind of preparation made for that purpose

I need hardly mention that, agreeably to the laws of the Moosulmans, a man may have four wives, and as many concubines as he is able to maintain. Many descriptions have already been given of the seraglios of the east; with what correctness I am unable to determine.† I can pretend to no more information on this subject, than that it is customary, when a man marries a woman, whose age does not admit of her managing his domestic concerns, for him to place at the head of his family, a Kud Banoo (a Duenna) who instructs his wife in all the duties it is necessary for her to acquire.

It is not an observance, in Persia, as in India, not to marry a widow. ‡ After a certain time of mourning a woman marries again, and is treated by her husband with the same distinction as is shewn to his other wives.

The Character of the present King of PERSIA, *from the same Work.*

By EDWARD SCOTT WARING, *Esq.*

The present King of Persia ascended the throne, under a variety of advantages which rarely occur in a country where the only claim to sovereignty depends upon the sword.

* This, according to my conception, is precisely the signification of the "Chushmi Khoomar" so highly celebrated by all the Persian Poets, the humid eye of Anacreon is exactly the Chusmi Khoomar of the Persians.

† See the Memoirs of Baron De Tott.

‡ The Moosulmans of India have adopted a variety of customs from the Hindoos, and this among others. It is usual in this country of effeminacy and vice, for a man to marry a young child of four or five years of age; he rarely considers that by the period she can be his, he will probably need the assiduities of a nurse, rather than the caresses of a young wife. Thus it often happens that youth and beauty become the victim of age and impotence: and, should the husband fortunately die, the woman is to sigh away the remainder of her life, because she has enjoyed the name of being married. It is no wonder that a Hindoo woman, who is despised and forsaken when she has lost her husband, should burn herself on the pile of a cruel tyrant. Faith may cheer her in this undertaking, but it seldom excites her to it.

At the time of his uncle's decease he was at Sheeraz; upon this event, he advanced towards Tuhran, and was fortunate enough to gain possession of this important place. It was at this place where all the treasure of the empire was deposited, and the families of all the principal officers of the realm. He by this means secured the affections of the soldiery, and the fidelity of all the principal officers of the state. Hajee Ibrahim, the most considerable and respectable person in the empire, declared himself in his favour, and it was chiefly owing to his exertion and influence that the King met with so little resistance in the accomplishment of his wishes.

Futih Ulie Shah, the present King, is about seven and twenty years of age; he is a Qujur, an inconsiderable tribe, in the neighbourhood of Tuhran, and of no repute before the accession of A Moohummud Khan, to the Throne of Persia.* Indeed, during the reign of Kurreem Khan, they were in general disrepute, nothing being more common than the people of the Bazar refusing to sell them any article, on the plea that they had nothing fit for a Qujur, sufficiently bad and vile†. But now, owing to the very great partiality the King evinces for his tribe, they have become the most considerable people in the kingdom: and the name of Qujur is detested and feared in every part of the empire of Persia. All the responsible trust is conferred upon them, and the present Governor of Isphahan, and of the district of Irak, was elevated from his former situation of a seller of greens, to his present station, merely because he was a Qujur.

The manners of the King are said to be very dignified, though at the same time very affable and prepossessing, and he is allowed to possess all the exterior accomplishments of a Persian. In his person he is superior to most men, and the immense length of his beard, (a gift highly valued by the Persians) is a perpetual theme of discourse and admiration. He has been engaged in no military enterprise, and in consequence of this the public opinion deny him the only Persian virtue—courage.‡ His annual expeditions towards Khorasan, are made with the view of engaging the attention of his subjects, and accustoming his troops to the fatigues of actual service, but without the smallest design of attempting the reduction of that province. The greatest blemish in his character is the murder of Hajee Ibrahim, who regarded him as a son, and who had evinced for him the affection of a father. It is said that the minister used to take greater liberties, than the extent of his services allowed: but I know of no excuse which can palliate such barbarous inhumanity.

The court of Tuhran is said, (by those who have had many opportunities of judging) to be very magnificent and splendid, and in every respect becoming the sovereign of an extensive and flourishing empire. When the King receives any

* All great men have an illustrious pedigree. It is said, the Prime Minister whom Nadir Shah induced the unfortunate Tashmash Shah to murder, was an ancestor of the present royal family.

† A Moohummud Khan was a state prisoner, during the reign of the Vakeel Kurreem Khan. Upon his accession to the Throne, he dug up the body and destroyed the grave of his illustrious predecessor; I saw the tablet in one of the gardens.

‡ I have frequently heard the Persians say, that the King did not deserve the throne, because he had not won it by the sword.

any one in state, his sons, who are very numerous, stand in a line from the throne: his ministers and officers of state behind them, and in the avenues are perhaps more than two thousand gholamm shahees, sumptuously cloathed. The master of the ceremonies introduces the stranger, and every thing is conducted with the greatest decency and solemnity. Permission of being seated in the presence of the king, is only granted to embassadors, and envoys of foreign states, and to, I believe, the Sheik Ool Islam, as the chief Priest of the Moosulman religion. The King sometimes wears his regalia, and by allowing the rays of the sun to fall upon him, I have heard, it was impossible to behold him with any degree of steadiness. His jewels are supposed to be superiour to any potentate's in the world; indeed it would be surprising were it otherwise, as he has possessed himself of all the valuable jewels in his empire.

The King has now reigned above seven years; and were it possible to form an opinion of the duration of a despotic government, he has every prospect of reigning for a much longer period. His brother, Hoosun Quaolee Khan, who twice threw off his allegiance, is now in a place of sanctuary, which, I believe, the King respects more on account of the intreaties of his mother, than from any reverence he entertains for the place itself.† He is however guarded with the strictest vigilance, and it is almost impossible for him to effect his escape.

The King's eldest son (Mihr Ulee Khan) is an enterprising young man, much esteemed by the soldiers and military officers, and as his illegitimacy deprives him of all hopes of peaceably succeeding his father, it is difficult to say what the intrigues of discontented noblemen might not excite him to attempt. He has frequently declared to the King, his father, that the sword should either secure, or deprive him of the throne, and that it was his determination to overcome the obstacles which were placed in his way ‡ Such is the situation of princes in a despotism that it is the only means they have of preserving their lives,—and, in the event of the King's death, Persia will again be deluged with blood; for as the princes are the governors of various districts in the empire, they have each the means of asserting their claims to the throne.

The King of Persia has revived a taste for literature, so scandalously neglected by his predecessors. He is himself a man of considerable taste and erudition, and is also a tolerable poet. As it is an unusual circumstance for sovereigns to be poets, I venture to produce a specimen of his compositions.

If thou wert to display thy beauties, my beloved, to Wamiq, he would

* His family amounts to above fifty, several of whom were born on the same day!

† I learnt on my last visit to Bushire, that his mother was dead; she was mother to both the brothers, and was excessively fond of her youngest son. By all accounts, she was a woman of considerable ability, and was highly respected by all classes of people.

‡ A Moohummed Khan, who used to treat them with much kindness, once asked him, what he would do were he king? The child, not more than five or six, instantly replied, that his first act would be to destroy him. This answer so enraged his grand uncle, that he ordered him to be straugled, but at the intercession of the present king's mother pardoned him.

would sacrifice the life of Woxra at the shrine of thy perfections. If Yoosoof beheld thy charms, he would think no more of Zuleekha. Come to me, and comply with my wishes, give me no further promises of to-morrow. When the mistress of Khaqan approached him, with a hundred graces, one glance captivated his heart.

When I yielded my heart, she began her cruelty; yet she terms this tyranny faithfulness—Call not your eyes by their name, for truly they are the source of affliction; the loftiness of thy stature betrays thy pride. I shall never complain of thee, my love! for however great your cruelty, it must be proper.—Destroy me, once, for the height of my ambition is to die by the hand of my mistress; Khaqan has watched near thy dwelling until he has fallen into old age, and still you maliciously call him faithless.*

The governor of Kashan was indebted for his appointment, to his being an excellent poet; on his sending the King a present of one of his compositions, he expressed greater satisfaction at the gift, than at the sumptuous offering of Chiragh Ulee Khan, which amounted to some thousand pounds. He would, however, be sorry to have all his governors poets, and all their presentations, poems. It is a great thing, for him, to have patronized one man of genius, it is seldom they are so well rewarded.

The sum of the present King's reign, may be given in a few words. If he has not achieved any of the great actions, which have distinguished the reign of his more illustrious predecessors, he must, at least, be allowed the negative virtue of having done little harm; a virtue infinitely superior to the ferocious conquests of Tamerlane, and the victorious massacres of the inhuman Nadir Shah.

An Account of the new religious Sect in Arabia, called the WUHABEES, *from the same Work.*

By EDWARD SCOTT WARING, *Esq.*

I have formerly taken notice of the Wuhabee Arabs, and I shall now give as correct an account as I am able, of the religion and history of this people. The founder of this religion, Ubdool Wuhab, was a native of Ujunu, a town in the province of Ool Urud; some have been of opinion that Mool Moohummud, the son of Ubdool Wuhab was the first person who promulgated doctrines subversive of the Moosulman faith; however this may be, it is certain that one or other of these persons was the founder of the religion of the Wuhabees, and the name inclines me to believe Ubdool Wuhab. †

Both these persons were great travellers; they studied under the principal Moohummedan Doctors at Bussoro, and at Bagdad, and afterwards,

* I cannot do justice to the king's quibbles in a translation.
† I have Niebuer also to support me.

afterwards went to Damascus, where Ubdool Wuhab first began to avow his religious principles. The priests were alarmed at the tendency of his doctrines; he was obliged to fly from this city; and on his arrival at Mousul, he publicly supported the purity, excellence, and orthodoxy of his tenets. After a short stay at Mousul, he returned to his own country, and had soon the good fortune to convert the governor of his native town, and many of the principal Sheikhs. It is alleged, that Moolla Moohummud received the sister of his protector in marriage, and that soon after he had the ingratitude to murder his benefactor, affirming, that he was an oppressor and a tyrant, and that his love of justice would not allow him to overlook such detestable crimes, even in a beloved relation. This story does not appear to me to be worthy of credit; I notice it, as I have made mention of Moolla Moohummud, but it was probably the invention of some bigoted and rancarous Moosulman, willing to describe the character of this religious innovator in the blackest colours.

Ubdool Wuhab was regarded, by his new proselytes, in the light of an independent lawgiver, and he prudently exerted his authority to compose the differences existing amongst his converts, and by this means put himself at the head of the most powerful party in Nujd. His religious furor induced him not only to propagate his opinions, by argument and persuasion, but also with all that intolerent zeal, and holy cruelty which marked the rise and progress of mahometanism. Ubdool Wuhab greatly extended his conquests, and in a short time gained possession of nearly the whole of Onl Urud.

On his death, Ubdool Uzeez succeeded him, and continued to follow the same measures for conciliating the Arab Sheikhs, as had been pursued by his father.* This new religion, which had sprung up in the midst of Arabia, excited the attention, and roused the indignation of the Orthodox Sheikhs, who could bear the notion of the Wuhabees ridiculing with contempt the legends and tales which they so conscientiously believed

The Wuhabees are accused of professing the following belief:— "That there is one just and wise God; that all those persons called prophets, are only to be considered as just and virtuous men, and that there never existed an inspired work, nor an inspired writer." Ubdool Wuhab, however, thought it necessary to impose some religious observances on his followers, and has interdicted the use of Tobacco, Opium, and Coffee; indeed I have met with many Moosulmans, who have thought it contrary to their religion to smoke. † Amongst a number of the civil ordinances of the Wuhabees are the following: "Illegal to levy duties on goods, the property of a Moosulman. On specie the Zukat or two and a half per cent. Land watered naturally to pay ten per cent. artificially five per cent. The revenues of conquered countries, to belong to the community. The revenues to be divided into five parts; one to be given to the general Treasury, the rest to be kept where collected, to be allotted for the good of the community, for travellers, and charitable purposes. A Moosulman who deviates from the precepts

* Some accounts make Saoud the father of Ubdool Uzeez.
† See Sale's Preliminary Discourse, p. 164.

precepts of the Koran, to be treated as an Infidel. The destruction of magnificent tombs, a necessary act of devotion."

The extensive depredations of these reforming Arabs, at length excited the resentment of the Pasha of Bagdad, who sent a formidable force against them, under the command of the Sheikha of Moontufij, who had distinguished himself, some years before, by the capture of Bussora. This force penetrated as far as Lahsar, which is at no great distance from Dury yu, the capital of the Wuhabees. The fort of Lahsar was taken, and the Sheikh of Moontufij was resolved on destroying the capital of the Infidels. Ubdool Uzeez saw no way of averting the impending blow, but by employing the enthusiasm of his followers against his enemy. He accordingly selected a favorite slave, and promised him eternal happiness, if he succeeded in destroying the object of his fears.

The tent of an Arab is open to to every one; the slave who was armed according to the custom of his country, with a sword and a spear, found an easy entrance. He immediately asked for the Sheikh of Moontufij, who happening to be present, called him towards him. The slave had ascertained his object, and he instantly ran the Sheikh through the body with a spear, crying out, "that the Wuhabee had promised him heaven." It is needless to add, that he fell a victim to his bigotry. Bin Saoud, the son of Ubdool Uzeez, had been posted with some troops near the enemy, and on perceiving the confusion which prevailed among them, on the loss of their chief, attacked them, and made an indiscriminate havoc amongst them.

Thus ended the first expedition against the Wuhabee, which gave rise to another infinitely more calamitous and disgraceful to the Turks.

The Pasha of Bagdad exerted all his means to wipe off his former disgrace, and sent down to Bussora, an army of about twenty thousand men, well supplied with every possible necessary. These troops, like the former, penetrated to Lahsar, and remained encamped there some months. Abdool Uzeez, who continued at Dury yu, bribed two of the principal commanders to withdraw with their troops. The next morning, Bin Saoud attacked the remaining force, gained an easy victory over them, plundered them of their baggage, and took a number of them prisoners.

Since this, I believe, they have not been attacked by the Turks, though the Persians are determining every year to unite themselves with the Pasha of Bagdad, and uproot this dangerous heresy.

The Shureef of Mecca, about nine years ago, undertook an expedition against Ubdool Uzeez, and arrived within a short distance of Dury yu. Ubdool Uzeez resorted to his usual measures for defeating an enemy. He sent to the Shureef, begging to know his wishes, and expressing a hope that he might be left in quiet possession of his capital. A present for Pooli Quwuh, or expenses for coffee, accompanied this message; and he likewise declared his readiness to send out his son, as a proof of his good intentions. This was accordingly done, and a communication established between the Shureef's camp and Dury yu.

As soon as the projects of Abdool Uzeez were ripe for execution, he wrote to his son to prepare himself

himself the next day for attacking the Shureef's camp. This service was to be performed at twelve o'clock, a time of the day, when all the Arabs are asleep, or lying down to rest. When Ubdool Uzeez approached with his people, the Shureef would not credit the report, and ordered the persons, who brought him the accounts, to be beat and confined. Bin Saoud and his attendants, who had never been disarmed, on seeing the approach of Abdool Uzeez instantly attacked the unsuspicious Arabs, who were immediately routed, and put to flight The Shureef fled on the first alarm, and effected his escape, with great difficulty, leaving his camp and baggage a prize to Ubdool Uzeez.

Ubdool Uzeez has lately gained over the Utoobees to his cause, who are the most powerful of the Arab states on the Arabian coast, and has acquired, in consequence, a command over the navigation of the gulph of Persia.

The Utoobees, were lately waging war with the Persians, and the people of Bussora; during my stay at Bushire, they kept that place in continual alarm. The Imam of Muscant, who had the command of the forces, besieged the Sheikh in his capital, and seized on the island of Bahrein. But in the end the Utoobees were victorious, and the Imam obliged to conclude a peace. A party of the Wuhabees last year, (1802) attacked Kurbulu, celebrated among the Persians as being the burial place of the sons of Ali, destroyed the tombs, and plundered the town and pilgrims. I met several of the people who had been there, at that period, and they all agreed in complaining most bitterly of the cruelty of the reformers.

It must be recollected, that the destruction of the holy sepulchres, would alone be considered as an enormous act of impiety and cruelty; I am led to think this the more probable, as some Armenians, who had fallen in with a party of Wuhabees, gave me a very favourable account of their honesty and humanity. The wars, however, between the Utoobees and Persians, were barbarously savage, it was a constant practice of both parties, to murder every person they took prisoner.

The force of the Wuhabees is very considerable, probably eighty or ninety thousand; and as their expeditions are conducted with great celerity and secrecy, they keep all the neighbouring countries in perpetual apprehension. When I was at Bussora, the people were in expectation of being attacked.

The infirmities of Ubdoo Uzeez who is more than 80 years old, have obliged him to relinquish the command of his armies to his son; who is represented to be a bold and enterprizing young man.

Whenever an expedition is undertaken, the chiefs are directed to be at a certain place by such a time, and it is so contrived, that a large body shall meet at a particular spot without knowing the designs of their leader. This force is generally mounted on camels; and their arms are chiefly a sword and a spear. They have few guns, or matchlocks; those which they have are very bad.

Since finishing this, intelligence has been received of their having attacked and plundered Tyeef, Mecca, and Medina. They have in consequence violated the sacred law which forbid armed men approaching within a certain distance of the Temple.

They have thus destroyed the foundation

foundation stone of Mahometanism, and this mighty fabric, which at one period bad defiance to all Europe, falls, on the first attack, at the feet of an Arab reformer. The event may make a great change in the Mahometan world, for it appears to me almost certain, that the pilgrimages to Mecca have had nearly as great an effect, in supporting this religion, as the first victories and conquests of Muhammed.

Our speculations on the probable effects of this event, might be carried to great length; I shall content myself however, by observing that the temper of times is greatly altered since the æra of Muhammed, and that however much Arabia or Persia may be convulsed by religious wars, it is almost impossible for the contagion to extend any further; numberless are the superstitious observances which have been grafted on the religion of Muhammed in India, and the reliance which the Moosulmans place on their conforming to a number of Hindoo customs, totally disqualify them for adopting or understanding a reasonable belief.

At my last visit to Bushire, (1804) I heard the intelligence of Ubdool Uzeez having been assassinated, it was supposed, by an inhabitant of Kurbulu, whose family had been murdered, and house destroyed, when that place was taken by the Wuhabees. The Wuhabees are now a considerable people, sufficiently powerful to resist the divided efforts of the Turks, whose power in Arabia must decrease in proportion to the aggrandizement of this roving race of reformers. Indeed the Turks have already found it expedient to court, and even purchase, the friendship of their Arab subjects.

An Account of the origin of the Family of the Nabob (properly Nawâb) of OUDE.

The strict alliance which has subsisted between the Nabobs of Oude, and the British government in Bengal, since the year 1765, and the political importance which has always been attached to that alliance, render an account of the origin of the family of Oude, at all times, an object of some interest to the public. But this interest has derived much additional force from the circumstances which attended the deposition of Vizir Ally, and the elevation of the present Nabob Sâadat Ally, under the immediate direction of the British government; from the new subsidiary treaty, which was afterwards concluded with that Nabob, during the administration of Marquis Wellesley; and above all, from the policy of the principle of that treaty having been called in question in Parliament, and loosely and ignorantly discussed in some of the most popular public prints. This department of the Register is not the place for entering into the merits of the important principle on which that treaty, as well as every other subsidiary treaty with the princes of India has been formed. In the political

political department of this work, the policy of that principle shall, in due time, be fully discussed. In the mean while, it may be satisfactory to many of the readers of the Register, to be made acquainted with the history of a family, who, from the reasons here stated, have lately engaged so much of the public attention.

Saâdut Khan, the founder of this family, known in history by the name of *Meer Mohammed Ameen*, was born in the city of Nishapoor, in the province of Khorasan. He was descended, in a direct line, from the Imaun Moôsa Kasem, of the noble family of Ali. About the end of the reign of Bahaudar Shah, the son and successor of the famous Aurungzebe, many Persian families of distinction, driven from their native country by the civil discord with which it was at that period distracted, fled to Hindûstan, where they found an hospitable asylum. Along with this emigration from Persia, Meer Mohammed Ameen, came to India. Being bred to arms, and emulous of military distinction, he soon made himself known, was received into the Imperial service, and adopted the name of Saâdut Khan. Through the friendship which he formed with some of the principal officers about court, he was introduced to the personal notice of the emperor, and stood high in his favour, during the remainder of that prince's life. On the accession of Mahmud Shah, Saâdut Khan was created an omra, or noble of the empire, and appointed to the government of Akbarabad. He was soon afterwards presented with the command of 7000 horse, and raised to the sûbadary or viceroyship of the province of Oude.

The nature and duties of this office have been already described in the 3d volume of the Register (see History of India, chap. iii. p. 4, 5) According to the Mogul institutions, the sûbadar was the immediate representative of the emperor, in the the sûbahs, or provinces, and each sûbah in the empire was governed by a sûbadar. The Persic word *Nàwâb*, which the English have corrupted to *Nabob*, is, grammatically speaking, the plural of *Nâib*, which signifies a deputy or lieutenant-governor; an officer in rank and consequence inferior to the subadar, and subordinate to him. But *Nàwâb*, or *Nabob*, the plural of this term, is likewise an hereditary title of honour, which was always conferred on the sûbadars, frequently on the nâibs, and sometimes on the emirs, or nobles of the empire, as the reward of eminent public service, or as a signal mark of royal favour.

During the reign of Mahmud Shah, Saâdut Khan held these high offices, with the greatest applause; and by the energy of his military talents, which he so successfully displayed in the war against the Mahrattas, he upheld the falling fortunes of a dissolute and feeble government, and for a while averted its impending fate. He is represented by cotemporary historians as no less generous than brave: but his conduct, after he was taken prisoner by Nadir Shah, at the memorable battle of Karnal, shews that when his envy and resentment was rouzed, he was capable of the basest and foulest treachery. After having, in that great action, exhibited all that skill and heroism for which he was so deservedly distinguished, he was at last overpowered by the superior numbers of the Persian troops, and, just as he was surrounded and unable to make further

ther resistance, he was recognized by a young Persian soldier, who had been formerly his townsman, and who, calling to him by name, conjured him to surrender to him, and save his life, whilst, at the same time, he ran up to his elephant, and by the ropes of the ladder, got upon the seat. Saâdut Khan readily threw himself on the mercy of his generous enemy, who carried him to Nadir, by whom he was treated with the most marked kindness and distinction. For three days succeeding the battle, the Indian camp presented a scene of the utmost confusion and dismay; but by the consummate address of Saâdut Khan, Nadir was prevailed on, not only to abstain from any further attack, but to offer peace, and to retreat from Hindûstan on the payment of a sum of money equal to two millions sterling. Saâdut Khan's motive in employing this address, arose entirely from views of his own personal aggrandizement, which he knew the restoration of peace, through his means, could not fail to realize. The death of the Ameer-al-Omra had just happened; and he was persuaded that the accomplishment of so great a service to the state, would give him the strongest title to succeed to that high office. The conditions of peace were accordingly communicated to the emperor and Nizam-al-Moolk, through Saâdut Khan, and they were overjoyed at a proposal, which, in the relative circumstances of the two armies, they justly considered so fortunate. The Nizam-al-Moolk was immediately sent from the emperor, to Nadir Shah, who received him with great distinction, and ratified the treaty. But the joy which this event naturally produced, was but of short duration. The emperor of Hindûstan, in the ebullition of his pleasure, or the imbecility of his undiscerning mind, saw not that Saâdut Khan, to whom alone he was indebted for his unexpected good fortune, would look to be rewarded with the elevation to the high office which was vacant, and that if he were disappointed in that prospect, he might feel his loss with all that exasperated resentment which is natural to an envious and ambitious spirit. Hence, at the solicitation of Nizam-al-Moolk, the dignity of Ameer-al-Omra was conferred on him. Saâdut Khan, no sooner heard of this circumstance, than he vowed the most deep and immediate revenge. Accordingly, he intimated to Nadir, that the terms which had been granted were too liberal, and ought to be cancelled: that two crore of rupees were far too small a composition for the wealth of Hindûstan: that he himself, but an individual noble, could pay that sum: that the removal of Nizam-al-Moolk, who alone had any ability to resist his advice, would make him master of the empire of Hindûstan without striking another blow: and, finally, that he was within eighty miles of Delhi, and could in two days possess himself of the immense treasures of the imperial palace. The avarice of Nadir, awakened by this treacherous suggestion, determined him to break the treaty; and this he did in a way peculiar to the duplicity of Asiatic policy. He invited the Nizam-al-Moolk to his presence, who, confiding in the faith of the treaty, repaired thither without suspicion. On his entering the camp, he was commanded to remain in it, and to send to the emperor, his master, to persuade him to come also to the Persian camp. The nizam represented to Nadir, that

that his conduct was a violation of his pledged faith; but the conqueror only replied, that he did not mean to injure the royal person of Mahummud Shah, but that he must have another interview with him. The Nizam communicated this to his master, who, with almost unparalleled folly and pusilanimity conformed to the wishes of his treacherous conqueror, and went to his camp, attended only by a few favorite domestics, and forbad many of the omras to follow him, who were anxious to guard his person. Upon his entering the Persian camp, he was ordered by Nadir to remain in a tent prepared for his reception, and to send for his family, his equipage, and the officers of his houshould. With this mandate he complied without a murmur: and orders were at the same time sent to the Mogul camp to break up, and the soldiers to retire where they choose, without molestation. Saâdut Khan was then dispatched by Nadir to Delhi, to receive the keys of that capital, and the conqueror, with his royal captive, followed him by easy marches. When they approached the city, Nadir permitted the emperor to proceed to his palace, with his family and domestics; and the succeeding day he made a triumphal entry into Delhi, encamped his army on the banks of the Jumna, contiguous to the palace, and took up his residence within it. Coins were struck at the royal mint, for the occasion, which were distributed to the people, and which bore the following inscription:

King over the Kings of the World
Is Nadir, King of Kings, and Master of the Times.

But the triumph of Saâdut Khan's treachery and treason was to him short-lived. The day after the subjugation of Delhi, he died of a cancer in his back, with which he had been long afflicted. The subsequent transactions of Nadir, at Delhi, and the dreadful massacre which took place in that city, it were foreign to the purpose of this narrative to give any account. The principal facts are related in an historical tract,* remarkable for its accuracy, and exhibit a striking picture of the enormous atrocities and barbarities attendant on eastern conquests.

Saâdut Khan was succeeded in the subadary of Oude, and in all his titles, by his nephew, Sefdar Jung. When Saâdut Khan quitted Persia, he left behind him an only sister, married to a nobleman named Jaâfer Beg. At his departure from his native country, he promised, should fortune prove favourable, to send for his sister and her family to Hindûstan, where they should partake of the honours he might obtain. Accordingly, on his elevation to the subadary of Oude, he sent for his sister and her two sons, her husband, Jaâfer Beg, being then dead. The names of these youths were Abol Monsoor Khan, and Mirza Mobussan, the former of whom, afterwards took the name of Sefdar Jung. Saâdut Khan received his nephews with every testimony of affection and kindness; and, with a view to unite and perpetuate the honour of the family, he gave to the eldest, his only daughter in marriage. This princess died only a few years ago, at her palace in Oude, at the advanced age of ninety. She was grandmother to the late Asso-ud-Dowlah, and makes a conspicuous figure in the annals of

* The History of the successors of Aurungzebe, by Captain Jonathan Scott.

the

the British Indian empire. On the death of his uncle, the young nabob was confirmed by the king in the subadary of Oude; and, after the departure of Nadir Shah, became a great favourite at the court of Mohummud Shah. He gained high renown, rather by the splendour of his talents, than by the importance or brilliancy of his civil and military services; and the distinguished honours which he obtained, were bestowed by a weak and undiscerning prince. He was appointed *meer-atushee*, or commander of the artillery; the government of Allahabad was added to the subadary of Oude; and on the refusal of Nizam-al-Moolk to accept of the vizirut, and on the death of that distinguished man, which happened shortly after, he was made vizir of the empire. On his elevation to this high office, he appears to have assumed the whole administration of the empire; for his master, the young emperor, Ahmed Shah, totally abandoned himself to sensual pleasures. Sefdar Jung's first measure was to punish the Rohillas for their predatory incursions into Oude, and to expel them from the Kutteer, a district situated on the northern frontier of Oude. With the usual crooked policy of an Asiatic statesman, he adopted a measure for the accomplishment of his purpose, which involved him in many difficulties, and frustrated those very views which it was designed to promote. He instigated Kaium Khan, the nabob of Ferokhabad to declare war against the Rohillas, who were at that time engaged in civil dissensions, in consequence of the death of their chief Ali Mohummud. Kaium complied with the wishes of the vizir, but was defeated by the warlike Rohillas, and slain in the action. Disappointed in his scheme, Sefdar Jung determined to turn the circumstance of Kaium Khan's death to some advantage. He persuaded the emperor to confiscate the whole of Ferokhabad, except the capital and twelve small districts, which were reserved for the support of the family of the unfortunate and deluded Kaium Khan. But in making a reservation of these districts, the vizir evidently acted from motives of a selfish policy, not on any principle of justice or humanity; for, as the emperor Ferokhsere, the founder of the city of Ferokhabad, had conferred these districts, together with the city, on the ancestor of Kaium Khan, in altumgha, that is, in perpetuity, the resumption of such a grant, would have been considered throughout Hindûstan, as a violation of one of the most sacred of the Mogul institutions, which nothing but treason could justify, and which the most tyrannical monarch who ever ruled the empire never ventured to commit. The rest of the province of Ferokhabad was placed under the government of the vizir's deputy, the raja Nowil Rao. But this rajah appears either to have been very ill qualified for the situation in which he was placed, or very ill prepared to defend it. For by the time the vizir had reached Delhi, a brother of the deceased nabob's collected an army of Afghans, and wrested from Nowil Rao, after a feeble defence, the whole of the territories of Ferokhabad. The vizir, on receiving the first intelligence of this insurrection, hastened back to the relief of his deputy, who, on his arrival, he found had fallen in the action. Eager to revenge his death, he precipitated an action with the insurgents, who defeated him with considerable loss, and obliged him

to

to fly to Delhi, leaving his dominions in Oude completely exposed to the resentment of the family whom he had so deeply injured, and on whose pride and feelings he had committed such gross and unmerited outrage. The vizir, however, collected an army of Mahrattas, with which, in two months after his loss, he recovered his dominions, and compelled Ahmed Khan, the young nabob of Ferokhabad, with his allies the Rohillas, to take refuge in the mountains of Rohilcund. But on his submission, he reinstated him in the possession of the city of Ferokhabad, together with a country producing a revenue of sixteen lacs of rupees: the rest of the territory of Ferokhabad, was divided between the vizir, and the Mahratta chiefs who had enabled him to regain it. The Rohillas purchased their pardon by the payment of a large contribution. The vizir, after this success, employed himself in re-settling the fertile districts of Oude, which this civil war had laid waste.

In the following year (A. D. 1751) Ahmed Shah Abdallee, the ancestor of Zemáán Shah, made an irruption into Lahore, which province he completely subdued, after a resistance of four months, by Meer Munnoo, the imperial general. Upon the conquest of Lahore Ahmed Abdallee sent an ambassador to Delhi, to demand concessions from the emperor, who, alarmed at the haughty tone with which it was made, sent for Sefdar Jung to court. The vizir obeyed the summons, and immediately repaired to Delhi, with his own army and the auxiliary Mahrattas; but before he reached the capital, a favorite eunuch had persuaded the emperor to purchase peace by an unconditional compliance with the enemy's demand. Indignant at this dastardly submission, the vizir declined appearing at court; and having encamped his army in the neighbourhood of Delhi, he gave intimation to the emperor, that some means must be devised of paying the Mahratta auxiliaries who he had brought in aid of his cause, on the promise of a large sum of money. Fortunately for Ahmed Shah, Ghazee-ud-Deen Khan offered to pay the Mahrattas on the promise of his being appointed to succeed to the subadary of the Deccan; a condition with which the emperor readily complied. After the departure of the Mahrattas, Sefdar Jung went to court and attended the duties of his office; but he could not conceal his disgust at the still prevailing influence of the favourite eunuch, and the disgraceful peace which that influence had availed to produce. This eunuch therefore he determined to remove: and accordingly, he invited him to an entertainment, at which he made one of his domestics assassinate him. The emperor, enraged at this action, resolved to displace the vizir from the vizirat; but such was the awe in which he stood of that officer, that he dared not avow his design: but a circumstance soon afterwards occurred, which at once gave him the opportunity, and inspired him with the courage to accomplish it.

On the death of Ghazee-ud-Deen Khan, who has been already mentioned, his son Shaâb-ud-Deen, a youth of uncommon talents, was, by the interest of the vizir, appointed to succeed his father in the office of ameer-al-omra. But the first use which he made of his power, exhibits a striking instance of that ingratitude by which orien-

tal statesmen are characterized. He advised the emperor to proceed to extremities in his resentment against his patron. Sefdar Jung was accordingly removed from the office of *meer-atush*, who, unwilling to resist the commands of his sovereign, obtained permission to return to his government in Oude. Upon the representation of his friends, however, Sefdar Jung altered his intentions, and resolved to revenge his degradation by deposing his master. With this view he encamped at a small distance from Delhi, and, having called the Jaats to his assistance, set up an adherent of his own, as emperor, under the colour of his actually being one of the royal family, who had escaped from a prison, in which he had been long cruelly immured. Having collected an army he invested Delhi, and besieged it for six months. But the young ameer-al-omra resisted, with successful bravery, the skillful operations and persevering exertions of his more experienced enemy; till both parties, at length, exhausted with the contest, agreed on terms of accommodation. Sefdar Jung, on being allowed to retain his governments of Oude and Alleabad, disgracefully sacrificed the unhappy creature, whom he had made the instrument of his revengeful ambition, and retired to Oude, leaving the office of vizir to be conferred on Inizam-ud-Dowlah, and the ameer-al-omra, in the direction of all the remaining authority and influence of the house of Timur. In the succeeding calamities which befel the emperor, Sefdar Jung bore no part. After his return to Oude he continued peaceably in the exercise of his government, and died in A. D. 1753. A few months after the death of his unfortunate sovereign, and the elevation of Aalumgeer the second to the imperial throne.

Sefdar Jung was succeeded in the subadary of Oude and the government of Alleabad, by his son Sujah-ud-Dowlah. On the elevation of the present unfortunate Shah Aâllam to the throne of Delhi, in 1761, and on the removal of Ghazee-ad-Deen, Sujah-ud-Dowlah was appointed vizir of the empire, which office he had virtually held for some time before.

The subsequent transactions of the life of Sujah-ud-Dowlah, and of his successors in the government of Oude, are blended with an interesting and important portion of the history of the British government in Bengal. It was the intention of the Editor to have given in this volume, a succinct detail of those transactions, and to have unfolded and explained to the public, the true nature and circumstances of the connection which has subsisted between the British government and the nabobs of Oude, since the first treaty with Sujah Dowlah, in 1765; but as it would take him some weeks to do this to his own satisfaction, and as he is very anxious to redeem his pledge to the public, he thinks it advisable not to delay the publication of this volume a single day, on this account, and therefore to reserve for the next the remainder of this article.

(To be continued in the next Register.)

A Memoir of the Life and Public Services of the late Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick, was the son of colonel Kirkpatrick, formerly of the East India Company's military service, at Fort St. George, and now of Keston, near Bromley, in Kent. He was born in August, 1764; and after receiving a liberal education, for some time at different respectable seminaries in France, and subsequently at Eton, he was appointed to the military service of the East India Company, and proceeded in the years 1779-80, as a cadet to Madras. In 1788-9, the impaired state of his health compelled him to re-visit his native country, where, however, he remained but a short time, returning to India before the conclusion of the first war with Tippoo Sultaun; in the second campaign of which, he served with the reserve of the army, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Gowdie. Towards the end of 1793, he was appointed to the charge of the garrison of Vizianagram, which he soon relinquished, for the appointment of Persian translator to the detachment serving with his highness the Nizam. In this situation he continued until October, 1795, when, on the death of lieutenant William Stewart, he succeeded to the office of assistant to the residency at Hyderabad, which was at that period filled by his brother, major (now colonel) William Kirkpatrick, who being obliged early in the year 1797, to proceed to Bombay, and subsequently to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, the charge of the British interests at the court of Hyderabad devolved on the subject of the present memoir.

It was during the period of his acting as resident at the court of Hyderabad, that capt. Kirkpatrick had the honour, under the directions of the earl of Mornington, (now marquis Wellesley) of negotiating and concluding, with his highness the Nizam, the important treaty, by which the alarming power and influence of France in the Deccan were completely annihilated, and that prince rendered an efficient ally of the Company, and enabled to co-operate with effect in the war soon after produced by the perfidy and restless ambition of Tippoo Sultaun.

Lord Mornington testified his approbation of this important and eminent service, by appointing capt. Kirkpatrick to the vacant office of resident at the court of the Nizam, and by conferring on him the peculiar distinction of honorary aide-de-camp to the governor-general: and as he was the first person, on whom this honour was bestowed, though it was afterwards extended to others, it may in a manner be said to have been instituted to mark and dignify the merits of capt Kirkpatrick. So high indeed was the sense which his lordship entertained of capt. Kirkpatrick's services on this occasion, that he was pleased to recommend him to his majesty's

ministers as deserving of some mark of the royal favour.*

But though the reasonableness of this recommendation was readily admitted, a compliance with it was from time to time postponed, and, finally, entirely neglected.

Upon the determination of the supreme government to demand adequate security against the hostile disposition and designs of Tippoo Sultaun, such were the zealous and successful exertions of captain Kirkpatrick to bring the Nizam's contingent into the field, that it actually reached Chittoor, before general Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore.†

Ample as the political and territorial advantages were, which the Nizam derived from the partition treaty of Mysore, yet as his extravagant expectations from the spoils of Seringapatam had been necessarily disappointed, the ratification of that treaty, by the court of Hyderabad, was not obtained without drawing forth fresh proofs of the address and ability of capt. Kirkpatrick.

In October, 1800, capt. Kirkpatrick, after a long and arduous negotiation, succeeded in concluding a new treaty with the Nizam, whereby the political ties which connected the British government and the state of Hyderabad were drawn together more closely than before: while the money-subsidy hitherto paid by his highness, in defrayment of the expenses of the British troops employed in the defence of his country, was commuted for the territories acquired by his highness in consequence of the wars of 1791-2 and 1799 with Tippoo Sultaun, which were now assigned in perpetual sovereignty to the company.

The estimated revenue of these territories, according to the schedules annexed to the treaty, amounted to star pagodas 16,51,465 and though few persons were so sanguine

* Extract of a letter from the right honourable the governor-general, to the court of directors, dated November 21, 1798.

Par. 21. "Among your servants who have been concerned in the execution of my orders, on this occasion, I have already recommended lieutenant-general Harris to your favourable notice. To his name, it is my duty to add those of capt. Kirkpatrick, and of lieutenant-colonel Roberts. I found the former in the situation of acting resident at Hyderabad; and to his zeal, address, discretion, and firmness, I attribute the early success of the negotiation entrusted to his management.

32 "Upon the resignation of colone Kirkpatrick, I took occasion to manifest my sense of capt. Kirkpatrick's merits, by appointing him resident at the court of the Nizam."

† Extract of a letter from the governor-general to the court of directors, dated March 20, 1799.

79. "The Nizam's contingent consists of 60,000 of the hon. company's troops, subsidised by his highness, of about the same number of his own infantry, including a portion of M. Perron's sepoys, now commanded by British officers, and a large body of cavalry.

80 "This force, under the general command of Meer Allum, formed a junction with the army on the 19th of February; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I remark to your honourable court the beneficial effects which the company have already derived from the recent improvements of an alliance with the court of Hyderabad. The Nizam's contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in the state of preparation for the field, before general Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore."

sanguine as to expect that this revenue would ever be realised, yet under the able management of major Munroe, it had reached, at the last settlement for the fusli year 1214, the sum of star pagodas 16,20,106, leaving a deficiency of only 31,359 pagodas, a sum greatly exceeded by enaums held by polygars annexed to our government since the transfer; and for the amount of which the ceded districts ought, in reason, to be credited.

The sense entertained by Lord Wellesley of capt. Kirkpatrick's services, on this important occasion, will best appear from the following copy of a letter from his lordship to capt. Kirkpatrick, dated Nov. 10, 1800:

" Sir,

" Since the commencement of my administration of the affairs of the British empire in India, frequent occasions have arisen, at the court of Hyderabad, to require the exertion of address, firmness, and perseverance on the part of the British resident, and on the success of the negotiations entrusted to his management, the most important political interests of the company in India have essentially depended.

" In all these instances, your general conduct has afforded me the greatest degree of satisfaction, and I now repeat, with pleasure, the public tribute of justice which I rendered to your eminent services in accelerating the destruction of the French influence at Hyderabad, in the year 1798; and in bringing the Nizam's forces into the field with so much promptitude and alacrity during the war in Mysore, in 1799.

" The conclusion of the treaty of the 12th of October, 1800, furnishes a confident expectation of the lasting security, and permanent duration of the British power in the Deccan; the service which you have rendered to the company, and to the British interests in India, by your able and assiduous exertions, throughout the course of the long and intricate negotiations which preceded this important measure, demands my most cordial approbation, and entitles you to the gratitude of the company, and of your country.

" I discharge a satisfactory part of my public duty in recording these sentiments on the proceedings of this government; but the peculiar merit of your services, and the great importance of the beneficial consequences which have flowed from your success, will induce me to submit to the court of directors, my earnest recommendation that you should be rewarded by some honourable mark of public distinction.

" I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) " WELLESLEY."

In December, 1800, capt. Kirkpatrick attained the rank of major in the army on the Madras establishment. From this time, nothing material occurred at the court of Hyderabad, until April, 1802, when major Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of commerce between the East India company, and his highness the Nizam, the principal articles of which will be found in our Register for 1803.* By this treaty, the merchant acquired, for the first time, a degree of security, and the trade of the two countries a spring, that have since conduced essentially

* See Asiatic Register, Vol. 5th, for 1803—*State Papers, p. 5.*

essentially to the advantage of both. The difficulties experienced by major Kirkpatrick, in accomplishing this beneficial measure, and consequently the merit of his success on the occasion, can only be duly appreciated by those acquainted with the extortionary spirit, the profound ignorance of every true principle of commerce, and the obstinate prejudices which usually prevail in Asiatic, and particularly in Mahommedan courts, on most questions of political economy.

In the year 1803, the British government was compelled, in defence of its own rights, and those of its allies, both of them invaded by the restless ambition of the confederated Mahratta chieftains, Dowlut Rao Scindeah, Raghojie Bhosillah, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to appeal to arms. On this occasion, the power of the court of Hyderabad, stimulated by the unremitted exertions of the Resident, proved eminently useful, and contributed, in no small degree, to the speedy and glorious termination of the war in the Deccan. What considerably enhanced the merits of these efforts was, that they were made in the midst of difficulties occasioned by the daily expectation of the Nizam's death, and the consequent anxiety respecting the succession to the throne. His highness actually died on the 6th of August, being only two days prior to the commencement of hostilities in the attack of and capture of Ahmednaghur. Owing, however, in a great measure to the prudent measures adopted by major Kirkpatrick, under the general direction of lord Wellesley, Secunder Jah, succeeded to the vacant musnud of his father, without the slightest opposition; and the energies of the new government were immediately directed to a vigorous co-operation with the British forces against the common enemy.

The favourable sentiments entertained by lord Wellesley of major Kirkpatrick's conduct and services, on this occasion, were signified to him, by direction of his lordship, in the following terms, contained in a letter, dated the 30th of May, 1804:

"Lord Wellesley desires me to add, that as soon as the British troops are withdrawn from the field, and are returned to their usual stations, it is his intention to afford you a public testimony of his approbation of your conduct, during the late crisis of affairs, and to recommend your services to the notice of the court of directors, and of his majesty's ministers. His lordship will not lose sight of your claim to some mark of distinction from his majesty's government in England, and will not fail to urge your pretensions in the manner most likely to obtain for you these honours, to which he is of opinion you are entitled for your public services under his lordship's administration; which he recommended strongly to government in England some years ago; and which, in his judgment, have been withheld from you unjustly."

The next occasion, and the last of particular importance that exercised the vigilance and address of major Kirkpatrick, presented itself in the somewhat sudden death of Azim-ul-Omrah, who fell a victim, on the 9th of May, 1804, to a fever of only four days duration. Numerous were the candidates who contended for the high station of this intelligent and respectable minister; and who, by various arts, strenuously endeavoured to secure the succession to it. Of these candidates,

didates, some were well known to be violently disaffected to the British interests, while others were utterly disqualified, by incapacity, for the arduous trust to which they aspired. In spite, however, of the active intrigues set on foot by these different competitors, major Kirkpatrick was enabled to keep the appointment of a successor to the deceased minister in suspense, until he received the sentiments and instructions of the Governor-general on the subject. The result was, that the vacant office was conferred, by the Nizam, on Meer Allum, an omra of the court of Hyderabad, distinguished beyond any other for his political sagacity and experience, and reasonably believed to be a steady friend to the connexion subsisting between his master and the British government, of which he has been for more than twenty years a principal promoter and advocate; and to which, in fact, he is chiefly indebted for the rank and consideration he has attained.

In October, 1804, major Kirkpatrick was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in September of the following year, he proceeded to Calcutta, with the permission of the late Governor-general, lord Cornwallis, partly for the benefit of his health, which was somewhat impaired by his long residence at Hyderabad, but chiefly for the purpose of conferring with his lordship on the political affairs of that court. He reached Calcutta, under the affliction of an alarming complaint, with which he had been seized on his journey, and of which he died on the 15th of October, 1805, after a short illness, in the 41st year of his age.

In private life he was eminently distinguished for all those qualities which gain the esteem, fix the attachment, and secure the confidence of friendship; and his numerous friends will long deeply lament his premature death, with a sorrow which can alone be surpassed by that of his afflicted family, who have in him lost a relation, beloved with the warmest tenderness, and the purest affection. The high diplomatic situation in which he died, he had filled for a period of nine eventful years; and it has been shewn, that in the course of that time, he was successfully employed under the direction of marquis Wellesley, in some of the most important negotiations which took place during the wise, vigorous, and brilliant administration of that enlightened and illustrious statesman. The recorded testimonies of the zeal and talents which he displayed in his official character, are no less just than numerous; and whilst they bestow on his memory the most honourable tribute, they hold out to others, the most encouraging example. The most distinguished of these testimonials appear in the following official documents.—

Extract of the Order, published by the Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, on the occasion of his death.

"The vice president and deputy-governor, with sincere regret, performs the painful duty of directing the last tribute of military honours to be paid to the remains of that valuable officer, and meritorious public character, lieutenant-colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick, of the establishment of Fort St. George, late Resident at the court of the Subahdar of the Deccan; in which situation he rendered important services to the honourable East India Company."

Extract

Extract from a Dispatch, dated Nov. 3d, 1805, from Mr. Russell, Acting-resident at Hyderabad, to Sir George Barlow, bart. Governor-general.

" The intimation of the decease " of lieutenant-colonel Kirkpa- " trick, the late Resident at Hy- " derabad, was received by his " highness, the Soubahdar, with " expressions of the most poignant " grief—and diffused an universal " gloom over every individual at " the durbar.

" The important public services, " and the eminent private virtues " of lieutenant-colonel Kirkpa- " trick, were always justly appre- " ciated at the court of Hyder- " abad. He commanded the con- " fidence and attachment of those " with whom he was connected " by the functions of his public " duty; and the love and admira- " tion of those who participated " in the happiness of his private " friendship. I had long known " the respectability of his public " character, and long esteemed " the virtues of his mind; and it " was not without a bitter pang, " that I directed the last tribute of " respect to be paid to the memory " of a man whose loss can never " be sufficiently deplored."

Extract from a Dispatch, dated Nov. 23d, 1805, from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone to Mr. Russell, Acting-resident at Hyderabad.

" The Governor-general has re- " ceived, with deep concern and " regret, the intelligence of the " death of lieutenant-colonel Kirk- " patrick, the late Resident at the " court of Hyderabad; whose " eminent public services, during " the long period of time that he " discharged the arduous and im- " portant functions of that high " station, entitled him to the dis- " tinguished approbation of the " British Government."

In addition to these public honours, the general respect entertained for his character was strongly testified, by a numerous attendance of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta at his funeral; a respect which is greatly enhanced by the circumstance of his being in some measure a stranger in that settlement, and which, therefore, serves to shew the high estimation in which he was universally held.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

Report on the interior Administration, Resources, and Expenditure of the Government of Mysoor, under the System prescribed by the Orders of the Governor-general in Council, dated 4th September, 1799; *by* MAJOR M. WILKS, *of the Establishment of Fort St. George, acting resident at Mysoor.*

Extract of a letter from the acting resident at Mysoor, to the Secretary to government in the secret, foreign, and political department, transmitting the Report, dated Mysoor, 5th December, 1804.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq.

Secretary to Government, &c.

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive yesterday a letter from the chief secretary to the government of Fort St. George, transmitting for my guidance a copy of the dispatch* which was addressed to that government, by his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council, dated the 5th of October, 1804.

Previously to the receipt of the directions contained in that dispatch, I had prepared, and was about to dispatch, a report on the affairs of Mysoor, addressed to the right honourable the Governor in council of Fort St. George; and conceiving that it might not be expedient to revise, and reform, an account of the past affairs of the government of Mysoor, under the impressions arising from the important change which has now been effected in its political relations, I am induced to request that you will do me the honour of submitting that report in its actual form to the consideration of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

REPORT.

To the right honourable lord William Cavendish Bentinck, governor in council, &c.

Fort St. George.

MY LORD,

Par. 1. A variety of causes have prevented the successive residents at the court of his highness the rajah of Mysoor, from preparing for the consideration of the government of Fort St. George, the detailed reports on the interior administration, the resources, and expenditure of the government of Mysoor, which were prescribed in the orders of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council, dated 4th September, 1799.

2. During a considerable portion of the time in which colonel Close filled that important office, his attention was necessarily engrossed by

 the

* See Supplementary Appendix C. which contains a copy of these orders.

the means of establishing and consolidating the authority of the new government; and subsequently, a long series of severe ill health deprived the public of the useful information, which, during that interval of leisure, might otherwise have been expected from his well-known talents.

3. The successors of colonel Close have hitherto been prevented by other avocations of extensive national importance, from a residence in Mysoor of sufficient continuance to admit of any considerable attention to the detail of such a report.

4. When I was directed, in the month of February last, to assume the temporary charge of this residency, the probable period appeared to be extremely short, during which I should be required to act in that capacity; and each successive month seemed to indicate the next as the time when I should be relieved from the honourable duties with which I had been intrusted.

5. Under these circumstances, I considered the time and opportunities that I could possibly command, to be inconsistent with the adoption of any systematic plan, for preparing the materials of such a report; and I accordingly refrained from extending my views beyond the execution of the current duties of the residency.

6. These duties, however, necessarily involved a certain degree of investigation, on several of the objects prescribed by the instructions of Sept. 1799; the general subject of Mysoor had formerly been rendered familiar to my mind, by the communications of private friendship, and official intercourse with colonel Close, and by the advantage of similar communications added to written memoranda from Mr. Webbe. The materials for a report on some of those objects thus insensibly increased without the previous design of collecting them.

7. It was my original intention to have transferred to major Malcolm,* on his return to Mysoor, such facts and memoranda as I might thus acquire, with the view of their being hereafter applied by him to the purposes of a general report; that gentleman, however, having lately represented to me the propriety of no longer delaying a communication, however imperfect, of such information as may have been obtained, I have been induced, chiefly at his suggestion, to attempt some arrangement of these desultory materials, and to submit, to your lordship's [illegible] indulgent consideration [illegible] sources of imperfection which have been described.

8. The territories comprising the present dominions of his highness the rajah of Mysoor had, from the remotest periods of tradition, been held by a number of polygars, and and petty rajahs, whose possessions were incessantly enlarged, diminished, or alienated, by a series of revolutions, which it would perhaps be impossible to trace, and unprofitable to describe.

9. The dynasty of rajahs of Mysoor, from whom Hyder Alli usurped the government, although of some antiquity, is descended from a former dynasty reduced at a remote period by one of those revolutions.

10. The conduct of the rajahs of Mysoor towards the polygars, whom they had conquered, or reduced to a state of dependence, does not seem to have been governed by fixed rules. Their prevalent policy

* Resident at Mysoor.

policy, however, appears to have resembled that of Hyder Alli, who aimed at a gradual reduction of the direct authority of the polygars.

11. Such of them as consented to the payment of a moderate peishcush, and performed their military services with fidelity, were permitted to retain the exercise of the police, and of the civil government within their respective pollams.*

12. The districts of the refractory were generally annexed as conquests to the circar lands. In one or the other of these modes, and chiefly in the latter, Hyder Alli reduced all the polygars within his territories to obedience; precarious of course from the habits of the people, and always liable to interruption from any considerable diminution of the troops appointed for the service of the respective districts.

13. Tippoo Sultaun attempted, and with the qualification described in the preceding paragraph, I believe accomplished, in the early part of his administration, the subjugation of the whole of the polygars, and the annexation of their lands to those of the circar; but during that complicated system of fraud and malversation of every kind, which grew out of the bigotry and gross barbarism of his government, a large proportion of the pollams, which continued to be represented at the presence,† as under circar management, were by a mutual collusion of the polygar and aumil, held by the former; and the degree of authority which should be exercised by the latter, came at length to depend on the sufferance of the polygar, who had often but slender claims to that title.

14. On the establishment of the present government, there were accordingly few districts that did not furnish at least one claimant, possessing or pretending to the hereditary jurisdiction.

15. The mischief was not confined to the revival of former pretensions; in some cases the potails,‡ and in others, the officers of police, emulating the polygar character, and copying their history, sought to obtain the independent rule of their respective villages, and the privilege of encroaching on their neighbours; and the ryots who could afford a bribe, were generally successful in procuring a false entry in the books of the district, of the quantity of land for which they paid a rent.

16. In some districts attempts were made by the newly-appointed asophs or aumils, to reform these latter abuses; but the frequent, and latterly the systematic, assassination of such reformers, terrified their successors; and these feeble and ineffectual efforts served only to confirm the most base and abject reciprocation of licentiousness and corruption.

17. When to this state of things is added the turbulent character of the numerous Mohammedans, then inhabiting Mysoor, who were necessarily excluded from the liberal provision which had been extended to the principal officers of the late administration, the task of establishing the new government was of no ordinary difficulty; and its

* Pollam, the name by which the possessions of polygars are designated.

† Presence here means Tippoo Sultaun.

‡ Potail, the head man of a village, with whom the village settlements are generally concluded.

early and successful accomplishment must, next to those measures of a general nature which directed the great arrangements of that period, be attributed to the energy, the talents, and cordial co-operation, of the uncommon men, who were selected for the execution of the civil* and military† duties; and to the fortunate choice of a dewan,‡ who, to a mind of singular vigour, added an extensive acquaintance with the resources of the country, and an intimate knowledge of characters; and was thus capable of collecting and combining at once, all that had been useful in the establishments of the late government.

18. With a view to compose and encourage the well-affected, and to obviate unnecessary alarm in those of an opposite character, the new administration commenced its proceedings, by proclaiming an unqualified remission of all balances of revenue, and the restoration of the ancient Hindû rate of assessment, on the lands, and in the sayer.§

19. For the maintenance of public authority, a small but select body of cavalry, infantry, and peons, was collected from the ruins of the Sultaun's army; and for the preservation of interior tranquillity, a plan was adopted, which deserves to be more particularly described. The ancient military force of the country consisted of peons, or irregular foot, variously armed, but principally with matchlocks and pikes; these men, trained from their infancy according to their measure of discipline, to military exercises, were most of them also cultivators of the soil; but the vacant part of the year had usually been allotted to military enterprise, and when the circumstances of their respective chiefs offered nothing more important, these restless habits led them to private depredation; it was necessary that men of these propensities should either be constantly restrained by the presence of a large military force; or be made, by proper employment, to feel an interest in the stability of the government; and there was no hesitation with regard to this alternative, if the latter should be found to be practicable. Hyder Alli had employed large bodies of these men in his garrisons and armies. Tippoo Sultaun had diminished their numbers for an increase of his regular infantry; but neither of those chieftains steadily pursued any systematic plan on this important subject.

20. The system adopted by the dewan, will be best understood from his first instructions on that subject to his aumils, viz.

First. To engage in the service of the state, at least one individual from each family of the military class.

Secondly. To respect the ancient usages of their several districts with regard to the terms on which peons were bound to military service.

Thirdly. In all practicable cases to assign waste lands, in lieu of one half of their pay, according to the prevailing usage of ancient times.

21.

* Colonel Close, Mr. Webbe, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm.

† Major General Sir A. Wellesley, K. B.

‡ Poorniah, a bramen, who was formerly the minister of finance under Tippoo Sultaun; he was selected by lord Wellesley as a proper person to fill the important office of prime minister to the rajah of Mysoor.

§ Sayer. Duties levied on the interior trade of the country.

21. Their local duties were defined to consist, in taking their easy tour of guard in the little forts or walled villages to which they were attached; and in being ready at all times to obey the calls of the officers of police.

22. Their village pay, half in land and half in money, varies from two to three rupees per month, with a batta of three and a half, if called out from their respective districts, when frequent reliefs according to their domestic convenience are always allowed. One thousand of them were prevailed on to enrol themselves for occasional service as dooly bearers, and four hundred and fifty of that number served with the company's army during the late operations without a single desertion; and eight hundred and seventeen of the number perform the duty of runners to the post-office of the government of Mysoor.

23. This may perhaps be the most convenient place for stating the effect of this arrangement after an experience of five years; the number of peons thus enrolled, exclusively of those in constant pay, amounted during the two first years to 20,027 persons; and their annual pay to 2,25,862 canterai pagodas: better information and improved arrangements, enabled the dewan in the third year to reduce the number to 17,726, and the expense to 1,84,718 canterai pagodas. In the fourth and fifth years they were reduced to 15,247 persons, and the expense to 1,48,478 canterai pagodas; and this amount is considered by the dewan to be nearly as low as it can with prudence be reduced.

24. This head of disbursement is entered in the public accounts under the expenses of management; and if considered exclusively as a revenue charge, is doubtless very heavy. The following considerations, however will shew, that it is balanced by very important advantages, exclusively of the realization of the revenue.

First. The tranquillity of the country has never experienced the least interruption, since the first establishment of the government; and although this result may be in part attributed to the maintenance of a fixed military establishment, for general purposes, yet this cause is by no means adequate to the effect produced, if any general discontent had prevailed among the peons. In fact; there is every reason to believe, that they are generally satisfied with their present condition.

Secondly. During the latter part of the government of Tippoo Sultaun, the system of private depredation had been so effectually organized, that a portion of the crop was uniformly paid by the ryots as the price of exemption from plunder. When the arrangements of the peons had been sufficiently consolidated, the dewan was enabled to relieve the country from this source of oppression.

Thirdly. By means of the large establishment of peons, a police has been organized throughout the country, not yielding in vigour and efficiency to any that I have had the opportunity of observing in other parts of India; and finally an irregular force of 20,000 well-affected men can, in consequence of this arrangement, be assembled on any emergency at a few days notice.

25. While these preliminary measures were in the course of being effected, the dewan and the resident commenced their tour

through the country; accompanied by the small body of troops, which the dewan had been able to collect and equip.

26. The measures to be adopted with regard to the polygars were the first which pressed for adjustment; and the explicit directions contained in the instructions of the Governor-general in council, were entirely conformable to the previous opinions of the dewan.

27. The talents, the address, and the high reputation of colonel Close, to which may be attributed a large portion of all that your lordship in council shall approve in the administration of Mysoor, were of the most essential aid to the dewan, in the arrangement of this most arduous affair: the impediments were numerous, perplexing and hazardous: but I believe that colonel Close, with the unassuming efficiency which belongs to his character, surmounted all these obstacles without reporting a difficulty.

28. The direct authority of the government of Mysoor has been introduced, and effectually maintained, in all the pollams situated within its territory.

29. The lineal descendants and families of several of the most powerful polygars were destroyed in the general massacre of prisoners, which was ordered by Tippoo Sultaun, subsequently to the defeat of his army by lord Cornwallis on the 15th May, 1791.

30. A few persons who preferred the chance of future commotions, to a suitable and respectable provision; have retired from the country: a still smaller number, of refractory conduct, were imprisoned: but the greater proportion have accepted gratuitous pensions, civil offices, or military command, on the condition of residing at Mysoor, or accompanying the dewan when absent from that place: and are treated by him with a degree of deference and attention, which appear to be judicious and acceptable.

31. The corrupt system which has already been described, opposed the impediments which might have been expected to the regular introduction of the authority of the government, into the remaining parts of the country.

32. The expedient of assassinating an aumil was resorted to at an early period; but the police had even then assumed so efficient a form, that all the murderers were traced and executed: and this savage experiment has not been renewed.

33. The revolutions which had occurred at an earlier or more recent period, in every district of Mysoor, do not seem to have altered the tenures on which the lands were held by the actual cultivators of the soil.

34. With the exception of Bednore and Bullum, hereafter to be noticed, the general tenure of land does not differ from that which prevails in the lower Carnatic.

35. It is described in the technical language of the revenue in the lower Carnatic by a term (*meeras**) not very well appropriated to so imperfect a tenure: and I believe is defined in the records of Fort St. George, to be "*the hereditary right of cultivation*," or the right of a tenant and his heirs, to occupy a certain ground, so long as they continue to pay the customary rent of the district; but as in the actual condition of the people, the rent can only be paid while

* An Arabic word signifying *inheritance*.

while the land is cultivated, I believe it is held, that the right no longer exists, than while it is thus exercised: and when the tenant ceases to cultivate, the right reverts to the government, which is free to confer it on another.

36. In the provinces of Bednore and Bullum, the property of the soil is vested in the landholder; and the hereditary right of succession to that property is held in as great respect, as in any part of Europe. The rents being paid in money, and the officers of the government having no further interference with the ryots, than to receive those rents, the tenure of land in those provinces is highly respectable.

37. This venerable institution of hereditary property and fixed rents is attributed to Seapa Naick, a rajah, who governed that country in the [blank in the original] century, and the rent established by him is said to have continued without augmentation until the conquest by Hyder Alli; there is reason, however to believe, that under the form of contributions, to defray the expense of marriages and aids on extraordinary occasions, the rent actually paid was considerably enhanced: military service was at all times a condition of the tenure.

On the conquest of Bednore by Hyder Alli, in the year 1763, he at first attempted to conciliate the principal landholders; but having discovered a conspiracy to assassinate him, supported by the landholders, and headed by the chief officers of the late government, and some of his own confidential servants, he proceeded, after the execution of not less than three hundred persons, to disarm the landholders; and to commute their military service for a money payment; holding the country in subjection, by means of an establishment of 25,000 foreign peons. In the long period which has since elapsed, the military habits of the natives have been in some degree extinguished, and the dewan having no waste lands to confer, continues to employ such peons as are requisite from other districts on a money payment.

38. This assessment of the lands continued without alteration until the peace of 1792, which deprived Tippoo Sultaun of one-half of his territories, and suggested to him the singular expedient of compensating that loss, by a proportional assessment on his remaining possessions. This measure in Bednore, as well as elsewhere, produced an effect exactly the converse of what was intended; and, added to other abundant causes, terminated in the absolute ruin of his finances.

39. On the establishment of the present government of Mysoor, the landholders of Bednore attempted to stipulate for the restoration of the ancient rates of land-tax of Seapa Naick, and the remission of the pecuniary commutation for military service established by Hyder Alli. It was ascertained in Bednore, and I believe also in Canara, that the commutation fixed by Hyder is fair and moderate: the rates of 1764 have accordingly been adopted as the fixed land-tax, and at this time appear to give satisfaction.

40. The province of Bullum was never effectually conquered, until military roads were opened through the forest towns by the honourable major-general Wellesley, in the year 1801-2.

41. The authority of Hyder Alli, or of Tippoo Sultaun, over this province, was extremely precarious,

carious, and the presence of an army was always necessary, to enforce the payment of the revenue; the rates of the land-tax had accordingly fluctuated; but have been fixed by the present government, at a standard which appears to be acceptable to the landholders. No part of Mysoor has been more tranquil than Bullum, since the period that the actual authority of the government was for the first time introduced into that province in 1801-2.

42. The dewan appears to have an adequate conception of the advantages both to the ryots, and the government, of a system of hereditary landed property, and fixed rents, over the more precarious tenures which prevail in other parts of Mysoor.

43. The inhabitants of the district of Tayoor had rather the tradition than the exercise of such rights, which has been restored to them by the present dewan; and throughout the country, he has generally confirmed the property of the soil to the possessors of plantations of areka,* cocoa-nut, and other plants, which are not annual; the exceptions to this latter measure principally apply to gardens and plantations, which had gone to decay under the late government, from over assessment; and to those which have recently been formed, and do not yet admit of the adjustment of a fixed rent: he shews a general disposition to accede to the proposals of individuals, for fixing the rents, and securing the property on every description of land; but he does not press it, as a measure of government, which the ryots habitually receive with suspicion; and holds the opinion, that people must be made gradually to understand and wish for such a measure, before it can be conferred and received as a benefit.

44. The general tenure of the other lands in Mysoor has been already described.

45. The whole of the revenue is under amauny management. The cultivators of dry lands pay a fixed money rent, calculated to be equal to about one-third of the crop; and those of the wet or rice lands, a payment nominally in kind of about one-half of the crop; but generally discharged in money at the averaged rates of the district, which are adjusted when the state of the crop admits of an estimate being made of its value. When the aumil and ryots cannot agree on the money payment, it is received in kind. The precarious nature of the rice cultivation in the central and eastern part of Mysoor, (which will be noticed hereafter,) makes it difficult to remedy this very inconvenient practice; and it has hitherto been found impracticable to adjust any money rents for wet cultivation, in those parts of the country. In the western range some farmers have made the experiment of a money rent for rice ground, but the warum, or payment in kind, is generally found so much more profitable, by the facility it affords of defrauding the government, that the adjustment of money rents for that description of land is not making much progress.

46. It has been stated, that the assessment on dry lands is about one-third of the crop, and on wet lands about one-half; it is not, however to be inferred, that these proportions give the relative value of equal portions of wet and dry land.

An

* Beetle tree.

An assumption of these proportions as a measure of value, would lead to the most extensive errors; and as *ragee*,* the principal produce of dry land, constitutes the food of the great mass of the inhabitants, it may be useful in this place, and requisite to a correct knowledge of the nature of these assessments, to state the details necessary to a true computation.

47. The mode of estimating the quantity of dry land in Mysoor, is not by actual measurement, but by the quantity of seed grain required to sow the arable land.

48. The term candy, a dry measure hitherto of variable quantity in different districts, which will be noticed hereafter, is that which is universally applied in describing a portion of land.

49. Thus a candy of land signifies the extent in which a candy of seed grain is sown; but as any given extent of wet land requires about four times the quantity of seed that can be sown with advantage in the same extent of dry land, it follows, that a candy of dry land is about four times as large as a candy of wet land: and this difference in the amount of seed and produce in a given extent of land, appears to constitute the true superiority of wet land over dry.

50. On these data, let the gross produce of a candy of wet land be taken at 24: its rent ($\frac{1}{2}$) is 12: the gross produce of the same candy of dry land gives a rent ($\frac{1}{3}$) of 8; but this candy being four times the extent of the former, the actual extent in wet land which gives a rent of 12, gives in dry land a rent of no more than 2: and the true relative value of wet and dry land, instead of being as one half to one third, is as six to to one nearly; and exactly so, if both be exactly of the same class in point of quality.

51. In considering the tenures and the assessments of lands in Mysoor, it was difficult to refrain from some attempt towards estimating the relative condition of the people, compared with those of other countries, in regard to the proportion of the gross produce of the soil which rewards the labour of the husbandry.

52. It is extremely difficult to find any native, capable of entering into the very minute details, necessary for a practical analysis of the receipts and disbursements of an Indian farm, who possesses, at the same time, sufficient intelligence, candour, and disinterestedness, to communicate what he knows. I have accordingly found, that the many plausible details with which I have been furnished, in conversation and in writing, differ each from the other; and all contain internal evidence of fallacy.

53. In England I believe it is usual to compute one-third of the gross produce, to form the rent payable to the landlord; one-third to replace the charges of husbandry; and one-third to remain to the farmer.

54. I have endeavoured to compare this computation with such data in Mysoor, as are the least liable to controversy. Lands are divided into three classes, according to their respective fertility; and the rent of any given measure of land differs, according to the class to which it belongs; but a comparison of the rent and gross produce of any of the classes, will furnish nearly the same result. I have selected the first class for the following computation.

55.

* Ragee, a species of dry grain.

55. Where the candy is of two hundred seers, a coodoo, or twentieth part of such candy, is a portion requiring ten seers of seed grain; one such coodoo of the best dry land is rented at seven canterai fanams; and one such coodoo of the best wet land is worth 10½ canterai fanams.

56. It is admitted that one plough tolerably managed, works up seven such coodoos of dry land, and five such coodoos of wet land; and that these are the proportions of wet and dry land, most convenient for the allotment of labor, and most generally in use.

57. On these data, the following statement will show the amount of rent and gross produce respectively to be derived from the labour of one plough, and of course the proportion of any number.

	Num Cood	Rent one C		Tot		Relatio Rent & I		Gross P
Dry Land, .			=	49	+	3	=	147
Wet Land,..		10½	=	52½	+	2	=	105
		Total Rent, 10½				Gross Produce, 252.		

58. An industrious husbandman in Mysoor therefore pays to the government an averaged rent, equal to forty per cent. nearly, of the gross produce of his crops; sixty per cent. remains to replace the charges of husbandry, and to reward the labour of the husbandman.

59. It will be obvious, that the expensive stock and machinery of an English farm will require a much larger proportion of the produce than the oxen and simple implements of an Indian ryot, to replace the charges of husbandry; and if, instead of the English proportion of 33⅓ per cent. we allot to the Indian farmer the ample allowance of twenty-seven per cent. there will remain to the ryot thirty-three per cent. of the gross produce of his crop: without reckoning the profits arising from live stock, which the celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations considers to be so invariable a source of advantage to the farmer, as to be reckoned among the products of land which always furnish rent.

60. If, as I trust and believe, no error has been made in this computation, the condition of the people of Mysoor, with regard to the portion of the gross produce of the soil which rewards the labour of the husbandman, may be contemplated with no ordinary degree of satisfaction; as bearing the test of equal comparison with the profits of an English farmer.

61. The internal structure of the government which is intended to secure these advantages, although far removed from the same standard of comparison, is yet of the highest interest: and I propose to attempt a feeble sketch of its component parts, before entering on the details of revenue; referring for more minute information in each department, to the heads of the respective items of expenditure annexed to this report, which have been framed with a view to this kind of explanation.

62. The

62. The civil government is divided into three departments;

First. Treasury and finance.

Second. Revenue.

Third. Miscellaneous, not included in the two former.

The conduct of the military establishment is entrusted to two distinct departments of cavalry and infantry, &c.

The candachar, or establishment of peons already described, is under the direction of a sixth separate department, partaking both of civil and military functions, in its relation to the police, the post-office, and the army. The military department will be more conveniently resumed when discussing the expenditure of the government.

The dewan may be considered personally to preside over every department.

63. The operations of the first department are extremely simple. Each district has its chief golar, who keeps the key of the treasury; the serishtadar has the account, the aumil affixes his seal, and the treasury cannot be opened except in the presence of these three persons. The seraff examines the coins received on account of the revenue, affixes his seal to the bags of treasure dispatched to the general treasury, and is responsible for all deficiencies in the quality of the coin.

64. A similar process, sanctioned by the sealed order of the dewan, attends the disbursement of cash at the general treasury: and the accounts are kept in the same style of real accuracy, and apparent confusion, which is usual in other parts of India.

65. The government having hitherto been so happy as not to anticipate its revenues, and declining on grounds of religious prejudice to receive an interest for money, is unacquainted with those complicated operations of finance which form so difficult a study under the governments of Europe.

66. The second, or department of revenue, will be resumed.

67. The third department, together with several indefinite duties, comprises two principal heads, viz.

First. The regulation of the rajah's establishment of state, and of his household; and

Secondly. The custody of the judicial records.

68. Colonel Close made a report on the expenses of the rajah's household, to which his attention had been called, in a particular manner, by the instructions of the 4th September, 1799, and these will be found in considerable detail, in the annual account of expenditure annexed to this report. These expenses are small, in consequence of the rajah's minority, and must be expected to increase.

69. The forms of his highness's court are regulated according to the customs of his ancestors, under the direction of the ranee, or widow of the rajah Chick Kistna Raj Wodiaver, who died in the year 1766.

70. This very respectable princess, who has had the singular fortune to witness the progress and completion of the usurpation of Hyder Alli, to outlive the aggrandizement, and the fall of that once-formidable dynasty, and to contemplate the restoration of her house, presides over the ceremonial part of this department with great sense, and a due attention to splendour and œconomy.

71. The personal respect to be paid by the dewan, to the rajah, and

and to his relations, is intimately connected with this subject, and is prescribed to the resident as an object of particular attention.

72. I have uniformly remarked in the dewan a very decorous attention to these observances; but there is a branch of the official arrangements which appears to me to derogate from the spirit of these injunctions.

73. The lall baug, on the island of Seringapatam, was originally assigned as an habitation to the resident, and the dewan, at the same time, established on that island, the principal mint, the general treasury, and the huzzoor cutcherri of the rajah's government, partly for the convenience of communication with the resident; but chiefly because Mysoor, (the place appointed for the seat of the rajah's government) was unprovided with any buildings for these general purposes. These deficiencies have since been supplied at Mysoor; and the lall baug having been pronounced uninhabitable, from its extreme unhealthiness, the resident's tents may be pitched, with equal convenience, at either of these places.

74. It appears to be essential to the respect, and consideration, which is due to his highness the rajah, even during his minority, that he should be surrounded by the principal departments, and officers of his government; the establishment of those departments, and the residence of those officers at Seringapatam, has not only the exterior appearance, but the virtual effect, of holding his highness's court at a distance from his person.

75. This arrangement becomes the more indecorous as his highness advances in years; and it seems to be expedient on every account, to direct the permanent removal to Mysoor of all the public departments of the government.

76. The remaining branch of the third department is the custody of the judicial records.

77. In the administration of justice, as in every other branch of the government, due regard has been given to the ancient institutions of the country; and to the doctrines of the Hindû law.

78. There is no separate department for the administration of justice, in Mysoor, with the exception of cazies in the principal towns, whose duties are limitted to the adjustment of ecclesiastical matters among the Mohammedan inhabitants.

79. Matters of the same nature among the Hindûs are usually determined according to mamool, or ancient precedent; and where there is no mamool, by the doctrine of the Shasters, if any can be found to apply.

80. The aumil of each district superintends the department of police, and determines in the minor cases of complaint for personal wrongs; the establishment of cundachar peons gives great efficiency to this department.

81. Three soubadars, for the purposes of general superintendence, have been established over the respective provinces of Bangalore, Chittledroog, and Bednore; and these officers direct the proceedings in all important cases, criminal or civil.

82. On the apprehension of any persons criminally accused, the soubadar, or the aumil, if he sees cause for public trial, orders a panchaet, or commission of five, to be assembled in open cutcherri; to which all inhabitants of respectability, and unconnected with the party,

party, have the right of becoming assessors.

83. The proceedings of this commission, in which are always included the defence of the prisoner, and the testimony of such persons as he chooses to summon, are forwarded to the dewan, accompanied by the special report of the soubadar or aumil.

84. In cases of no doubt, and little importance, the dewan makes his decision on the inspection of these proceedings.

85. In matters of difficulty, or affecting the life or liberty of the prisoner, the case is brought for final hearing before the dewan, who pronounces his sentence, assisted by the judgment of the resident.

86. Sentence of death has never been pronounced, excepting in cases of murder, or plunder on the frontier.

87. Theft and robbery are punished with imprisonment, and hard labour, for a period proportioned to the nature of the crime. Fines are discouraged as a dangerous instrument in the hands of subordinate authority; corporal punishment is prohibited.

88. The following state of the executions and confinements in the several years will shew, that, exclusively of accidental causes, the important object of preventing crimes, by means of an active police, has been gradually attained to a respectable degree.

Executions.

First year, 18, including 10 for the murder of an aumil.—Second year, 4.—Third year, 26, including 12 for the rebellions in Bullum, and of Dhoondia, and 11 of two gangs of robbers and murderers, chiefly from Chareal.—Total 23, remains 3.—Fourth year, 3.—Fifth year, 1.

Sentenced to hard labour and confinement.

First year, 385.—Second year, 231.—Third year, 253. The numbers in these two years are accounted for from the turbulent characters let loose on society, by the subjugation of Bullum.—Fourth year, 441.—Fifth year, 149.

In the period which has elapsed of the sixth year, the number sentenced to hard labour, or short imprisonment, has been seventy-three, and the number of prisoners now actually remaining is no more than one hundred and eighty-five. Thirty-five died, and one thousand three hundred and three have been discharged on the expiration of the periods for which they were sentenced.

89. The administration of civil justice is conducted in a manner analogous to that of the criminal.

90. The proclamation which announced a remission of all balances of revenue, among other benefits which it conferred on the people of Mysoor, shut up the most productive source of litigation.

91. The aumil has the power of hearing and determining, in open cutcherri, and not otherwise, all cases of disputed property not exceeding the value of five pagodas.

92. Causes to a large amount are heard and determined by a panchaet, composed as above described; and as publicity is considered to afford an important security against irregular or partial proceedings, the respectable inhabitants are encouraged to attend as assessors, according to their leisure and convenience.

93. In cases where both the parties

ties are Hindûs, the panchaet is usually composed of Hindûs; where the parties are of different sects, the panchaet is formed of two different persons from the sect of each party, and a fifth from the sect of the defendant.

94. In plain cases, where no difference of opinion has occurred in the panchaet, the aumil confirms their award, and forwards their proceedings to the presence.

95. In cases of difficulty or variety of opinion, the proceedings are forwarded with the report of the soubadar or aumil, to the dewan, who pronounces a final decision in communication with the resident; or, if he sees cause, orders a rehearing before himself.

96. In all cases whatever, the parties have the right of appeal to the dewan; and his frequent tours through the country facilitate the practice of this right.

97. The form of proceeding in civil cases differs materially from the practice of English courts.

98. Before the trial commences, the plaintiff first, and then the defendant, are each required to give a circumstantial narrative of the transaction which involves the matter at issue; this narrative is carefully committed to writing, and twice read over to the party, who corrects what has not been properly stated; the document is then authenticated by the signature of the party, of two witnesses, and of a public officer.

99. The correct agreement of this narrative, with the facts subsequently established, is considered to constitute strong circumstantial evidence in favour of the party, and its disagreement with any material fact, to amount to the presumption of a fictitious claim or false defence.

100. The Hindû law seems indirectly to enjoin this branch of the proceeding.

101. Testimony is received according to the religion of the witness, first for the plaintiff, and then for the defendant; and the members of the panchaet, their assessors or witnesses called for the purpose, depose to matters of general notoriety.

102. The panchaet, in cases of difficulty, usually prefix to their award a few distinct propositions, explaining the grounds of their decision, which generally seem to be drawn with considerable sagacity.

103. But the object in which the principles of proceeding differ most essentially from those of an English court, is in the degree of credit which is given to the testimony upon oath.

104. It appears to be in the spirit of English jurisprudence to receive as true, the testimony of a competent witness, until his credibility is impeached.

105. It is a fixed rule of evidence in Mysoor, to suspect as false the testimony of every witness, until its truth is otherwise supported.

106. It follows as a consequence of this principle, that the panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety, and of all that enters into circumstantial evidence: and that their decisions are infinitely more influenced by that description of proof, than is consistent with the received rules of evidence to which we are accustomed, or could be tolerated, in the practice of an English court.

107. I have frequently conversed with the dewan, and with the most intelligent members of these panchaets, on the subject of this new principle in the reception of evidence:

dence: and none of these persons have hesitated to defend the rule, and to avow, as an abstract proposition founded on experience, that the presumption is infinitely stronger against the veracity, than in favor of the truth, of a witness.

108. The period is not very remote when the person who should have openly adverted to defective veracity, as a general characteristic of the people of India, would have been considered in other countries as the victim of an illiberal prejudice, or the author of an unmerited calumny. The translation of their civil and religious institutes has now laid open to the general reader, the apology or the expiation of perjury in most of its forms: and the most enlightened authorities of the law have pronounced their practical conviction, that the natives of India are lamentably deficient in that ordinary degree of veracity, which in other countries is cherished as the vital principle of moral conduct, and the foundation of all the virtues.

109. On an abstract view of the principle which has been noticed, it would seem to be more consonant to reason to receive testimony at the value which it probably possesses, than to accept it at a value which it probably does not possess: but it would be foreign to the object of this report, and still more remote from the competence of its author, to discuss the practibility, or expediency of reconciling this rule of evidence to any fixed principles of jurisprudence.

110. It would be more encouraging to the views of a benevolent legislator, to attribute the defective morals of the people, chiefly to the despotic government under which they have immemorially lived; involving the habitual necessity of opposing fraud to force, and to conclude, that the evil would gradually subside, on the establishment of a better order of things.

111. It would be still more consoling to believe, with the celebrated author of the "Spirit of Laws," that religion, however erroneous, is the best security we can have for the probity of men; and that its errors may be corrected by the civil laws, extending their influence over the morals of a people. That venerable authority had probably in view the definition of religion, which views it as binding the consciences of men; and if in the case of testimony, the Hindú system (by whatever name it may be called) shall be found defective in that essential hold, the task may well be considered arduous, to build any connection morally useful, on a foundation so frail and unsubstantial.

112. I solicit your lordship's pardon for the presumption of entering at all into a disquisition so little analogous to the studies and habits of my life, but I have ventured with great humility to believe, that if this striking diversity in the principle of the reception of evidence, should furnish to an enlightened legislator, any useful reflections for the better administration of justice to the inhabitants of British India; the suggestions, however crude, by which it may have been introduced to his notice, would not be altogether destitute of public utility.

113. It will be observed from the foregoing sketch of the internal government, that extensive powers are committed to the aumils of the districts, subject to the control of the soubadars of provinces, and ultimately of the dewan, on whom and on the extent of interference, which the resident may find it ne-

cessary

cessary to employ, must finally depend the degree of protection afforded to the people, in matters appertaining to the revenue, and in the enjoyment of their civil rights.

114. On this most important branch of the administration of Mysoor, your lordship will doubtless expect explicit information; and as the subject is on more accounts than one of some delicacy, your lordship will probably not disapprove my founding this head of report exclusively on facts, which are consistent with my personal knowledge. On other subjects I trust that I shall not incur the imputation of egotism.

115. On first assuming the honourable charge committed to me by your lordship, I was assailed in various forms by persons who wished to become the channel of communicating complaints; experience had instructed me, that there was no safety for myself or for the people, in tolerating such channels; and the determination to hear principals only occasioned some delay.

116. After some frivolous representations (which seemed rather to be designed as a test of my disposition to hear and investigate) several complaints were preferred, some of them exhibiting a picture of the most intolerable oppression and rapacity.

117. The dewan evinced the greatest anxiety that I should personally investigate these complaints; and proposed, without the least hesitation, to summon the aumils accused, and all records and persons whose testimony was desired by the persons complaining.

118. The first, and apparently the most grievous case, will exhibit the general character of these complaints.

119. A farmer, of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack, found near the close of the year, that he had made a losing bargain; and solicited the aumil to exonerate him from his contract, to examine the accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and allow him a salary for his labour. The complaint stated that the aumil had availed himself of this pretext to devote the whole property of the complainant to merciless plunder, and that the dewan had refused to afford him redress. The result of a most minute investigation shewed, that his goods had been distrained, after a patient hearing, for the payment of a fair balance; that he had imposed on the aumil with false accounts; and that a further sum was still due, which the aumil had not detected.

120. Some cases, rather of error than of fault, were rectified as soon as discovered: they seemed to arise from personal enmity to the aumils, to whom they had not been represented in the first instance, nor referred to the dewan. In other cases the aumils required and received a suitable admonition.

121. Since this period, persons from the most remote parts of the country have come to represent grievances, real or imaginary, and every such complaint has been investigated.

122. Among the whole of these complaints, I have found but one case of unqualified oppression.

123. The instance was distressing from the circumstance, that the aumil was nearly related to the dewan: but reparation was immediately made; and the aumil was dismissed from his situation with disgrace.

124. I have purposely separated these facts from the observations, which I now proceed to submit to your lordship's judgment.

125.

125. The exercise of power by the native officers of the government, doubtlessly requires the most vigilant control. The soubadars of provinces, though men of respectability, may not always watch the civil rights of the people with sufficient jealousy. The dewan, in common with the officers whom he employs, has been habituated from his youth to a different order of things; and even his clear and vigorous understanding may not always view those rights, in a manner that shall be entirely satisfactory to a person who has been educated in the principles of the British constitution.

126. The treaty which established the present government of Mysoor, confers on the representative of the British government the right of interposing his advice in all cases whatever; and the spirit of the alliance seems no less to require, a discreet forbearance in the ordinary routine of the government, than the firm and efficacious exercise of this right when the occasion shall demand it.

127. The knowledge that such a power exists, and that it will be employed on proper occasions for the protection of the people, is sufficient of itself to prevent any frequent or urgent necessity for its exercise; and where the personal characters of the dewan, and of the British resident are such as to ensure a proper degree of mutual confidence, the direct authority of the former will not be impaired by the seasonable interposition of advice.

128. If, therefore, the resident shall employ the proper precautions for being easily accessible without the intervention of a third person: and if to temper and probity, he joins an ordinary degree of vigilance, it does not seem to be probable, that oppression of any magnitude can long exist in Mysoor without detection and redress.

129. Every trait in the character of the dewan marks him as an extraordinary man; but your lordship will not infer from the general praise, to which I most cheerfully add the tribute of my humble testimony, that it is intended to represent him, in the visionary view of a character, without a fault, himself divested at once of the previous habits of his whole life, and capable of working a similar miracle upon others. But I venture with entire confidence to represent him to your lordship as a character very far surpassing the reasonable expectations of experienced men; and if an order of things has been established, competent upon the whole to correct abuses, when discovered, it may seem to your lordship to constitute some approximation to the sober views and practical ends of good government.

130. On the whole of that most interesting branch of my report which relates to the general condition of the people of Mysoor, I have the satisfaction to state to your lordship my firm belief, that the substantial objects of the administration of justice, and the protection of the people, in the enjoyment of their most important rights, are attained in a respectable degree by the provisions of the subsidiary treaty; and that so long as the constituted authorities shall preserve the confidence of their superiors, these blessings are not liable to material interruption, except from the depravity or supineness of both the dewan and the British resident.

130. The causes on which are founded the ascendency of the European

ropean character in India, are in some respects unfavorable to the maintenance of subordinate authority, when exercised by a native, in those cases which may relate incidentally to European gentlemen, and still more frequently to servants who make an improper use of their names. It would be difficult to desbribe the cases, although altogether obvious to practical observation, in which the authority of the native officer, and the protection of the people committed to his charge, are liable to be disturbed from these causes.

131. The cordial and efficient support, afforded by the honourable major-general Wellesley to the government of Mysoor, on all occasions, even during his absence, has not only prevented inconvenience, but has perhaps been essential to the prosperity of the country. I am far from intending an unbecoming compliment to that officer, at the expense of others, in stating a doubt, whether the same extent of support may be always afforded by his successors; because the actual duties of that command can never be made to prescribe the parental description of care, with which the honourable major-general Wellesley has guarded the authority of the government of Mysoor.

132. It is the sole object of these observations to submit, that in cases where limited authority is not upheld by the influence of opinion, it requires the aid of powerful guards to prevent its falling into gradual disrepute: and that if the support which has been described should ever be materially diminished, the consequences might be found to derogate from the actual comfort and security of the people.

133. The administration of the revenue in Mysoor is committed under the control of three principal soubadars to aumils presiding over districts, sufficiently limited in extent to admit a diligent personal inspection of the whole of their charge; the number of these districts has varied as convenience seemed to require, from 116 to 120; and these variations are marked in the annexed accounts of the gross revenue for the several years.

134. These persons, when charged with offences committed in their official capacities, are subject to a distinct rule of jurisdiction.

135. Their salaries are fixed at a rate which the dewan considers to be adequate, and it is augmented on tried good conduct.

136. If detected in fraud or peculation against the government, they are subject to the single punishment of being declared for ever incapable of serving it again, and the dewan has lately adopted the intention of extending this rule of punishment to cases of actual oppression in the exercise of power.

137. The system of peculation had struck so deep a root under the former government, that a very large proportion of the first set of revenue servants was eventually dismissed; of the second set, a smaller number; and their general conduct did not become correct, until it was ascertained that the dewan was inflexible in the rule he had established.

138. The main object of this exclusive mode of punishment has been well attained; but it has also been followed by some degree of inconvenience. It has dispersed over the country a number of able, unprincipled, and disappointed men, who work in the spirit of intrigue, which

which belongs to their character and condition.

139. The establishment of inferior officers and persons of every description employed in the administration and collection of the revenue, amounts to no smaller a number than 9,038, of whom the detail will be found under its proper head in the account of disbursements of the first year; such of these as hold situations of trust, are subject to the same rule as the aumils, with respect to rewards and punishment.

140. The dewan enters in a separate account, ancient allotments of land to the local institutions of the hamlets and villages, (involving a detail of 41,739 objects and persons, and an annual expense of 89,489,414;) and excludes the amount in the first instance from the account of the gross revenue, because it can never become an available source of supply.

141. The detail of this expense for the first year is exhibited in the document No. 1, and can only be increased by an augmentation in the number of peopled villages.

142. In the system of revenue administration introduced by colonel Read, this head I believe was included in the total of the gross revenue; and afterwards charged in the expenses of management; but I think it was in contemplation to raise a new head in the accounts for this object; because its introduction into the account, which ascertains the net revenue, gave an erroneous view, both of the available gross revenue, and of the expenses of management.

143. The accompanying statements No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, give a separate view of the gross revenue of each of the years 1799-1800-1, 1801-2, and 1802-3, distinguishing each district in the order of the schedule annexed to the treaties of 1799, and shewing the separate amount of the four distinct heads of land-tax, sayer, toddy, and spirituous liquors, and tobacco.

144. I have not yet procured the detailed accounts of the gross revenue of each separate district for 1803-4, but the total jummabundy will be found in the document No. 7.

145. The statement No. 6, exhibits a comparative view of the gross value of each district as rated in the schedule, and the ascertained gross revenue in each of the first four years of the present administration.

146. No doubt remains in my mind that the accounts furnished to Lord Cornwallis, (on which were founded the schedules of 1792, and subsequently those of 1799) were actually extracted from the records of the revenue, and exhibited the most correct account that Tippoo Sultaun was capable of giving of the gross revenue of his country at the former period. The increase exhibited in No. 6 becomes the more satisfactory from comparison with the revenue of 1791, when it had not much declined from its highest amount under the Mohammedan government.

147. The head of land-tax comprizes, besides the objects which it describes, the house tax and the plough tax, being an impost varying in different districts, according to ancient practice, of about the average rate of one Canterai fanam annually on each house and plough.

148. The province of Bednoor, and the districts of Bullum and Tayoor, with all plantations of

trees not annual, pay a fixed money rent.

149. The whole of the dry ground of Mysoor pays also a fixed money rent, with the distinction however, regarding the tenures of the lands, which has been noticed in the 35th and 36th paragraphs of this report.

150. The rent to be paid for dry land accordingly does not depend on the quantity cultivated, and the aumil no further concerns himself with that object, than to observe whether the ryot sufficiently exerts his industry, to be able to pay the rent. All aumils are authorized to make tuccavee advances when necessary.

151. The cultivation of dry grain is not only the most extensive, but the most certain crop in the climate of Mysoor. It is sown according to the different kinds of grain, from the beginning of June, till the middle of November, and the successive crops are all got in by the end of January. From May till September inclusive, the south-west monsoon, and the thunder storms which precede and follow it, furnish a spontaneous supply of water for the crops; after a short interval, seldom without occasional showers, the north-east monsoon contributes its influence until December, when heavy dews complete the growth and maturity of the remaining crops.

152. Although eight months of the year are occupied by the labours of the dry crop, it is not necessary to a moderate degree of success, that the weather of the whole of that period should be entirely seasonable. If disappointed in the season for the early grains, the ryots have recourse to those which it is proper to sow at a later period, and on the whole the success is more certain than in those wet lands which depend on artificial reservoirs. Gentle and intermitting rain may have furnished sufficient moisture for the dry crop; but the filling of the reservoirs requires a heavy and continued fall not capable of being absorbed by the earth.

153. Twenty-five different kinds of plants, furnishing food or oil seeds, or the materials of sacks or gunnies, are enumerated in the dry cultivation, but the principal are ragee, which is the standard food of the inhabitants, juaree, bajera, butter, toor, wheat, cooltie, and herberra or chenne.

154. The great wet crop is of rice.

155. The superior certainty of a dry compared to a wet crop, is limitted to wet ground under reservoirs; and the uncertainty of the quantity of water which may be collected, and of course of the extent of land which can be watered, is among the principal reasons which have hitherto prevented the adjustment of a money rent for such lands; and have continued the ancient practice of the warum, or the payment to the government of a moiety of the actual crop. These reservoirs depending on the rains of both monsoons, the quantity which may be sown under them, with a safe expectation of success, can seldom be determined before November or December, when the grain is sown, or transplanted, and the harvest is cut in May. This description of wet ground seldom admits of two crops in Mysoor.

156. The wet cultivation which depends on the embankments of the Caveri, and other rivers which have their source in the western hills, is of a different description;

and

and is usually considered the most certain of all the crops; and for such lands the payment of a money rent has been introduced, and is gradually gaining ground. In some few cases such lands are held under an ancient fixed rent, much lower than the present rates.

157. The water courses, in magnitude rather resembling navigable canals, which issuing from these embankments, are conducted with admirable skill along the slope of hills, and occasionally across ravines, with a fall barely sufficient for the flow of the water; and fertilize the whole of the intermediate space between their course and the river.

158. These works are of great antiquity, the last in order of time, which supplies the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, having been completed about the year 1690, by Shaikh Deo Raj Woodiaver; to whom the country is also indebted for some of its most useful civil regulations.

159. These works had been much neglected during the latter years of Tippoo Sultaun's government; they have been restored by the dewan to the greatest extent, that the population of the several districts at present admits; and will doubtless continue to attract his particular regard, as well from their actual utility, as from the superstitious opinions which attach to their history. The dreams which revealed to favoured mortals the plans of these ingenious works, have each an appropriate legend, which is related with reverence, and received with implicit belief; and the dewan, although divested of many of the prejudices of his sect, continues piously to ascribe the source of these extensive blessings to divine inspiration.

160. The rains of the south-west monsoon generally fill these rivers, and seldom fail to swell them sufficiently for all the purposes of the first crop, which is sown in June, and reaped in November; in many situations there is a sufficient supply of water for a second crop; but this operation is considered bad farming, and is seldom practised, except in highly favoured spots and the richest soil. The farmers of Mysoor guard against the exhaustion of the soil, preserve and manage their manure, and conduct most of the operations of husbandry, in a better manner than I have had the opportunity of observing in any other part of India.

161. Besides rice, sugar is the only crop depending on artificial irrigation, which deserves particular notice; although an exhausting, it is a very profitable crop, and is cultivated and manufactured in Mysoor of a good quality, and to an extent exceeding the internal consumption. Sugar-candy has lately been made equal to that which is imported for common use from China, and this manufacture may be enlarged to the extent of supplying the internal consumption; but without water carriage it cannot meet the produce of China in other markets.

162. A due consideration of the advantages of this branch of agriculture, as well as the culture of areka, pepper, cardamums, tobacco, and (among other surplus products) sandal-wood (if the universal opinion in Mysoor, that it will not thrive in artificial plantations, shall be found to be no more than a prejudice) is more intimately connected with the report on the commerce of Mysoor, for which I have not been able to procure any satisfactory materials.

163. It is not surprising, that in a country destitute of sea-ports, canals, and navigable rivers, commerce should have little attracted the attention of its rulers. Hyder Alli obtained his first sea-port in 1764. His notions of commerce were entitled to the negative praise of not being altogether so barbarous as those of his successor; and no useful encouragement or security appears to have been afforded to commerce, during the remaining thirty-five years of that dynasty: towards its close every respectable soucar and merchant was plundered of all his visible property, and the greater number were absolutely ruined.

164. The practical means of opening the minds of men to the public benefits of commerce, are certainly not numerous nor obvious in Mysoor. The dewan's conceptions on this subject are accordingly more limited than on any other which I have had occasion to discuss with him.

165. The second head of revenue, therefore, namely the sayer, has not been arranged, nor the accounts of the customs kept with any view to the distinctions necessary for commercial information, and the operation of extracting from them any thing useful, is intricate and perplexing in a great degree.

166. The original proclamation which pledged the dewan to the ancient Hindû assessment, both of the land and of the sayer, has in both instances been attended with its appropriate advantage and inconvenience. Each district having at remote periods been governed by distinct authorities, each has its peculiar rates of sayer, founded on no principle of general application.

167. On areka, for instance, it has been the ancient custom to levy a duty in money, not *ad valorem*; but as the areka of different districts differs materially in quality and price, the duty, if it were uniform, would afford no means of computing the correct value of the export; and it is certain, that the increase and decrease in the duty is by no means in the rates of the value, but has been fixed in each district on arbitrary considerations which cannot now be traced.

168. The sayer, in some districts, has been farmed; and in others it has been held in amauny, a difference which still further increases the intricacy of the subject.

169. The expediency seems to be doubtful of abolishing altogether the road duties in the interior, because there is reason to suppose that a very large proportion of that revenue is derived from the home trade, and that it could not be compensated as in countries possessing sea-ports by the increased amount of exports.

170. The amount of the revenue under this head, 2,57,138, is important; means have been taken to extract and arrange the detailed accounts of the last year; but from the causes above stated, the operation will be extremely tedious, and the result may not be scrupulously correct. But until this statement shall be completed, it will not be practicable to form any probable estimate of the effect of a general abolition of interior duties.

171. It is evident, however, that the present system is extremely inconvenient to traders, and will require modification or reform.

172. In the early part of the government, colonel Close concerted with the dewan the entire abolition of the duties on grain; but afterwards

wards assented to their restoration on the following considerations:

173. The dewan is accustomed to consider all civil regulations, with reference to the exigences of military supply; and contended that when road duties are general, the declaration of a general exemption, in any given direction, would draw thither the trade of every article which should be there in demand.

174. It is not necessary that I should detail to your lordship the well-known instances in which all bodies of troops, which have been so situated as to admit of drawing their supplies from Mysoor, have been furnished in an abundance altogether unknown in other parts of the peninsula. It is true, that more detailed attention is given to objects of this nature in Mysoor than is usual elsewhere; and that the result, which has been stated, cannot be referred exclusively to this arrangement of the sayer; but the effect of that arrangement appears to have been powerful, and to have contributed in an important degree to the facility of forwarding the military supplies.

175. It will be for future consideration, whether this occasional advantage preponderates over the constant inconvenience of the present system.

176. The third head of toddy and spirituous liquors is derived, the first principally from the wild date, which is the spontaneous produce of the soil, and in inferior quantity from the species of palm called the Palmira in the lower Carnatic; the name of the former, saendee, describes this head of revenue in Mysoor, but toddy or tarée, the produce of the latter, is adopted in the statements, as being more generally in use elsewhere. The drawing of narel lee, or the liquid produce of the bearing branches of the cocoa-nut tree, so generally practised in the lower Carnatic, is prohibited in every part of Mysoor, as destroying the fruit which enters into the food of the natives in every part of India.

177. Spirituous liquors are variously prepared, as in other parts of India, but principally by distillation from the macerated bark of the whitethorn.

178. The revenue derived from these sources is generally farmed.

179. The fourth head of revenue, tobacco, is also generally farmed, with proper restrictions regarding the selling price.

180. Betil-leaf produces a revenue in one town only of Mysoor, namely Chittledroog, where the tax existed previously to the anexation of that district to the government of Mysoor; the produce of this tax will be found included with that of tobacco, and explained in the column of remarks in the detailed statements of the revenue of each year.

181. A tax on betil-leaf having never been levied in any other district of Mysoor, would now be unpopular, and would be resorted to by the dewan with reluctance.

182. The document No. 7, exhibits a connected account for the five years which have elapsed, of the actual receipts and disbursements of the government of Mysoor.

183. The receipts for the first four years are detailed in the statements Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and they are compared in the document No. 6; the details of the receipts from the separate districts for the fifth year, could not be prepared without a further delay of some months; but the total amount is inserted.

inserted in No. 7, and the disbursements are stated with the degree of detail which was considered useful.

184. I propose to submit to your lordship in council, such observations as appear to be requisite on each principal head of expenditure as detailed in the accounts.

185. Under the expenses of management, the first head is that of jagheers and enaums, for religious purposes.

186. The detail delivered by Poorniah to the Mysoor commissioners, as allowed by Hyder Alli Khan, amounts to

Dewestan and aggararas	1,93,959
Muts of bramens....	20,000
Mohammedan establishments, as allowed by Tippoo Sultaun	20,000
Total	2,33,959

187. The particular attention of the resident was directed to the diminution and check of these expenses, and chiefly to guard against the alienation of land to bramens, an abuse which was considered to be not improbable under a Hindû government administered by bramens.

188. The dewan, in the first instance, assumed the possession of lands of all descriptions, principally with the view of revising the grants and alienations of every kind; and this operation enabled him to make many commutations of land, for money payment, with the consent of the parties.

189. In the first year the amount of the expenditure was reduced to 56,993*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* of which 14,817 was relinquished in land, and 42,176 was paid in money. It will be observed by the detail, that a proper degree of attention has been paid to Mohammedan establishments, and the whole amount is as moderate as could reasonably have been expected.

190. In the second year this expense continued on the same level.

191. In the third year it was reduced under the head of dewestan to the total sum of 55,150.

192. In the fourth, in consequence of the restoration of some ancient places of worship, it was increased to 57,450; in the fifth year, it continued at the same amount, and ought not in future to be liable to much fluctuation.

193. The second head in the expenses of management, is the repairs of tanks, which amounted in the

	la. *th.* *h.*
First year to	1,32,918
Second	1,54,325
Third	95,640
Fourth	74,856
Fifth	65,600

194. The ruin and neglect into which every public work of this kind had fallen, during the administration of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultaun, caused the expenses, in the two first years to be large.

195. A great portion having been accomplished in those years, of what the actual state of population admitted, the disbursements under this head in the third, fourth, and fifth years, have been smaller than the average sum which ought to be appropriated to this head.

196. The unequal face of the country in Mysoor causes a large proportion of earth to accompany the water which fills the reservoirs, and the deposition of this earth renders the clearing of these reservoirs a more frequent and laborious operation than in flat countries.

197.

197. Occasional accidents enhance this expense; in the present year the uncommon quantity of rain which fell in the early part of October, burst the banks of near four hundred reservoirs, the repair of which will require a sum of not less than one lac of pagodas over and above the ordinary expenditure.

198. On the whole, this head of disbursements ought not to be estimated lower than 1,25,000 pagodas.

199. The third head of aumildars and subordinate servants is as low as can properly be admitted under the present system of management, and amounted in the fourth year to 1,72,654, and in the fifth to 1,72,000.

200. I have had the honour (paragraph 23) to state my sentiments on the fourth head of Candachar establishment.

201. The fifth head of indefinite expenses does not admit of much explanation; it is detailed to every useful extent in the accounts of the several years.

202. The whole of the disbursements, charged under the general head of "Expenses of Management," amounted, in the fourth year, (including the expense of rebuilding the forts of Bangalore and Cenapatam, which certainly does not belong to such a head) to 5,10,000, which is 20½ per cent. on the gross revenue; but enaums and jagheers (under whatever head it may be customary to charge them) are not correctly an expense of "managing the revenue;" and the explanations which have been already given shew, that a very moderate portion of the Candachar ought to be considered as a revenue charge. If one-third should be considered as the fair proportion, the expenses of management would then be reduced to 3,42,736, and its relation to the gross revenues of the same year would be 13¼ per cent. In the fifth year these expenses amounted, exclusively of the repair of forts, to 4,80,080, or 24,000 less than in the fourth year; but as the balances unrecovered for the last year are not yet ascertained, the per centage cannot be stated with precision.

203. These considerations belong principally to the question of the actual expense of collecting the revenue, and the technical mode of reckoning its net produce. If the sums discussed are not brought to account in that manner, they will come to be inserted as a charge in the general expenses of the government; and as the principal part of the income of the dewan is derived from his commission on the net revenue, it is creditable to his moderation to observe, that the account of the net revenue is framed in a mode which is unfavorable to the amount of his income.

204. For the purpose of saving the trouble of reference, it may be convenient in this place to state, that according to this mode of reckoning the net revenue, by deducting from the gross amount the whole of the charges above discussed, amounted to in the

	Pagodas.		
First year	15,99,872	1	11¾
Second ..	17,94,102	8	7¼
Third ..	19,78,899	7	3¾
Fourth ..	19,89,436	9	10
Fifth ..	21,27,522	1	11

205. The gross revenue for the same years, after deducting balances not recovered in the four first years, was,

First

	Pagodas.		
First year..	21,53,607	4	11¾
Second ..	24,10,521	1	1¼
Third ..	25,47,096	7	4
Fourth ..	25,01,572	6	14¼
Fifth ..	25,81,550	0	0

The balances not recovered for the fifth year are not ascertained, and the sum stated is the whole jummabundy.

206. In the general disbursements of the government, the first head of subsidy to the Company, pagodas 8,42,592, is a fixed charge.

207. There is but one other head of general disbursements, viz. the military establishment, which appears to require any further explanation than what will be found in the detailed accounts of the several years.

208. Few of these heads appear to admit of diminution, and it is altogether obvious, that most of them must increase in a considerable degree, when his highness the rajah shall attain the age at which he will assume the direction of his own establishments.

209. The head of repairs of forts hitherto included as a revenue charge, is liable to eventual increase, on a revision of the state of the military posts in Mysoor, and the reform of any of them at the joint expense of the Company and the rajah, according to the provisions of the treaty. It will be observed, that the reform of the forts of Bangalore and Cenapatam has been executed at the sole expense of the government of Mysoor, as a measure requisite for giving confidence to the inhabitants of those populous towns; and expenses of the same description will necessarily continue to be incurred at other stations from the same motives.

210. Mahratta invasions have entered so habitually into the calculations and arrangements of every inhabitant of Mysoor, that a town would speedily be deserted which should not appear to afford the means of protection against that dreadful scourge.

211. The head of buildings for the accommodation of the rajah and his relations, and for the public departments of the government, and the expenses of rebuilding the fort of Mysoor, must for many years be continued, at an expense at least equal to the average of the last five years, and exceeding that average when all the public departments of the government shall be permanently removed to Mysoor.

212. The outline presented by Poorniah to the commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor, estimates the number of troops necessary to be kept in the rajah's service for the security and tranquillity of the country, exclusively of the Company's troops maintained under the provisions of the subsidiary treaty, at "five thousand horse; from four to five thousand bar,* formed after the manner of the Company's sepoys; and two thousand peons."

The number which he considers to be necessary after an experience of five years, is

Horse	2000
Bar	4000
Peons, in constant pay.....	2,500

Exclusively of a garrison battalion of 1000 men on inferior pay for Mysoor, and about an equal number of the same description for Munzerabad.

The 2000 horse to be inclusive or exclusive of 5000 stable horses, according to the circumstances.

213.

* Bar: regular infantry.

213. It will be observed, that the expense of this establisment, reckoning the horse at 2,500, is less than he had originally anticipated; but reckoning the horse at 2000, is not far removed from the average of five years.

214. This military establisment, added to the candachar (so far as that may be considered to be of a military description) may at the first view appear to be larger than is necessary, under the provisions of the subsidiary treaty; which commits to the army of the honourable Company the charge of protecting the dominions of his highness the rajah of Mysoor.

215. Experience may be considered a more certain test than any speculative opinion on this subject.

216. During the late extensive operations in the Deccan, the honourable Company was enabled, by the presence of that establishment, to draw out for field service, nearly the whole of the force intended for the protection of Mysoor, leaving but two battalions of native infantry to occupy the principal posts in his highness's dominions. A respectable body of the rajah's troops was assembled during those operations for the protection of the frontier. A detachment from this corps attacked and dispersed a considerable body of predatory troops, which threatened to disturb the tranquility of the country; and that important object was effectually secured.

217. The establishment of cavalry enabled the government of Mysoor, by an easy augmentation, to provide for the service of the honourable major-general Wellesley's army, that body of Sellidar horses, to whose efficient services he has borne such honorable testimony in his public dispatches.

218. And finally I submit to your lordship in council, without the apprehension of stating a questionable proposition, that no equal expenditure for the maintenance of troops of the regular establishment of the Company, would have provided with the same efficacy for the objects which have been described.

219. Having submitted to your lordship such observations as have occurred to me on the several heads of receipt and expenditure, I propose to conclude with a few short remarks on the result of the whole, as affecting the general finances of the government.

220. The document No. 7, exhibits a balance in the treasury at the end of the fifth year, in July 1804, of 8,44,035 2 12; the actual cash in the treasury being however reduced by sums due by the Company, and balances outstanding to 200,000; this balance shews an average annual surplus of 168,927 8¼ canterai pagodas, or star pagodas 140,330 17 77.

221. Although all conclusions with regard to the future resources of the government must be offered with the degree of reserve which belongs to all speculative opinions depending on future contingencies, your lordship may expect that I should not altogether omit such observations as have occurred to me on that important subject.

222. The cultivation of the land in Mysoor is at present extended nearly to the utmost limits that can be embraced by its actual population; but as a considerable portion of the arable land remains uncultivated, it must be inferred that under a continuance of the same favourable circumstances of internal tranquillity which have hitherto occurred,

curred, the progress of agriculture and of the revenue will bear a pretty exact proportion to the natural increase of the population of the country; it may accordingly be assumed, that the gradual increase of the revenue, under circumstances equally favourable with those of the last five years, will be sufficient to meet the augmented expenses of the rajah's establishments.

223. If therefore I have not erred in the observations which have been submitted to your lordship on the several heads of fixed expenditure; and if, in the ordinary course of human affairs, the average amount, during the last five years of expenses arising from unforeseen contingencies, may be taken, upon the whole, as a fair and safe criterion for estimating the future; then the average annual surplus, which has been stated in the 220th paragraph, may be assumed as the probable future surplus; subject, however, to the following correction.

224. I have stated in the 198th paragraph an opinion, grounded on a very careful and deliberate investigation of the subject, that the average expenses of tanks ought not to be taken at less than 125,000 pagodas: the actual average of five years is 104,667 8; and the difference (viz. 20,332 2) ought to be deducted from the surplus stated in the 220th paragraph, for the purpose of shewing the probable surplus resources of Mysoor: that surplus must, on these grounds of computation, accordingly be taken at canterai pagodas 148,594 8 $8\frac{3}{4}$, or star pagodas 123,448 1 19.

225. At the request of the honourable major-general Wellesley, I prepared in July last, a statement of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the government of Mysoor in consequence of the war. This document will be necessary for the purpose of explaining the mode in which the accounts of the fourth and fifth years are stated in No. 7; a copy of No. 8 is accordingly annexed, to which are now added the corrections since made, on an adjustment of the camp accounts.

226. The amount of this disbursement is pagodas 491,911 8, including one lac of star pagodas, estimated to be the expense of the gradual, instead of the abrupt discharging of the Silledar horse, which although not actually disbursed in the fifth year, is nevertheless an expense belonging to that and the preceding year of the war.

227. The extraordinary expenses incurred by the government of Mysoor for the service of the war, have been entirely spontaneous; the dewan was agitated, at my requesting from him some of the materials necessary for preparing the account desired by the honourable major-general Wellesley, lest it should be supposed that he was so deficient in allegiance and zeal for the common cause, as to require repayment; he was however satisfied on being informed, that these data might be necessary for the consideration of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general, with regard to the provisions of the third article of the treaty.

228. In reference to that important object, it will be found, that the government of Mysoor has expended in eighteen months for the general service of the war, the average surplus of its resources of upwards of thirty-nine months.

229.

229. I am unwilling to detain your lordship from considering this result, in a relation infinitely more important than its arithmetical amount, by stating the various modes of computation by which this disbursement may be compared with the actual or probable resources of the government. In whatever relation to its resources your lordship may be pleased to view the spontaneous expenditure by the government of Mysoor, of nearly five lacs of pagodas in eighteen months for the service of the war, I trust that I do not err, in considering the fact itself to speak in plain, but in eloquent language, the sense that is entertained by that government of the wisdom, the purity, and the permanence of the present arrangements; and that it will be appreciated by your lordship as a true and substantive value, very far exceeding its pecuniary amount. I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your lordship's most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Act. resident.*

MYSOOR, 5th December, 1804.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

NUMBER I.

THERE are many objects of detailed inquiry, which are interesting in considering the resources of a country; and particularly useful in India, in enabling the inquirer to check the information which is offered to him, by computations of which the informants are not aware.

I have thought it most convenient to throw into an Appendix the few details of this description (not noticed in the report) which I have been able to collect with any confidence in their accuracy.

The quantity of land in Mysoor is not estimated by measurement, but is universally computed according to the quantity of seed of grain required to sow it. A candy, which is subdivided into twenty coodoos, is the denomination of the dry measure by which the quantity of seed is ascertained; but this candy has hitherto varied in the different districts from 2000 to 35 pucca seers, and the different descriptions of candy amounted to fifty five.

According to an account taken in 1801, the candies of arable land in Mysoor amounted to 492,541, of which 384,356 were cultivated, and 108,185 were uncultivated. But the account was not taken with sufficient attention to the distinctions of wet and dry land, and of the descriptions of the several candies, to become the basis of any calculation.

The increase of arable land by subjugation of bullum, and the transfers of the supplementary treaty, was 54,437 candies, principally of large measure.

This variable measure in the computation of land has been found extremely troublesome, and an uniform candy of 160 seers (which was that most generally in use) has lately been established over every part of Mysoor.

According to this standard, the quantity of arable land in Mysoor, at the end of the last fussily year, has been ascertained, and I have endeavoured to make a rough computation of its extent on the following data:—

First.

First. Wet land requires four times the quantity of seed in a given extent, that is sown in the same extent of dry land; one candy of dry land is therefore equal in extent to four candies of wet land.

Second. A cawnie of wet land in the lower Carnatic, is computed to require forty eight seers of seed, and the mode of culture is the same in both countries; this gives a datum for the number of cawnies.

Third. A cawnie contains 6400 square yards, and the proportion between that superficial extent and 4840, gives the ratio for computing the number of English acres.

The number of candies, cawnies, and acres of arable land in Mysoor in 1803-4, were according to these grounds of computation as follows:

	Candies.	Coodoos.	Cawnies.	Anas.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
Wet land cultivated..	1,84,560	18	6,15,203		8,13,491	2	11¼
Dry land cultivated ..	1,24,719	4	16,62,922	10	21,98,905	3	32
Total cultivated	3,09,280	2	22,78,125	10	30,12,397	2	3
Wet land, arable, but not cultivated	75,095	13	2,50,318	13	3,31,000		13
Dry land, arable, but not cultivated	73,955	8	9,86,072		13,03,896	3	17
Total arable land not cultivated	1,49,051		12,36,390	18	16,34,896	3	30
Total arable land cultivated and not cultivated	4,58,331	3	35,14,516	7	29,47,294	1	31

The total number of ploughs was 3,24,548, and the average proportion of cawnies to each plough is of wet land..... 1 14
Dry land..... 5 2

Total.... 7

In the lower Carnatic they reckon a plough to work upon an average:
Wet land..... 2
Dry 4

Total.... 6

This superiority of the husbandmen of Mysoor over those of the lower Carnatic, in the quantity of work performed by one plough, may be attributed in some degree to their working with more skill, and a greater number of oxen, and also, in a great degree, to the nature of the climate, which is more favorable to laborious exertion.

The other principal objects of detailed inquiry may be conveniently exhibited in the form of a table, viz.

Statement

Statement of the Increase and Decrease from 1801 *to* 1804, *in some of the objects of Statistical Inquiry in Mysoor.*

	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Number in 1801.	Added in Balam & the new District.	Augmentation exclusively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Peopled villages and hamlets	23,017	506	1780	25,303
Unpeopled villages and hamlets	4,18,0	—	—	2,962
Explored by ancient vestiges, and inserted in the books since 1801, with a view to future cultivation	—	—	2,939	—
Villages and hamlets, where lands have been brought into cultivation by the ryots of neighbouring villages	—	—	—	3,007
Total villages and hamlets on the books	27,827	506	2,939	31,272
Houses	4,87,939	12,847	75,673	5,76,459
Families	4,25,624	12,041	44,917	1,82,612
Population, reckoning 4½ persons to each family	19,15,326	54,184½	20,226½	21,71,754
Of the above families, there are Mohammedan	13,940	3259	—	17,199
Bramen families	—	—	—	25,370
Lingaits	—	—	—	72,627
Jein	—	—	—	2,063
Beder, or the most noted cast of the peons	—	—	—	23,959
Weavers in cotton	—	—	—	10,180
Silk manufacturers	—	—	—	318
Weavers of cummul, or the coarse woolien mantle, universally worn by the lower orders, all of whom are also cultivators	—	—	—	34,800
Coonbee, or families exclusively cultivators	—	—	—	1,08,676

Manufac-

	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Number in 1801.	Added in Bullumand the new Districts.	Augmentation exclusively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Manufacturers of salt, by lixiviating saline earths, also cultivators	—	—	—	9137
Workers in brass	—	—	—	52
Gold and silver-smiths, carpenters, smiths, &c. &c. &c.	—	—	—	10,982
Rajabundy, &c.	—	—	—	617
Ploughs	2,89,565	9,173	25,809	3,24,548
Looms	20,121	640	10,181	30,942
Dookans, or shops of various kinds	11,009	195	2,698	13,840
Forges of iron	88	17	765	853
Oil mills	1,213	29	1,049	2,991
Mussafer khanas, or buildings for the accommodation of the better order of travellers	23	8	142	173
Munlups, or stone choultries	721	19	4,809	5549
Chullers, or small buildings for the reception of travellers, covered with tiles or thatch	1,472	45	2,962	4,479
Bramenical places of worship	19,680	1065	6,202	26,947
Of which are supported by the government	—	—	—	14,218
By private contributions	—	—	—	12,729
Jungum muls	354	72	976	1,402
Jein pagodas	22	4	127	153
Teckeas, or resting places of Mohammedan fakeers	544	*reduced* 237	—	319
Muzzids, or Mohammedan places of worship	299	*added* 13	*added* 205	517

The tanks, or reservoirs of water formed by artificial banks, the anicults, or embankments of rivers, the nullahs, and other means of irrigation, are very interesting objects of inquiry; but the works described by each of those general terms are so different in their respective magnitudes, and actual means of fertilizing specific quantities of land, that a simple enumeration of these works would convey no distinct notions;

tions; and they have not been artificially divided into classes, which would render the enumeration more intelligible.

The attention of the dewan to these objects is unceasing; and the comparison of their past and present state, may be described in a few words.

In 1799 they had universally fallen into the most lamentable state of decay; and tanks which had been broken and disused from two to two hundred years, were visible in every part of the country, and very many were overgrown with jungle, and forgotten or unknown.

With the exception of the ravages committed by the storms of October last, every embankment and nullah now in use, are in perfect repair; many hundreds of each of the several descriptions of these works, which were useless in 1799, have been restored, and tanks forgotten for two hundred years have been reclaimed from the depths of the forest.

The relative state of the peopled villages in 1799, and 1804, above exhibited, will afford more distinct means of appreciating the extent of these exertions.

It will be observed from the foregoing table, that the number of houses exceeds the number of families, which is occasioned by the enumeration of houses, including not only places of dwelling, but warehouses; dookans when distinct from the dwelling, and artificers' shops.

The population has accordingly been estimated not by the number of houses, but by families. From an actual enumeration of two districts in 1801, the dewan informs me, that the average of one district, including a large town, was five to a family; and of another district, including no large town, rather exceeded four. In towns, the expense of building induces a greater number of the members of a family to live in one dwelling as one family; in small villages and their dependent hamlets, the convenience of attending on the spot to the business of the farm, induces them to break up into as many separate families as possible.

I have adopted the medium of these two enumerations, which I believe to be a very near approach to the truth.

The increase in the population of Mysoor, from 1801 to 1804, exclusively of Bullum, and the balance of interchanged districts, amounts to 44,947 families, or 2,02,261 persons. A considerable emigration took place from the districts allotted to his highness the nizam, by the treaty of 1799, into Great Balapoor, and the neighbouring districts of Mysoor; but nearly the whole of these persons gradually returned on the invitation of major Munro, and the ready assent of the government of Mysoor, after the cession of those provinces to the Company.

The principal source of this increase, independently of the natural progress of the actual population, arose from the return to Mysoor of families which had emigrated into the Baramahal, after the cession of that country to the Company, in 1792; and from some emigrations on the south-eastern and north-western frontiers.

In this increase is not included the temporary emigration of about 200,000 persons from the Mahratta districts, who have been saved from the destructive effects of the famine which has affected those countries, by the care of the government

vernment of Mysoor, and the admirable conduct of the inhabitants.

The number of square miles in the territories of the rajah of Mysoor was estimated by major Mackenzei, in 1782, at 37,626, which, estimating the number of people on the principles which have been explained, at 21,71,754, gives a population of 57¾ to each square mile.

I believe that this proportion is very much inferior to that which is estimated in the lower Carnatic, and so much inferior (if I recollect it right) that I am induced to suspect some error in one of the computations, notwithstanding the frequency in Mysoor of that most fatal source of depopulation, the presence of a Mahratta army.

The usurpation of Hyder Alli may be considered as complete in the year 1760; at that time many of the districts of Mysoor were permanently occupied by Mahratta troops, and Gopaul Rao Hurry, the first feudal chief of Mirritch, invaded Mysoor in the same year.

It was again invaded by Bunee Visagee Pundit, in 1761; by Madoo Rao, in 1765, 1767, and 1770; by Trimbac Rao, in 1771; by Ragonaut Rao, in 1774; by Hurry Punt Purkia, in 1776, and 1780.

And lastly, I have investigated on the spot, and examined the traces of the merciless ravages committed in 1791, and 1792, by Purseram Bhow.

In consequence of these incessant calamities, many districts formerly well peopled, do not exhibit the vestige of an human being; and Chittledroog in particular, may be considered as deprived of the great mass of its inhabitants.

These causes are doubtless powerful in a degree, which it is horrible to contemplate; but if a judgment were to be formed from general observation, without recourse to statistical inquiry, it would lead to a suspicion that no material excess can exist in the relative population of the lower Carnatic, over that of Mysoor.

(Signed) M. WILKS,
Acting resident.

No. I.

Detail of resources applied to fixed objects by an allowance in land, and excluded in the first instance from the gross revenue, because they can never become an available source of supply.

For the maintenance of 7,752 places of worship in the small hamlets and villages, ground has been allotted from time immemorial, and after due examination admitted, amounting to.....	13,069	6	6
Bûl man, or ground immemorially allotted to the astrologers and religious instructors of villages, amounting to 13,330 persons.....	31,868	5	2
Muts, or habitations allotted to gooroos, 11 persons.....	437	7	3
Nampervereshi, 8 persons, to whom hereditary property has been assigned in reward for particular services.....	68	9	8
For the attendance at small dergzis and for cazies, 279 persons.....	834	6	6

Cuteudge,

Cutcudge, or allotment of ground to persons and their heirs, who have constructed tanks at their own expense, 2018 tanks. .	10,175	4	8
They also keep these tanks in repair.			
Gardens to jagheerdars, who receive a commutation in money for the rest of the jagheers, 2 persons. .	32	0	0
1097 carriage buffaloes, daily and constantly employed in carrying earth for repairing small defects in the banks of tanks; for the maintenance of these animals and their attendants, —— ground under their respective tanks is alloted.....	4,275	4	9
Circar gardens, for the use of the rajah, valued at.....	315	1	10
Village establishment of shaubog, toly tallary, barber neergunty, or superintendance of the distribution of water to the lands, barbers, musicians, washerman, pollers, chucklers, smiths, carpenters, and who perform the work of ryots, a small additional gratuity generally in grain 17,240 persons.....	28,411	9	10
Total	89,489	4	14

Tippoo, in 1788, resumed these lands, and directed the amount to be added to the jummabundy; this was among the causes which operated injuriously on the details of revenue, and it was one of the dewans's first acts to restore these allowances, on the general principles of conceding to the people the privileges which they had enjoyed under the ancient Hindû governmant.

(Signed) M. Wilks,
Acting resident.

No. II.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1799-1800.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Puttun Astagram.....	25,877 7 13	2,482 2 6	246 0 0	95 0 0	28,701 0 3	
Mysoor Astagram.....	15,261 2 4	1,597 0 9	573 2 0	600 0 0	18,031 4 13	
Nezer Bar.....	19,818 8 10	1,500 5 2	713 2 0	92 0 0	22,124 5 12	These three districts are included under Nezer Bar, in the schedule.
Callâla.....	13,526 8 1	926 7 15	1,383 6 0	0 0 0	15,837 2 0	
Nunjingode.....	3,161 1 10	605 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	3,846 1 10	
Hardanhully.....	15,347 7 12	523 5 1	809 5 12	0 0 0	16,080 8 9	
Periapatan.....	5,809 7 5	868 5 4	91 0 0	0 0 0	6,769 2 9	Both included under Periapatan in the schedule.
Cutti Malwaddy.....	6,275 3 4	244 3 8	202 8 0	16 8 0	6,739 2 12	
Muddoor.....	14,139 0 15	472 2 0	821 9 0	10 5 0	15,443 6 15	Both included under Muddoor in the schedule.
Kergoor.....	19,277 5 2	968 1 1	920 9 10	0 0 0	21,166 5 13	
Heggara Dewancota....	22,202 2 6	1,451 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	23,653 9 6	
Betudapoor.....	10,173 6 6	1,178 0 0	518 1 0	0 0 0	11,869 7 6	
Tayaoor.....	24,757 7 3	262 0 11	0 0 0	225 0 0	25,244 7 14	Both included under Tayaoor in the schedule.
Hongonoor.....	7,229 5 1	374 1 12	6 9 8	110 2 10	7,724 8 15	
Yelandoor.....	13,940 7 0	1,046 2 10	184 0 0	208 8 0	15,440 7 10	
Malawilly.....	13,813 8 6	203 4 5	105 5 5	24 8 0	14,207 6 0	
Tulcar Sosilla.....	21,902 4 9	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22,702 4 9	
Total carried forward...	2,52,515 3 11	15,564 9 4	6,616 8 3	1,483 1 10	2,76,180 2 12	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward.....	2,52,515	3	11	15,564	9	4	6,016	8	3	1,483	1	10	2,76,180	2	12	
Nursipoor.....	21,016	1	5	870	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	22,316	1	5	These three included under Nursipoor.
Madapoor.....	5,169	2	8	212	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,381	7	8	
Salagram.....	9,300	1	4	116	8	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	9,586	9	4	
Yeratoora.....	115,86	3	2	200	0	0	133	4	0	0	0	0	11,919	7	2	
Bailoor.....	38,634	4	14	2,001	3	13	900	0	0	0	0	0	42,195	8	11	
Arkulgoor.....	15,514	8	8	350	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	16,214	8	8	Both included in the schedule under Arkulgoor, the cession included in the revenue of this year, as the govt. of Mysoor received credit for it on account.
Eeraswarasume ceded to the rajah of Coorg...	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	
Chinapatan.....	21,053	9	6	791	0	0	410	5	0	0	0	0	22,255	4	6	
Bullum.....	14,162	3	8	429	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,591	5	0	
Hassan.....	15,023	1	7	987	3	4	127	5	0	61	5	6	16,199	5	1	
Honnawully.....	24,309	4	10	1,061	9	11	95	8	6	0	0	0	25,467	2	11	
Nagmungul Bellaoor...	20,735	9	8	477	3	13	400	2	0	51	9	0	21,665	4	5	Separate in the schedule.
Maharaje Droog.....	30,645	1	1	636	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	31,285	0	9	
Gram.....	9,044	0	1	730	5	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	10,419	5	1	
Ramgherry.....	3,949	9	7	192	5	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	4,178	4	7	
Turkenambee.....	23,043	9	5	259	0	0	204	6	2	12	0	0	23,519	5	7	Wynaad; this error was afterwards rectified, but Mysoor received no credit for the two first years.
Ahmednuggur (Chucklaar)																
Total carried forward..	5,17,673	3	9	25,541	3	13	9,853	8	11	1,608	0	0	5,54,677	2	1	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	5,17,673 3 9	25,541 3 13	9,853 8 11	1,608 0 0	5,54,677 2 1	
Kurb	17,125 3 1	670 0 0	448 0 0	12 0 0	18,255 3 1	Both included under Kurb in the sched.
Gooby	6,185 0 0	1,139 3 11	210 0 0	0 0 0	7,534 3 11	
Toorwy Kerra	16,633 9 15	865 5 8	625 8 10	0 0 0	18,125 4 1	
Coonigal	12,321 9 8	305 5 0	512 0 0	0 0 0	13,139 4 8	
Holiordroog and Ootudroog	17,204 6 9	253 0 10	174 9 0	0 0 0	17,632 6 3	Separate in the schedule.
Kickery Chinerayputtun	28,697 3 5½	2,081 8 0	298 3 0	0 0 0	31,077 4 5½	Separate in the schedule.
Noogihilly	7,639 7 0	407 5 5	76 9 12	0 0 0	8,124 2 1	
Milgotta	3,793 6 6	200 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	4,008 6 6	United in the schedule.
Kishenraijpoor	6,069 6 7	101 3 8	150 0 0	0 0 0	6,320 9 15	
Tonoor	12,567 4 1	1,177 8 0	260 7 8	48 0 0	14,053 9 9	Included in foregoing head in sched.
Sacryputtun	11,171 1 8	990 0 0	521 3 0	0 0 0	12,682 4 8	These three included under one head.
Banavar Harunhully	22,533 7 1	2,112 8 12	282 6 6	0 0 0	24,929 2 3	
Garangerry	6,260 2 6	639 1 0	127 5 4	0 0 0	7,026 8 10	
Boodihal	10,706 9 6	1,575 0 0	202 0 0	0 0 0	12,483 9 6	
Nedgul	9,164 4 3¾	390 2 0	271 7 8	0 0 0	9,826 3 11¾	
Paughur	12,908 3 8¾	1,006 1 13	121 6 3	0 0 0	14,036 1 8¾	
Total carried forward	7,18,656 7 15	39,456 7 0	14,152 4 14	1,668 6 0	7,73,934 5 13	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward..	7,18,656 7 15	39,456 7 0	14,152 4 14	1,668 0	7,73,934 5 13	
Hagulwary	25,110 5 15	614 4 10	538 2 6		26,263 2 15	
Gumnair Pollam	9,869 2 13	300 1 0	105 2 0		10,274 5 13	
Bangalore.....	37,687 6 11¾	8,281 7 4	487 0 0		46,456 3 15¾	
Maagery	16,263 3 13	462 0 3	773 7 0		17,499 1 0	
Mudgery	32,446 5 1¾	962 9 14	1341 3 0		34,750 7 15¾	
Coortigherra.....	6,707 0 4½	312 2 0	362 2 8		7,381 4 12½	
Cawnkanhelly	7,636 6 0	650 0 0	3 1 0		8,589 7 0	
Nelwungle and Dudbilla	11,808 5 15	548 5 8	66 5 0		12,423 6 7	
Anicul	5,180 1 13	218 5 1	23 1 0		5,421 7 14	
Byrondroog	9,136 0 1	164 2 11	132 3 8	2 0 0	9,434 6 4	
Hybboor	12,950 4 1	143 4 0	205 7 0		13,299 5 1	
Dewanhelly.....	19,552 5 7	914 4 0	50 0 0		20,516 9 7	
Oötradroog						{ Included above with Hehordroog.
Cheneroydroog	13,258 8 5	261 0 5	372 8 0		13,892 6 10	
Toomcoor and Dewraydroog	38,497 2 4	2,544 0 8	418 4 0		41,459 6 12	
Nedgegul	14,262 0 3	215 0 0	107 6 0		14,591 6 3	} Included under one head in the Schedule.
Macklydroog	7,174 6 10	104 0 0	226 0 0		7,504 6 10	
Kundykerra and Chickenaigenhully	28,871 7 12	1,541 4 4	522 0 0	33 0 0	30,971 2 0	
Total carried forward ..	10,15,077 1 1	57,994 8 4	19,887 7 4	1,706 0 0	10,94,666 2 9	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	10,15,077 1 1	57,994 8 4	19,887 7 4	1,705 6 0	10,94,666 2 9	
Chota Balapoor	22,318 1 13	508 0 10	85 4 6	0 0 0	22,871 6 13	These three included under the head of Chota Balapoor, in the schedule
Silgut	24,379 7 1	1,375 7 0	100 1 0	0 0 0	25,855 5 1	
Goodibunda	18,713 5 14	510 0 0	104 0 0	0 0 0	19,327 5 14	
Colar	32,194 0 14	1,755 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	33,949 1 14	These four included under the head of Colar, in the schedule.
Year Colwa	23,826 6 6	900 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,726 9 14	
Ambajee Droog	24,319 7 6	652 9 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,972 6 14	
Mulwagle	58,190 7 4	1,191 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	60,164 0 3	
Jungumcottah	11,492 1 4	351 4 0	81 9 15	0 0 0	11,843 5 4	
Chuckmoogatum....	21,147 3 5	2,030 7 2	0 0 0	130 0 0	23,412 8 0	
Kudoor.....	10,364 9 2	1,040 0 0	176 4 0	0 0 0	11,584 3 2	
Sera, remainder of Sera.....	41,328 3 12	2,902 7 0	2,099 4 0	0 0 0	46,321 4 12	
Amrapoor						Relinquished to the nizam
Hooscottah	51,980 3 2¼	2,770 1 4	127 3 0	3 0 0	54,880 7 6¼	
Burra Ballapoor	43,599 0 1	2,939 3 0	722 3 0	63 0 0	47,324 1 4	
Nuggar above Ghaut..						
Kusba	25,012 3 4½	24,581 5 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	49,593 8 9½	
Calydroog.....	41,613 9 0	13,666 5 12	0 0 0	0 0 0	55,280 4 12	
Koompsee	7,019 8 14	2,105 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,125 0 4	
Total carried forward..	14,73,277 9 ¾	1,17,235 7 11	23,509 4 2	1,877 1 3	16,15,900 2 7¾	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward ..	14,73,277 9 7¾	1,17,235 7 11	23,509 4 2	1,877 1 3	16,15,900 2 7¾	
Kope	39,499 8 5	23,059 9 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	62,559 7 13	
Wastara	13,104 8 10½	1,618 9 13	0 0 0	59 3 8½	14,783 2 0	
Eakairy and Sagur	49,796 1 1	24,2[illegible]5 5 5	0 0 0	305 9 7	74,327 5 13	
Chunner Gooty (Hoobly)	23,672 3 11	15,596 0 11	0 0 0		39,268 4 6	
Surbtowanundy	14,259 2 14	2,841 1 6	0 0 0		17,100 4 4	
Anawitty	12,132 2 5½	819 9 12	28 6 0		12,981 5 1½	
Shikarpoor	10,355 6 4	1,075 1 12			11,430 8 0	
Anantpoor	6,777 6 0	3,547 0 8	23 4 0	12 8 6	10,360 8 14	
Lakowly Danwass	14,620 6 9	7,241 6 0			21,862 2 9	
Oodgunny	23,506 6 1	1,480 7 11	52 0 0		25,099 3 12	
Simoga.....	10,307 3 11	2,666 6 9			12,974 0 4	
Hoolyhonnoor.....	4,237 1 15	1,567 8 12			5,805 0 11	
Beddery	7,616 9 13	2,262 9 2			9,[illegible]79 8 15	
Chingery Buswapultan..	30,769 1 0	3,056 2 4	234 0 0		34,059 3 4	
Turrykerra.....	10,639 1 3	1,747 5 4	91 0 0		12,477 6 7	Both included under the head of Turrykerra in the Schedule.
Yecaty.....	9,995 8 15	430 3 0	29 9 0		10,446 0 15	
Azimpoor.....	11,370 4 5	565 5 0	0 0 0	53 3 0	11,989 2 5	
Chittledroog (remainder of) 12 talooks.....						
Total carried forward ..	17,65,999 9 2¾	2,11,039 0 0	23,968 3 2	2,308 5 8½	20,03,315 7 13¾	

Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysoor, for the Year 1799-1800.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward..	17,65,999 9 2	2,11,039 0 0	23,968 3 2	2,308 5 8½	20,03,315 7 13¾	
Kusba, and Beemsummooda	12,007 2 1	3,586 5 0	2,814 2 13	2,000 0 0	20,407 9 14	These two are separate in the Schedule. 1400, under the head Tobacco, is levied on betel, this being the only place in Mysoor where that article is taxed, a separate column was unnecessary.
Dodiary	11,070 4 11½	885 5 0	666 2 0		12,622 1 11½	
Hoosdroog	11,014 0 10½	1,223 9 5	167 5 0		13,005 4 15½	
Muttoor	9,601 8 11	1,574 7 3	21 4 0		11,197 9 14	
Murkally Murroo....	13,111 8 15	695 4 7	331 0 0		14,138 3 6	
Tulluck	7,863 1 2½	2,702 0 0	391 8 0		10,956 9 2½	
Burm Sagut.....	14,149 9 12	428 5 0	40 0 0		14,618 3 12	
Kunnacoopa.....	8,543 1 2	1,436 0 0	66 0 0		10,045 1 2	
Belchoor	6,576 4 0	1,550 0 0	72 0 0		8,198 4 0	
Hireor	8,728 3 6	1,142 5 0	307 0 0		10,177 8 6	
Goodicota	6,153 8 1	395 8 5	0 0 0		6,549 6 6	Both included under Goodicota in the Schedule.
Woodantapoor.....	5,040 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		5,040 1 0	
Punganoor (½)	13,333 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0		13,233 3 5	Received in exchange for Amrapoor in consequence of an error in the partition.
Total canterai pagodas	18,93,793 5 0¼	2,26,059 9 4	28,845 4 15	4,308 5 8½	21,53,607 4 11¾	

(Signed) M. Wilks, *Acting Resident.*

No. III.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1800-1.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco	Total.	
Puttun Astagram	23,519 7 4½	3,721 5 4	504 4 14	90 0 0	27,835 7 6½	
Mysoor Astagram	18,044 1 7	1,597 0 9	1,035 2 2	481 4 0	21,157 8 2	
Nizer Bar	25,560 2 6	2,437 6 0	1,210 1 8	132 5 0	29,340 4 14	
Culiala	12,638 5 15	926 7 15	1,383 6 0		14,948 7 14	Included in the schedule under Nizer Bar.
Nunjingole	3,161 1 10	605 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	3,846 1 10	
Harandhully	16,879 4 6	523 5 4	809 5 12		18,212 5 6	
Periapatam	5,990 9 14	1,770 6 6	140 0 0		7,907 6 4	Both included under Periapatam in the schedule.
Cutti Malwady	7,271 4 8	244 3 8	202 6 5	16 5 0	7,735 2 5	
Muddoor	17,153 8 2	511 0 2	872 2 7	10 5 0	18,547 5 11	Both included under Muddoor in the schedule.
Kergoor	19,432 7 1	1,147 5 4	920 9 10		21,501 1 15	
Heggara Dewancota	22,677 8 8	1,127 5 4			23,805 3 12	
Betudapoor	10,007 1 2	1,242 3 6	565 0 0		11,814 4 8	
Tayoor	28,726 7 1	262 0 11			28,988 7 12	Included in the schedule under Tayoor.
Hongenoor	7,816 6 15	424 1 8	6 0 8	121 2 0	8,368 9 15	
Yelandoor	11,800 5 4	1,051 4 10	178 0 0	268 9 0	13,298 8 14	
Malawilly	15,892 2 4	357 0 14	129 2 8		16,378 5 10	
Tulcar Sosilla	18,529 3 7	920 0 0			19,449 3 7	
Total carried forward	2,65,102 7 2½	18,875 6 9	7,998 10 0	1,161 3 0	293,137 7 5½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	2,65,102 7 2½	18,875 6 9	7,998 10 0	1,161 3 0	2,93,137 7 5½	
Nursipoor.....	21,644 5 0	684 0 13	430 0 0		22,758 5 13	Included in the schedule under Nursipoor.
Madapoor.....	5,169 2 8	212 5 0			5,381 7 8	
Salagram	8,650 7 14	116 8 0	101 0 0		8,868 5 14	
Yeratoor	10,678 9 2	245 3 0	133 4 0		11,058 6 2	
Bailoor.....	43,370 9 9	3,350 3 8	1,014 0 0		47,735 3 1	
Arkulgoor.....	16,105 9 7	400 0 0	400 0 0		16,905 9 7	Both under Arkulgoor in schd. cession included, the govt. had credit for the amount.
Eeraswarasumee ceded to the rajah of Coorg.....	1,300 0 0				1,300 0 0	
Chinapatan.....	24,381 7 14	816 0 0	430 5 0		25,628 2 14	
Bullum.....						
Hassan.....	17,074 6 9	1,154 8 8	207 0 0		18,436 5 1	
Hoonnawully.....	25,858 2 13	1,058 1 8	95 8 0		27,012 2 11	
Nagmungul, and Belloor	21,001 7 4	458 7 5	512 5 4	51 9 0	22,084 8 13	Separate in the schedule.
Maharaje Droog.....	30,674 1 12	535 9 8	3 0 0		31,213 1 4	
Gram.....	9,182 8 12	704 7 2	45 0 0		9,932 5 14	
Ramgherry.....	7,793 2 2	295 0 0	67 0 0		8,155 2 2	
Turkenambee.....	24,327 1 5	511 0 2	251 0 0	15 0 0	25,111 1 7	Wynaad. An error in sched. no credit received for it this yr.
Ahmednagur (Chucklaar).....						
Total carried forward..	5,32,316 9 1½	29,420 0 15	11,755 3 4	1,228 2 0	5,74,720 5 4½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	5,32,316 9 1½	29,420 0 15	11,755 3 4	1,228 2 0	5,74,720 5 4½	
Kurb	19,929 3 9	774 6 0	470 7 0	12 0 0	21,186 6 9	} Included in the sched. under Kurb.
Gooby	5,568 9 3	1,175 6 0	210 0 0		6,954 5 3	
Toorwy Kerra	16,909 0 12	1,127 8 0	684 0 0		18,720 8 12	
Coonigal	17,352 1 0	436 0 0	750 0 0		18,538 1 0	
Hoolioordroog ..... and Outridroog	19,070 8 9	253 0 10	537 7 4		19,861 6 7	Separate in the sched.
Kikery&Cheneroyapattan	27,150 3 11	2,077 8 1	301 3 0		29,529 4 12	Separate in the sched.
Noogihelly	6,920 3 15	446 7 2	76 9 12	23 3 0	7,467 3 13	
Milgotta	3,703 9 11	283 6 11	21 0 0		4,008 6 6	} United in the schedule.
Kishenrajepoor	6,311 2 7	101 3 8	200 0 0		6,612 5 15	
Tonoor	13,498 8 2	1,574 7 4	260 7 8	48 0 0	15,382 2 14	{ Included in the foregoing head in schd.
Sacryputtun	12,463 2 0	1,235 0 0	536 9 0	90 0 0	14,325 1 0	
Banavar and Hahully	22,328 0 4	1,920 8 0	319 0 10		24,567 8 14	} These three included under one head in the Schedule.
Gergangeery	8,320 5 8	639 1 0	127 7 4		9087 3 12	
Boodihal	11,932 8 12	1,322 7 7	202 0 0		13,457 6 3	
Nedgul	10,743 3 2½	379 6 9	331 7 8		11,454 7 3½	
Paughur	14,432 5 13¼	1,025 7 12	162 8 0		15,621 1 9¼	
Hagulwary	27,379 7 7	792 8 6	591 4 3		28,764 0 0	
Gumnairpollam	19,226 4 11	480 1 0	130 1 0		19,836 6 11	
Total carried forward ..	7,95,558 7 10½	45,467 4 5	17,669 5 5	1,401 5 0	8,60,097 2 4½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward...	7,95,558 7 10¼	45,467 4 5	17,669 5 5	1,401 5 0	8,60,097 2 4¼	
Bangalore.....	48,430 1 12¾	8,580 0 4	808 0 0		57,824 2 ¾	
Maugery.....	17,781 3 7	508 3 12	746 3 0		19,036 0 3	
Mudgery.....	37,172 0 6½	929 8 12	1,360 0 0		39,461 9 2½	
Coortigherra.....	7,713 4 1½	440 0 0	452 0 0		8,611 4 1½	
Cawnkenhully.....	12,506 0 5	1,050 1 0	73 0 0		13,629 1 5	
Nulwungul and Dudbilla	16,248 7 4	832 0 7	129 6 8		17,210 4 3	
Anicul.....	9,562 7 2	496 2 0	35 1 0		10,094 0 2	
Byrondroog.....	10,064 9 15	130 5 8	218 7 0		10,414 2 7	
Hybboor.....	14,538 7 15	199 4 0	280 1 0		15,018 2 15	
Dewanhully.....	21,007 8 13	996 6 0	30 1 0		22,004 5 13	
Ootradroog.....						Includ with Hooliordroog.
Cheneroydroog.....	14,115 8 12	250 0 15	282 4 0		14,648 3 11	
Toomkoor&Dewroydroog	39,484 6 8	2,697 6 8	418 4 0		42,600 7 0	
Nidjegul.....	14,793 6 12	215 0 0	118 7 0		15,127 3 13	
Macklydroog.....	7,506 0 12	93 0 0	192 0 0		7,791 0 12	Included under Nidjegul in the schedule.
Kundykerra and Chicken-naickunhully.....	27,955 4 8	1,621 0 0	510 0 0	36 0 0	30,122 4 8	
Chota Balapoor.....	25,891 9 9	590 2 2	9 1 0		26,491 2 11	These three included under Chota Balapoor in the schedule.
Silgut.....	31,166 2 9	1,375 7 0	100 1 0		32,642 0 9	
Goodibunda.....	27,742 7 8	510 0 0	138 4 8		28,391 2 0	
Total carried forward....	11,79,241 5 11	66,965 2 9	23,571 6 5	1,437 5 0	12,71,215 9 9	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total	
Brought forward.	11,79,241 5 11	66,965 2 9	23,571 6 5	1,437 5 0	12,71,215 9 9	
Colar.....	35,121 0 7	1,915 1 0			37,036 1 7	These four included under Colar in the schedule.
Year Calwa.....	28,988 5 4	969 2 8			29,957 7 12	
Ambajee Droog...	28,344 8 5	741 3 0			29,083 1 5	
Mulwagul.....	62,123 4 15	1,321 4 0	90 0 0		63,534 8 15	
Juncumcotah.....	13,085 0 4	341 4 0			13,426 4 4	
Chickmoogalum...	21,952 1 15¾	2,060 5 14¼	135 2 0	101 0 0	24,251 9 14	
Kuddoor.....	12,296 1 15	1,300 0 0	230 1 0		13,826 2 15	
Sera.....	36,721 6 2	2,750 7 0	3,350 0 0		42,822 3 2	
Hooscota.....	57,953 4 0	2,471 7 0	204 6 0	70 0 0	60,699 7 0	
Bana Balapoor.....	47,647 8 11	3,042 5 0	726 3 0	62 9 8	51,479 6 3	
NUGGUR.						
Kusba.....	35,305 6 2	22,418 8 8			57,724 4 10	
Caolydroog.....	47,895 2 1	14,401 0 5¾			62,297 1 6¾	
Koompsee.....	9,901 3 9	2,297 5 1			12,198 8 10	
Kope.....	40,392 8 11	24,057 5 12½			64,450 4 7½	
Wastara.....	13,490 5 9¾	1,670 0 13		59 3 8½	15,226 8 15	
Eakery and Sagur..	54,370 3 2	28,281 0 15		305 9 7	82,963 3 8	
Chundergooty.....	26,265 0 6	11,106 3 8½			37,372 2 14½	
Surbtowanudy.....	17,180 1 2	3,793 8 10¾			20,973 9 12¾	
Total carried forw.	17,68,286 7 4¼	1,91,960 3 9¾	28,307 8 5	2,039 7 7½	19,90,541 6 10½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward....	17,68,286 7 4¼	1,91,960 3 9¾	28,307 8 5	2,039 7 7½	19,90,541 6 10½	
Jeny Anawulty.....	18,859 5 3	905 3 15	28 6 0		19,793 5 2	
Shikarpoor.....	13,846 1 11	2,545 0 9½			16,391 2 4½	
Annantpoor.....	9,919 7 15	4,009 9 4¼	23 4 0	35 9 14	13,989 1 1½	
Lakowly Danwass....	18,163 1 7	7,511 4 10			25,674 6 1	
Oodgunny.....	29,702 8 5	1,379 0 11½	52 0 0		31,133 9 0½	
Simoga.....	17,643 9 5	3,068 0 0			20,711 9 5	
Hoolyhonoor.....	7,412 5 4	1,744 9 4			9,157 4 8	
Biddery.....	13,105 3 7	2,262 9 2			15,368 2 9	
Chingery Buswapultan	37,583 2 11	3,834 7 10	330 8 8		41,748 8 13	
Turrykera.....	11,251 4 0	2,882 8 4	101 4 0		14,235 6 4	Both included under Turrykera in sched. but separated from the first under the dewan's management.
Yecaty.....	11,206 4 2½	1,174 9 15½	117 0 0		12,498 4 2	
Azimpoor.....	13,379 3 13	791 1 12	68 2 8		14,238 8 1	
CHITTLEDROOG.						
Kusba, and Bemsummooda.....	19,135 5 14½	4,704 6 11	3,546 0 0	2,012 0 0	29,298 2 9½	Separate in the sched. N.B. 14,000, for betel, included under the head of tobacco; the former article is taxed no where else in Mysoor.
Dodiary.....	12,981 4 12½	1,086 7 15	903 9 0		14,972 1 11½	
Hoosdroog.....	13,188 1 12¾	1,750 0 0	205 2 0		15,143 3 12¾	
Muttoor.....	10,806 3 7	1,574 7 3	21 4 0		12,402 4 10	
Murkal Murroo.....	17,611 5 13¾	1,087 6 6	367 2 0		19,066 4 3¾	
Tulluck.....	10,243 1 0¼	3,112 0 0	563 0 0		13,918 1 0¼	
Total carried forward	20,54,326 7 4½	2,37,333 6 14¾	34,636 0 5	4,087 7 5½	23,30,384 1 13¾	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward.....	20,54,326	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2,37,333	6	$14\frac{3}{4}$	34,636	0	5	4,087	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	23,30,384	1	$13\frac{3}{4}$	
Burm Sagur.....	18,515	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	450	0	0	72	0	0				19,037	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Kunnacoopa.....	9,197	8	11	2,000	0	0	78	0	0				11,275	8	11	
Belchoor.....	7,579	3	9	2,500	0	0	72	0	0				9,701	3	9	
Hireoor.....	10,527	3	4	1,469	1	0	400	0	0				12,396	4	4	
Goodicota.....	8,067	5	6	484	5	4							8,552	0	10	Both included under Goodicota in the schedule.
Woddantapoor.....	5,840	1	4										5,840	1	4	
Punganoor ($\frac{1}{3}$).....	13,333	3	5										13,333	3	5	Received in exchange for Amrapoor, for an error in the partition.
Total canterai pagados..	21,27,388	0	4	2,43,787	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$	35,258	0	5	4,087	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	24,10,521	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	

(Signed) M. WILKS,

Acting Resident.

No. IV.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1801-1802.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Puttum Astagram..	27,881 1 8	1,720 3 0	596 3 0	930 0 0	31,127 7 8	
Mysoor Astagram..	23,728 9 14	948 1 4	1,300 0 0	843 5 12	26,820 6 14	Cottagal detached from Nezer Bar this year; these four districts included in the schedule under Nezer Bar.
Nezer Bar	19,341 9 9	2,289 4 1	1,657 6 4	240 0 0	23,528 9 14	
Cottagal	6,447 1 15	29 6 0	117 0 0		6,593 7 15	
Cullala	13,280 4 12	926 7 15	1,383 6 0		15,590 8 11	
Nunjingode.....	3,171 2 10	592 0 0	41 0 0	41 9 0	3,846 1 10	These two districts were under separate management the first and second years, but were re-united in the third, as in the schedule.
Hardanhully.....	18,533 1 6	523 5 1	89 5 12		19,866 2 3	
Periapatam & Culti Malwaddi	16,559 2 13	1,342 5 13	478 2 12	16 8 0	18,396 9 6	
Muddoor.....	19,089 5 10	363 9 0	1,043 8 3	10 5 0	20,507 7 13	Both included under Muddoor in the schedule.
Kergoor.....	19,190 9 10	1,057 2 2	1,029 1 10		21,277 3 6	
Hegara Dewancota.	22,780 6 4	1,301 9 0			24,082 5 4	
Betadpoor.....	11,567 0 12	1,137 8 4	565 0 0		13,269 9 0	
Tayoor	31,132 5 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	240 5 0	31,389 0 3	Included in the schedule under Tayoor.
Hongonoor.....	8,096 0 10	431 4 1	8 7 8	132 7 0	8,668 9 3	
Yelandoor.....	12,667 7 3	1,51 4 10	184 1 0	263 9 0	14,167 1 13	
Malawilly.....	19,835 1 6	357 0 14	462 5 5	130 0 0	20,784 7 9	
Tulcar Sosilla.....	20,836 5 8	976 5 0			21,813 0 8	
Nursipoor.....	17,880 3 1	864 0 13	362 9 0		19,107 2 14	
Total carried forw.	3,12,019 9 10	15,921 6 14	10,047 6 6	2,849 8 12	3,40,839 1 10	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	3,12,019 9 10	15,921 6 14	10,047 6 6	2,849 8 12	3,40,839 1 10	
Madapoor.....	5,161 6 4	209 1 4	11 0 0		5,381 7 8	A portion of Narsipoor was this year added to Salagram.
Salagram.....	14,103 0 4	116 8 0	203 0 0	6 0 0	14,428 8 4	
Yeratoora	11,696 9 13	81 8 0	138 0 0		11,916 7 13	
Bailoor.....	47,014 7 4½	3,655 1 11	1,170 0 0		51,839 8 15	
Arkulgoor	17,621 8 8	1,259 4 9	450 1 0		19,331 4 1	
Chinapatan.....	16,381 1 10	816 0 0	516 6 0		17,713 7 10	A portion of this district transferred to Ramgherry this year.
Bullum.....	21,858 8 7	827 3 8			22,686 1 15	The first revenue received from Bullum.
Hassan.....	20,381 1 7	1,154 8 8	207 0 0		21,742 9 15	
Hoonawully....	27,706 0 2	1,096 3 0	100 3 9		28,902 6 11	
Nagmungul.....	14,900 7 11	365 0 0	560 0 0	31 5 0	15,857 2 11	These two districts separate in the schedule, were united the two first years, and separated again in the third.
Belloor.....	9,648 3 1	120 3 5	62 5 0	20 4 0	9,851 5 6	
Maharajedroog..	30,944 0 4	647 8 0	12 0 0		31,603 8 4	
Gram	9,742 1 12	510 2 0	45 0 0		10,297 3 12	
Ramgherry, or Close Pettah..	9,181 9 5	227 0 0	87 6 0		9,496 5 5	Both under Ramgherry in the schedule; this district was this year separated from Ramgherry, which received a part of Chinapatan.
Harowhully....	6,437 5 9	335 0 0			6,772 5 9	
Turekenambee..	35,847 7 9	144 2 0	262 0 0	19 9 0	26,273 8 9	
Total car. forw..	6,00,647 8 8½	27,488 0 11	13,872 7 15	2,927 6 12	6,44,936 3 14½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
					£	
Brought forward	6,00,647 8 8½	27,488 0 11	13,872 7 15	2,927 6 12	6,44,936 3 14½	
Kurb.....	19,268 0 15	823 6 0	471 6 0	10 0 0	20,573 2 15	Both included under Kurb in the schedule.
Gooby.....	6,278 1 0	1,146 8 0	260 1 0		7,685 0 0	
Toorwy Kerra.....	18,072 2 2	1,127 8 0	684 0 0		19,884 0 2	
Coonigul.....	15,681 3 2	517 0 0	830 0 0		17,028 3 2	
Holiordroog&Outredroog	21,259 1 2	297 1 14	676 4 12	11 0 0	22,243 7 12	Separate in the schedule
Kikerry.....	12,560 7 13	129 1 11	148 0 0		12,837 9 8	United in the two first years,
Chineroyapattan.....	19,796 1 4	1,708 1 0	320 8 0		21,825 0 4	and separated in the third.
Noogihully.....	7,187 3 10	446 7 2	78 9 12	23 3 0	7,736 3 8	
Milgotta.....	3,729 3 14	258 2 8	21 0 0		4,008 6 6	
Kishenrajepoor.....	6,464 4 15	83 3 0	205 0 0		6,752 7 15	United in the schedule.
Tonoor.....	12,895 9 14½	608 7 4	217 6 8	48 0 0	13,800 3 10½	Included under the foregoing head in the schedule.
Sacryputtun.....	14,232 0 15	1,491 6 6	618 8 0		16,342 5 5	
Banavar.....	11,303 6 8	1,310 8 0	183 5 0		12,797 9 8	These three, though separately named, have but one head of revenue in the schedule; in the two first years the two first formed one district, and the third another; this year they were formed into three separate districts.
Harunhully.....	13,601 6 1	828 8 14	124 8 10		14,555 3 9	
Gargengerry.....	8,335 3 9	719 1 0	162 3 0		9,216 7 9	
Boodihal.....	11,673 4 9	1,355 0 0	261 9 12		13,290 4 5	
Nedgul.....	11,656 2 7	381 0 10	493 4 0		12,530 7 1	
Paughur.....	16,041 2 5	1,055 7 13	188 0 0		17,285 0 2	
Hagulwarry.....	26,262 1 4	827 7 7	642 8 0		27,732 6 11	
Total carried forward.	8,56,946 5 14	42,604 7 4	20,402 0 5	3,019 9 12	9,23,063 3 3	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward..	8,56,946 5 14	42,004 7 4	20,492 0 5	3,019 9 12	9,23,063 3 3	
Goommairpollam.....	22,833 3 2	540 1 0	223 2 0		23,596 6 2	
Bangalore.....	56,308 0 4	8,800 0 0	952 0 0		66,060 0 4	
Maugery	18,455 2 1	561 5 14	1,032 9 12		20,049 7 11	
Mudgery	33,589 5 4	1,000 0 0	1,470 0 0		36,059 5 4	
Coortigherra	9,464 6 7¾	430 4 4	452 0 0		10,347 0 11¾	
Caunkenhully	13,022 5 10	1,131 6 0	229 2 8		14,383 4 2	
Nilwungul & Doodbilla	17,793 6 12	927 3 0	118 0 0		18,838 9 12	
Anicul	11,118 3 3	496 2 0	35 1 0		11,649 6 3	
Byrondroog	10,870 3 2	284 3 5	439 2 0		11,593 8 7	
Hybboor	15,767 0 2	399 9 0	340 1 0		16,507 0 2	
Dewanhully.....	22,234 4 10	1,270 6 0	30 1 0		22,535 1 10	
Ootradroog						Included above with Hoohoordroog.
Chineroydroog.....	13,148 2 3	278 5 15	322 4 0		13,749 2 2	
Toomkoor & Dewroydroog	42,809 3 15	2,787 1 8	438 4 0		46,034 9 7	
Nidjegul	14,444 1 0	245 0 0	148 7 0		14.837 8 0	Both included under Nidjegul in the schedule.
Macklydroog	8,004 4 6	90 5 0	200 5 0		8,295 4 6	
Kundykerra & Chikennaickenhully.....	3,0486 2 4	2,260 3 0	675 9 0	36 0 0	33,458 4 4	
Total carried forward ..	11,97,296 0 3¾	64,108 3 2	27,599 8 9	3,055 9 12	12,92,060 1 10¾	

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	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.	11,97,296 0 3¾	64,108 3 2	27,599 8 9	3,055 9 12	12,92,060 1 10¾	
Chota Balapoor....	27,802 6 13	710 2 2	103 1 0		28,615 9 15	These three included under Chota Balapoor in the schedule.
Silgut	33,122 6 5	1,496 9 0	100 1 0		34,719 6 9	
Goodibunda.....	26,390 0 10	550 1 0	335 6 8		27,775 8 2	
Colar	30,134 1 10	2,215 0 4	14 6 0		32,363 7 10	These four included under Colar in the schedule.
Year Calwa.....	27,366 6 10	1,003 0 12			28,369 7 6	
Ambajee Droog ..	26,186 1 0	901 3 0	42 1 0		27,329 5 0	
Mulwagul	59,388 1 9	1,365 1 0	130 0 0		60,883 2 9	
Jungumcota.....	14,555 6 5	469 4 0			15,025 0 5	
Chickmoogalum ..	22,274 3 6	2,025 7 7	154 7 0	104 0 0	24,558 7 13	
Huddoor	13,988 7 4	1,527 5 0	377 0 0		15,893 2 4	
Sera	39,151 5 14	3,385 3 0	2,475 2 0		45,012 0 14	
Hooscota...	35,842 3 3	2,002 3 12	277 5 8	15 0 0	38,137 2 7	Included in the schedule and for the two first years under Hooscota—Maloor placed under management in the third year.
Maloor.....	28,897 7 14	1,002 2 0	18 5 0	70 0 0	29,998 4 14	
Burra Balapoor....	48,787 3 5	3,097 5 0	776 4 0	62 9 8	52,724 1 13	
NUGGUR.						
Kusba	28,003 5 14	21,708 0 9			49,711 6 7	By a new arrangement of the Kusba Cowlydroog, and Mundegedde was erected this year into a separate district, and a portion transferred to Anantpoor.
Coolydroog	29,312 3 5	14,999 6 11			44.312 0 0	
Mundegeddee	27,583 2 15				27,583 2 15	
Tot. carried forward	17,16,683 4 1¾	1,22,567 7 11	32,404 7 9	3,307 9 4	18,75,063 8 9¾	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	17,16,683 4 1¾	1,22,567 7 11	32,404 7 9	3,307 9 4	18,75,063 8 9¾	
Koompsee.....	11,271 7 7	2,136 9 9			13,408 7 0	
Kope.....	44,930 3 14	24,661 2 8			69,591 6 6	
Wastara.....	13,403 7 7	1,735 9 6		53 6 8	15,193 3 5	
Eekary, and Sagur.....	54,909 0 14	27,575 3 ½			82,484 3 14½	
Chandergooty (Hobly)...	26,868 3 2	11,137 9 11			38,006 2 13	
Surbtowanundy.....	19,754 4 6	3,632 4 6			23,386 8 12	
Jeny Anawutty.....	21,590 2 10	985 2 10	35 1 0		22,610 6 4	
Shikarpoor.....	15,963 4 13	2,976 9 7			18,940 4 4	
Anantpoor.....	20,669 5 7	3,941 0 5		61 2 0	24,671 7 12	
Lakowly Danwas.....	20,468 7 3	7,944 3 6			28,413 0 9	
Oodgunny.....	31,409 1 3	1,877 9 5	65 0 0		33,352 0 0	
Simoga.....	19,818 5 5½	3,241 1 4			23,099 6 9½	
Hoolyhonoor.....	9,205 6 10	1,475 5 0			10,681 1 10	
Biddery.....	15,048 4 0	2,067 0 0	45 5 0		17,160 9 0	
Chingery Buswaputtun...	39,966 6 8	6,038 5 0	303 8 8		46,309 0 0	
Turrykerra.....	11,584 5 10	3,205 8 11	132 6 0		14,923 0 5	Both included under Turrykera in sched. but separated from the first under the dewan's management.
Yecaty.....	12,053 7 11½	1,254 4 10½	117 0 0		13,425 2 6	
Azimpoor.....	17,005 2 0	1,988 5 8½	128 3 1		19,122 0 9½	
Total carried forward....	21,22,745 0 4¾	2,30,444 1 6½	33,232 1 2	3,422 7 12	23,89,844 0 9¼	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	21,22,745 0 $4\frac{3}{4}$	2,30,444 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	33,232 1 2	3,422 7 12	23,89,844 0 $9\frac{1}{4}$	
CHITTLEDROOG.						
Kusba and Beemsummooder.....	29,838 2 $1\frac{1}{4}$	4,062 1 0	3,546 0 0	2,012 0 0	39,458 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$	Separate in sched. Vide remark of former yrs. on betel, &c
Dodiary	14,720 7 8	1,186 2 7	813 1 8		16,720 1 7	
Hoosdroog.....	13,079 1 10	1,850 0 0	252 0 0		15,181 1 10	
Muttoor.....	9,548 5 $11\frac{1}{4}$	1,420 0 0	39 0 0		11,007 5 $11\frac{1}{4}$	
Murcal Munoo.....	17,596 0 $0\frac{1}{4}$	1,184 9 14	461 5 0		19,242 4 $14\frac{1}{4}$	
Tulluck.....	10,041 6 $4\frac{3}{4}$	3,324 1 0	817 9 0		14,183 6 $4\frac{3}{4}$	
Burmsagur.....	15,115 8 $4\frac{1}{4}$	480 0 0	87 0 0		15,682 8 $4\frac{1}{4}$	
Kunkoopa.....	8,886 7 1	1,800 0 0	85 0 0		10,771 7 1	
Belchoor.....	6,671 0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	1,500 0 0	66 0 0		8,237 0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	
Hireoor.....	12,889 7 7	1,672 1 0	461 1 5		15,022 9 12	
Hurryhur.....	9,094 8 0		157 0 5		9,251 8 5	
Myconda.....	20,301 0 13	2,522 0 0	266 0 0		23,089 0 13	
Hoolulkerra.....	15,788 6 $11\frac{3}{4}$	1,244 0 0	142 7 7		17,175 4 $2\frac{3}{4}$	
Total canterai pagodas	23,06,370 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2,52,689 6 $11\frac{1}{2}$	40,426 5 11	5,434 7 12	26,04,868 2 4	

(Signed) M. WILKS,

Acting Resident.

No. V.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1802-1803.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Puttun Astagram.....	29,166 4 3 1/2	2,335 0 4 1/4	663 3 0	1,800 0 0	33,969 7 7 3/4	
Mysoor Astagram.....	23,069 7 10 1/4	1,234 3 0	1,400 0 0	1,450 0 0	27,154 0 10 1/4	
Nezer Bar.....	20,201 2 6	2,294 7 13	2,527 4 2	300 0 0	25,323 4 5	These four districts are included under Nezer Bar in the schedule.
Cuttagal.....	6,619 6 0	29 6 0	193 6 0		6,842 8 0	
Cullala.....	13,011 8 11	1,046 9 12	1,677 1 8		15,735 9 15	
Nunjingode.....	3,171 2 10	592 0 0	41 0 0	41 9 0	3,846 1 10	
Hardanhully.....	17,558 8 4	583 4 1	809 5 12	139 5 0	19,091 3 1	
Periapatan, and Cutti....	18,610 9 11	1,399 2 7	716 5 0	87 5 2	20,814 2 4	Included under Periapatan in the schedule, divided the first two years & reunited the third and fourth.
Cutti Malwaddy.....						
Muddoor.....	18,386 4 10	349 1 13	1,152 3 4		19,887 9 11	
Kergoor.....	19,340 5 12	1,038 5 1	1,030 1 0		21,409 2 3	
Heggara Dewancota....	16,039 7 2	905 3 0	179 6 0	33 0 0	17,157 6 2	Included under Higgara Dewancota in the schedule for the 3 first years. Hullelly erected into a distinct district in the fourth.
Hullelly.....	7,011 3 9	530 0 0			7,544 3 9	
Betudapoor.....	12,930 7 10	1,649 1 13	714 2 2		15,294 1 9	
Tayaoor.....	31,511 5 4		8 0 0	304 5 0	31,824 0 4	
Hongonoor.....	7,296 6 11	431 4 6	10 4 12	188 2 8	7,926 8 5	Included in the schedule under Tayoor.
Yelandoor.....	12,827 9 3	1,042 4 10	141 4 0	254 2 0	14,265 9 13	
Malawilly.....	19,943 3 6	438 1 5	462 5 5	69 9 6	20,913 9 6	
Total carried forward...	2,76,701 2 10 3/4	15,899 5 5 1/4	11,732 2 3	4,668 8 0	3,09,001 8 3	

Statement of the Gross Revenue of Mysoor, for the Year 1802-1803.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	2,76,701 2 10¾	15,899 5 5¼	11,732 2 3	4,668 8 0	3,09,001 8 3	
Tulcar Sosilla.....	21,169 0 15	985 0 13	5 8 0	193 9 10	22,353 9 6	
Nursipoor.....	16,211 8 2	975 4 5	362 9 0		17,550 1 7	Included in the schedule under Nursipoor.
Madapoor.....	6,657 6 8	208 5 0	11 0 0		6,877 1 8	
Salagram.....	16,059 3 4½	116 8 0	180 6 8	10 0 0	16,366 7 12½	
Yeratoora.....	13,556 6 10	81 0 8	158 0 0	16 0 0	13,811 7 2	
Bailoor.....	43,457 5 7¼	3,503 1 6¾	1,235 0 0	108 4 3	48,304 1 1	
Arkulgoor.....	18,383 1 0	1,507 7 2	465 6 0		20,356 4 2	
Chinapatan.....	13,285 7 0	703 4 12	331 5 8	87 8 0	14,408 5 4	
Bullum.....	17,275 4 4	2,045 1 0	125 0 0		19,445 5 4	
Hassan.....	20,328 6 7	1,154 8 8	246 0 0		21,729 4 15	
Honnawully.....	26,789 5 12	1,134 5 15	278 7 15		28,202 9 10	
Nagmungul.....	12,764 8 10	382 0 0	848 7 8	49 5 0	14,045 1 2	Separate in the schedule
Bellaoor.....	7,909 6 9	139 5 13	91 6 4	20 4 0	8,161 2 10	
Maharaje Droog.....	30,589 3 4	592 3 4	30 0 0		31,211 6 8	
Gram.....	9,533 2 3	515 4 0	45 3 15		10,094 0 2	
Ramgherry, *or Close Pettah*	8,759 9 6	265 3 0	73 2 0		9,098 4 6	Both under the head of Ramgherry in the sched. Vide remarks of last year.
Harowhully.....	7,438 4 10	379 2 0	200 4 0		8,018 0 10	
Turkenambee.....	25,941 0 4	101 4 0	285 2 0	22 9 0	26,350 5 4	
Total carried forward..	5,92,812 2 14½	30,690 4 12	16,707 0 13	5,177 7 13	6,45,387 6 4½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	5,92,812 2 14½	30,690 4 12	16,707 0 13	5,177 7 13	6,45,387 6 4½	
Kurb.....	17,771 7 15	850 6 0	601 1 0	13 5 0	19,236 9 15	Both included under Kurb in the sched.
Gooby	5,927 0 10	1,146 8 0	310 1 0		7,383 9 10	
Toorwy Kerra.....	14,047 6 7	961 6 7	733 4 8		15,742 7 6	
Coonigal.....	12,779 7 11	491 0 0	1,190 3 12		14,461 1 7	
Holiordroog and Outridroog.....	16,393 2 0	273 9 15	684 4 12	9 0 0	17,360 6 11	Separate in the schedule.
Kikerry.....	11,408 0 3	138 7 12	186 6 8		11,733 4 7	
Cheneroypatan	15,537 5 3¼	1,897 3 0	381 3 0	142 0 0	17,958 1 3¼	
Noogihelly.....	7,491 0 7	462 5 5	112 9 0		8,066 4 12	
Milgotta	3,821 8 11	127 7 11	59 0 0		4,008 6 6	United in the schedule.
Kishenrajepoor.....	7,197 5 0	102 0 0	205 0 0		7,504 5 0	
Tonoor.....	12,261 1 15	425 6 2	457 2 12	74 3 4	13,218 4 1	Included in foregoing head in sched.
Sacryputtun.....	13,632 5 15	1,432 7 11	669 1 0		15,734 4 10	
Banavar	11,941 4 0	1,541 0 0	203 8 0	200 0 0	13,886 2 0	These three separately named, but included under one head of value in the schedule.
Harunhully.....	14,267 8 12	1,401 3 6	163 2 0		15,472 4 2	
Gergangerry	7,704 2 5	823 1 0	180 8 0		8,708 1 5	
Boodihal.....	11,486 9 8	1,355 0 0	351 5 6		13,193 4 14	
Nedgul.....	11,802 7 15	366 0 10	556 3 0		12,725 1 9	
Paughur.....	16,742 0 10	1,060 2 13	190 4 6		17,992 7 13	
Hagulwary	24,508 8 9	543 7 0	634 0 0		25,686 5 9	
Total carried forward..	8,29,535 6 10¾	45,731 7 8	24,577 8 13	5,616 6 1	9,05,461 9 4¾	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	8,29,535 6 10¾	45,731 7 8	24,577 8 13	5,616 6 1	9,05,461 9 3¾	
Gumnairpollam	25,987 2 8	582 1 0	221 1 0		26,790 4 8	
Bangaloor.....	57,169 6 6	9,000 1 0	547 0 0		66,716 9 6	
Maugery.....	16,901 4 6	497 4 1	1,054 7 0		18,453 5 7	
Mudgery.....	32,330 0 14	1,100 0 0	1,510 0 0		34,940 0 14	
Coortigherra.....	8,736 2 2¾	425 0 4	526 8 0		9,688 0 6¾	
Cawnkenhully.....	12,776 1 9	1,230 6 6	229 2 8		14,236 0 7	
Nulwungul & Dudbilla ..	15,126 4 2	911 8 4	203 8 8		16,242 0 14	
Anicul.....	10,713 1 1	480 6 3	150 0 0		11,343 7 4	
Byrondroog.....	9,042 5 1	190 6 0	262 4 8	3 0 0	9,495 5 9	
Hybboor.....	14,032 6 7	399 9 0	390 1 0		14,825 6 15	
Dewanhully.....	18,973 9 7	1,248 6 0	37 5 0		20,260 0 7	
Ootradroog.....						Included above with Holiordroog.
Cheneroydroog.....	11,736 8 9	467 6 14	412 5 0		12,617 0 7	
Toomkoor & Dewroydroog..	42,207 9 5	2,848 6 8	498 4 0		45,554 9 13	
Nidjegul.....	14,460 1 0	245 0 4	148 7 0		14,859 8 0	Included under Nidjegul in the schedule.
Macklydroog.....	7,510 3 2	90 5 0	250 5 0		7,851 3 2	
Kundykerra and Chikennaickunhully.....	28,958 2 2	2,842 9 11	660 0 0	36 0 0	32,498 1 13	
Choto Balapoor.....	24,206 6 10	675 2 0	103 1 0		24,984 9 10	
Silgut.....	31,048 3 11	1,507 8 0	100 1 0		32,656 2 11	
Total carried forward..	12,11,459 5 1½	70,477 3 11	31,884 1 5	5,655 6 9	13,19,476 6 10½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total	
Brought forward.	12,11,459 5 1½	70,477 3 11	31,884 1 5	5,055 6 9	13,19,476 6 10½	
Goodibunda.....	25,967 1 31	525 1 0	396 9 14		26,889 2 11	
Colar.....	30,842 3 2	2,333 2 0	82 1 0		33,257 6 2	These five included under Colar in the schedule.—— Batemungul erected into a separate district this year.
Year Calwa.....	27,377 6 8	1,003 0 12	10 0 0		28,390 7 4	
Ambajee Droog...	24,394 6 6	901 3 0	104 1 0	55 7 0	25,455 7 6	
Mulwagul.....	24,925 8 9	1,380 0 0	121 0 0	25 0 0	26,451 8 9	
Batemungul.....	24,723 9 2¾	420 0 0	35 0 0	12 0 0	25,190 9 2¾	
Jungumcotah.....	11,966 7 0	496 1 0	13 2 0		12,476 0 0	
Chiekmoogadum..	23,961 4 12	2,025 7 6	126 5 0	118 3 0	26,232 0 2	
Kuddoor.....	12,883 0 1	1,462 5 0	431 7 5	151 5 8	14,928 7 14	
Sera.....	34,154 0 10	3,573 7 12	1,443 1 0		39,170 9 6	
Hooscotta.....	29,991 2 10	1,995 1 0	362 9 12	15 1 0	32,364 4 6	Included under Hooscotta in the schedule. Vide remark of last year.
Maloor.....	29,057 6 4	1,015 4 2½	22 5 0		30,095 5 6½	
Bana Balapoor.....	42,085 3 1	3,252 6 0	982 3 8	62 4 0	46,382 6 9	
NUGGUR.						
Kusba.....	27,796 6 0	20,791 6 6			47,588 2 6	
Caolydroog.....	29,057 2 11½	14,902 4 4			43,959 6 15½	
Mundegudda.....	27,737 6 15		48 5 4		27,786 2 3	Vide remark last year.
Koompsee.....	11,895 9 4	2,157 7 10	5 2 0		14,058 8 14	
Kope.....	47,533 9 5½	24,420 9 9			71,954 8 14½	
Total carried forw.	16,96,811 9 4½	1,53,134 0 8½	36,069 4 0	6,095 7 1	18,92,111 0 13¾	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	16,96,811 9 4¼	1,53,134 0 8½	36,069 4 0	6,095 7 1	18,92,111 0 13¾	
Wastara.....	14,106 3 1	1,774 9 12	22 8 13	79 6 4	15,983 7 14	
Eekary and Saugur.....	56,006 3 6	27,641 9 0			83,648 2 6	
Chundergooty.....	27,420 0 7	11,161 6 3	14 8 4		38,596 4 14	
Surbtowanundy.....	20,354 9 1	3,703 2 10			24,058 1 11	
Jerry Anawutty.....	22,004 1 4	990 4 10	28 6 0		23,023 1 14	
Shikarpoor.....	16,093 1 1½	2,716 9 3			18,810 0 4½	
Anantpoor.....	20,756 4 2	4,006 4 0			24,762 8 2	
Lakowly Danwas.....	21,176 1 13	7,966 4 10			29,142 6 7	
Oodygunny.....	31,401 8 6	1,879 2 5	65 0 0		33,346 0 11	
Simoga.....	20,475 1 3	3,065 6 4			23,540 7 7	
Hoolyhonoor.....	9,853 6 14	1,475 5 0			11,329 1 14	
Biddery.....	15,863 8 8	2,237 7 5			18,101 5 13	
Chingery Buswapattan..	42,473 6 5	6,270 8 15	468 0 0		49,212 5 4	
Turrykerra.....	12,702 7 12	3,236 8 4	139 1 0		16,078 7 0	Under Turkerra, in schd.
Yecaty.....	11,525 8 6	1,309 4 3	238 8 0	2,016 8 0	13,094 8 9	Under Turkerra, in schd.
Azimpoor.....	18,391 0 5	2,236 4 6	130 9 2		20,758 3 13	
CHITTLEDROOG.						
Kusba and Beemsummooder.....	29,779 9 11½	4,371 8 7	3,312 2 8	8,212 9 5	39,480 8 10½	Separate in the schedule. Vide remark of former years on tobacco and betel.
Dodiary.....	14,936 1 14½	1,150 0 0	813 1 8		16,899 3 6½	
Total carried forward..	21,02,133 2 12¾	2,40,329 5 9½	41,302 9 3	8,212 9 5	23,91,978 5 14¼	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.
Brought forward ..	21,02,133 2 12¾	2,40,322 5 9½	41,302 9 3	8,212 9 5	23,91,978 6 14¼
Hoosdroog.....	12,321 1 3	1,930 0 0	252 0 0		14,503 1 3
Muttoor.....	8,954 0 4	1,460 0 0	39 0 0		10,453 0 4
Murkal Munoo.....	15,817 4 15½	1,042 9 14	461 5 0		17,321 9 13½
Tulluck.....	10,176 6 15½	3,374 1 0	817 9 0		14,368 6 15½
Burmsaugor.....	15,205 6 11	480 0 0	87 0 0		15,772 6 11
Kunkoopa.....	7,998 5 1	1,950 0 0	85 0 0		10,033 5 1
Belchoor.....	6,014 5 15	1,360 0 0	66 0 0		7,440 5 15
Herioor	13,475 1 1	1,786 5 0	461 1 5		15,722 7 6
Hurryhur.....	8,850 9 10		195 0 0		9,045 9 10
Mychonda.....	8,590 8 4	1,082 0 0	266 0 0		9,938 8 4
Dawangerra.....	7,468 7 6	1,400 0 0	36 0 0		8,904 7 6
Holulkerra	14,611 4 15¾	1,244 0 1	221 5 0		16,077 0 0¾
Total canteri pagados	22,31,618 5 2½	2,57,439 1 8½	44,290 9 8	8,212 9 5	25,41,561 5 8

(Signed) M. WILKS,

Acting Resident.

No. VI.

COMPARATIVE View of the Gross Revenues of the several Districts of Mysoor in the Year 1791, *according to the Amount inserted in the Schedules of* 1792, *and of the order in which they are inserted in the Schedules of* 1792 *and* 1799.

	Gross Revenue as stated in the schedules.	Gross Revenue of 1790-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.
Puttun Astagram.....	11,000 0 0	28,701 0 3	27,835 7 $6\frac{1}{2}$	31,127 7 8	33,969 7 $7\frac{3}{4}$
Mysoor Astagram.....	11,500 0 0	18,031 4 13	21,157 8 2	26,820 6 14	27,154 0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Nizer Bar..	14,000 0 0	41,807 9 6	48,135 6 6	49,559 8 2	51,748 3 14
Hardanhully	15,000 0 0	16,680 8 9	18,212 5 6	19,866 2 3	19,091 3 1
Periapatan.....	6,200 0 0	13,508 5 5	15,642 8 9	18,396 9 6	20,814 2 4
Muddoor	13,200 0 0	36,610 2 12	40,048 7 10	41,785 1 3	41,297 1 14
Hegara Dewancota	8,000 0 0	23,653 9 6	23,805 3 12	24,082 5 4	24,701 9 11*
Betudapoor.....	7,000 0 0	11,869 7 6	11,814 4 8	13,269 9 0	15,294 1 9
Tayaoor.....	8,000 0 0	32,965 6 13	37,357 7 11	40,057 9 6	39,750 8 9
Yelandoor.....	10,000 0 0	15,440 7 10	13,298 8 14	14,167 1 13	14,265 9 13
Malawilly.....	9,000 0 0	14,207 6 0	16,378 5 10	20,784 7 9	20,913 9 6
Total carried forward..	1,12,900 0 0	2,53,477 8 3	2,73,688 3 $14\frac{1}{2}$	2,99,918 8 4	3,09,001 8 3

	Gross Revenue, as stated in the schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.
Brought forward.....	1,12,900 0 0	2,53,477 8 3	2,73,688 3 14½	2,99,918 8 4	3,09,001 8 3
Tutcar Sosilla.....	8,100 0 0	22,702 4 9	19,449 3 7	21,813 0 8	22,353 9 6
Narsipoor.....	10,200 0 0	37,284 8 1	37,008 9 3	38,917 8 10	40,794 0 11½
Yaratoora.....	7,200 0 0	11,919 7 2	11,058 6 2	11,916 7 13	13,811 7 2
Baitoor.....	15,700 0 0	42,195 8 11	47,735 3 1	51,839 8 15½	48,304 1 1
Arkulgoor.....	4,300 0 0	17,514 8 8	18,205 9 7	19,331 4 1	20,356 4 2
Chinapatan.....	12,100 0 0	22,255 4 6	25,628 2 14	17,713 7 10	14,408 5 4
Bullum.....	10,000 0 0	14,591 5 0		21,686 1 15	19,445 5 4
Hassin.....	7,900 0 0	16,199 5 1	18,436 5 1	22,742 9 15	21,729 4 15
Heonawully.....	9,400 0 0	25,467 2 11	27,012 2 11	28,902 6 11	28,202 9 10
Naymungul.....	4,700 0 0	21,695 4 5	22,084 8 13	15,857 2 11	14,045 1 2
Belloor.....	3,100 0 0			9,851 5 6	8,161 2 10
Maharaje Droog.....	10,000 0 0	31,285 0 9	31,213 1 4	31,603 8 4	31,211 6 8
Gram.....	3,500 0 0	10,419 5 1	9,932 5 14	10,297 3 12	10,094 0 2
Ramgherry, or Close Pettah.....	7,400 0 0	4,178 4 7	8,155 2 2	16,269 0 14	17,116 5 0
Total carried forward...	2,26,500 0 0	5,31,157 6 10	5,49,609 3 13½	6,18,672 5 5½	6,19,037 1 ½

	Gross Revenue as stated in the schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.	
Brought forward.....	2,26,500 0 0	5,31,157 6 10	5,49,609 3 13½	6,18,672 5 5½	6,19,037 1 0½	
Turkanambee	7,400 0 0	23,519 5 7	25,111 1 7	26,273 8 9	26,350 5 4	An error in the sched. being another name for wynaad.
Ahmednuggur (Chuck-loor	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Kurb	12,000 6 0	25,789 6 12	28,141 1 12	28,258 8 15	26,620 9 9	
Toorwykerra	9,000 0 0	18,125 4 1	18,720 8 12	19,884 0 2	15,742 7 6	
Coonigul	5,008 9 0	13,139 4 8	18,538 1 0	17,028 3 2	14,461 1 7	Outradroog rated at 5,000 in the schedule, included under this head during the four years of the Mysoor govt.
Hoolioordroog and Outradroog	4,000 0 0	17,632 6 3	19,861 6 7	22,243 7 12	17,360 6 11	
Kikerry	4,065 0 0	31,077 4 5½	29,529 4 12	12,837 9 8	11,733 4 7	
Cheneroyapatan	9,138 0 0			21,825 0 4	17,958 1 3¼	
Nooyehully	3,000 0 0	8,124 2 1	7,467 3 13	7,736 3 8	8,066 4 12	
Milgotta and Kishenrajepoor	6,100 0 0	24,383 5 14	26,003 5 3	24,561 7 15½	24,731 5 7	
Sacryputtum	6,200 0 0	12,682 4 8	14,325 1 0	16,342 5 5	15,734 4 10	
Banavoor		24,929 2 3	24,567 8 14	12,797 9 8	13,886 2 0	
Haranhully	10,000 0 0	0 0 0		14,555 3 9	15,472 4 2	
Gergangerres		7,026 8 10	9,087 3 12	9,216 7 9	8,708 1 5	
Total carried forward...	3,15,411 9 0	7,37,588 1 2½	7,70,963 0 2½	8,52,224 5 0	8,35,863 9 3¾	

	Gross Revenue as stated in the schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.
Brought forward	3,15,411 9 0	7,37,588 1 2½	7,70,963 0 2½	8,52,224 5 0	8,35,863 9 3¾
Boodihall	7,000 0 0	12,483 9 6	13,457 6 3	13,290 4 5	13,393 4 14
Nidjegul	6,000 0 0	9,826 3 11¾	11,454 7 3½	12,530 7 1	12,725 1 9
Paughur	10,000 0 0	14,036 1 8¾	15,621 1 9¼	17,285 0 2	17,992 7 13
Hagulwary	12,000 0 0	26,263 2 15	28,764 0 0	27,732 6 11	25,686 5 9
Gumnairpollam	10,000 0 0	10,274 5 13	19,836 6 11	23,596 6 2	26,790 4 8
Bangalore	55,000 0 0	46,456 3 15¾	57,824 2 0¾	66,060 0 4	66,716 9 6
Maugry	8,400 0 0	17,499 1 0	19,036 0 3	20,049 7 11	18,453 5 7
Mudgerry	36,000 0 0	34,750 7 15¾	39,461 9 2½	36,059 5 4	34,940 0 14
Cortigherrah	4,000 0 0	7,381 4 12½	8,611 4 0½	10,347 0 11¾	9,688 0 6¾
Caunkanhully	8,900 0 0	8,589 7 0	13,629 1 5	14,383 4 2	14,236 0 7
Nulwungle and Doodbilla ..	16,000 0 0	12,423 6 7	17,210 4 3	18,838 9 12	16,242 0 14
Anicul	10,300 0 0	5,421 7 14	10,094 0 2	11,649 6 3	11,343 7 4
Byroondroog	4,000 0 0	9,434 6 4	10,414 2 7	11,593 8 7	9,495 5 9
Hybboor	7,000 0 0	13,299 5 1	15,018 2 15	16,507 0 2	14,825 6 15
Total carried forward	5,07,011 9 0	9,65,729 4 15	10,51,396 8 12	11,52,149 1 13¾	11,28,194 0 11½

	Gross Revenue as stated in the schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1790-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.
Brought forward....	5,07,011 9 0	9,65,729 4 15	10,51,396 8 12	11,52,149 9 13¾	11,28,194 6 11½
Koompsee.....	1,094 2 0½	9,125 0 4	12,198 8 10	13,408 7 0	14,058 8 14
Kope	22,864 5 0½	62,559 7 13	64,450 4 7½	69,591 6 6	71,954 8 140
Wastarah.....	6,819 9 0	14,783 2 0	15,226 8 15	15,193 3 5	15,983 7 14
Eekary and Saugur.....	39,411 0 0½	74,327 5 13	82,963 3 8	82,484 3 14½	83,648 2 6
Chundergooty.....	11,006 8 0¾	39,268 4 6	37,372 2 14½	38,006 2 13	38,596 4 14
Surbtowanundy.....	10,488 0 0½	17,100 4 4	20,973 9 12¾	23,386 8 12	24,058 1 11
Jerry Anawutty	17,424 0 0	12,981 5 1½	19,793 5 2	22,610 6 4	23,023 1 14
Shikarpoor.....	11,774 0 0¾	11,430 8 0	16,391 2 4½	18,940 4 4	18,810 0 4½
Anantpoor.....	10,191 9 0½	10,360 8 14	13,989 1 1½	24,671 7 12	24,762 8 2
Lakowly Danwas.....	11,629 6 0¼	21,862 2 9	25,674 6 1	28,413 0 9	29,142 6 7
Oodygunny.....	13,614 1 0¾	25,099 3 12	31,133 9 0½	33,352 0 8	33,346 0 11
Simoga	16,883 5 0	12,974 0 4	20,711 9 5	23,099 6 9½	23,540 7 7
Hoolyhonoor.....	6,583 5 0¼	5,804 0 11	9,157 4 8	10,681 1 10	11,329 1 14
Biddery	10,835 5 2	9,879 8 15	15,368 2 9	17,160 9 0	18,101 5 13
Chingery Buswapattan..	22,091 1 0¾	34,009 3 4	41,748 8 13	46,309 0 0	49,212 5 4
Turrykerra.....	14,075 4 0½	22,933 7 6	26,734 0 6	28,348 2 11	29,173 5 9
Azimpoor.....	10,696 2 0¼	11,389 2 5	14,238 8 1	19,122 0 9½	20,758 3 13
Total carried forward....	9,86,038 4 2	16,06,775 2 3¾	17,57,355 8 6¾	18,75,073 8 9¾	18,06,097 3 1¼

	Gross revenue as stated in the schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.	
Brought forward...	9,86,038 4 2	16,06,775 2 3¾	17,57,355 8 6¾	18,75,073 8 9¾	18,06,097 3 1¼	
Dewanhully	20,045 0 0	20,516 9 7	22,004 5 13	23,535 1 10	20,260 0 7	Included above under Hooliordroog.
Outradroog.....	5,000 0 0					
Cheneroydroog	8,000 0 0	13,892 6 10	14,648 3 11	13,749 2 2	12,617 0 7	
Toomkoor & Dewroydroog	18,000 0 0	41,459 6 12	42,600 7 0	45,034 9 7	45,554 9 13	
Nidjegul and Mackledroog	16,000 0 0	22,096 2 13	22,918 4 9	23,133 2 6	22,711 1 2	
Kundykerra & Chickenaickunpully	16,000 0 0	30,971 2 0	30,122 4 8	33,458 4 4	32,498 1 13	
Chota Balapoor.....	80,000 0 0	6,8,054 7 12	87,524 5 4	91,111 4 10	84,530 5 0	
Colar	80,000 0 0	1,43,812 8 13	1,59,611 9 7	1,48,946 2 9	1,38,746 8 7¾	
Jungumcottah	13,000 0 0	11,843 5 4	13,426 4 4	15,025 0 5	12,476 0 0	
Chickmoogalum	8,134 4 0	23,412 8 0	24,251 9 14	24,558 7 13	26,232 0 2	
Cuddoor	7,129 7 0¼	11,584 3 2	13,826 2 15	15,893 2 4	14,928 7 14	Amrapoor, ceded to the nizam, and its revenues not included in any of these years.
Sera and Amrapoor ..	55,000 0 0	46,321 4 12	42,822 3 2	45,012 0 14	39,170 9 6	
Hooscoota	50,754 0 0	54,880 7 6¼	60,699 7 0	68,125 7 5	62,459 9 12½	
Burra Balapoor.....	44,000 0 0	47,324 1 4	51,479 6 3	52,724 1 13	46,382 6 9	
NUGGUR.						
Husba	29,145 4 3¼	49,593 8 9½	57,724 4 10	49,711 6 7	47,588 2 6	
Coolydroog	28,818 0 0¾	55,280 4 12	62,297 1 6¾	71,895 2 15	71,745 9 2½	
Total carried forward..	12,30,522 6 10½	20,03,315 7 12¼	22,25,483 3 14	23,89,844 0 9¼	23,35,598 4 13¼	

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	Gross Revenue as stated in the schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1801.	Gross Revenue of 1801-1802.	Gross Revenue of 1802-1803.	
Brought forward.....	12,30,522 6 10½	20,03,315 7 13¼	22,25,483 3 14	23,89,844 0 9¼	23,35,598 4 13¼	
CHITTLEDROOG.						
Kusbee.....	20,874 7 0¾	20,407 9 14	29,398 2 9½	396,458 3 1¼	39,480 8 10½	
Beemsummooder.....	12,148 4 2					
Dodiary.....	12,984 9 0½	12,622 1 11½	14,972 1 11½	16,720 1 7	16,899 3 6½	
Hoosdroog.....	11,036 2 0¾	13,005 4 15½	15,143 3 12¾	15,181 1 10	14,503 1 3	
Muttoor.....	10,392 3 0½	11,197 9 14	12,402 4 10	11,007 5 11¼	10,453 0 4	
Murkal Murroo.....	12,662 9 0¼	14,138 3 6	19,066 4 3¾	19,242 4 14¼	17,321 9 13½	
Tulluck.....	11,854 0 0¾	10,956 9 2½	13,918 1 0¼	14,183 6 4¾	14,368 6 15½	
Burm Sagur.....	10,163 6 0¼	14,618 3 12	19,037 7 8½	15,6 2 8 4¼	15,772 6 11	
Kunkoopa.....	12,542 0 0½	10,045 1 2	11,275 8 11	10,771 7 1	10,033 5 1	
Belchoor.....	10,683 1 0¼	8,198 4 0	9,701 3 9	8,237 0 4¼	7,440 5 15	
Hirioor.....	10,010 0 2	10,177 8 6	12,306 4 4	15,022 9 12	15,722 7 6	
Goodicottah.....	11,330 5 0¾	11,589 7 6	14,392 1 14			Transferred to the Company under the supplementary treaty.
Hurryhur.....	10,796 0 0			9,251 8 5	9,045 9 10	
Myconda.....	12,226 9 0¼			23,089 0 13	18,843 5 10	
Holulkerra.....	11,425 4 0½			17,175 4 2¾	16,077 0¾	In exchange for Amrapoor for an error in the partition, and again ceded to the Company
Punnyanoor(two thirds,)		13,333 3 5	13,333 3 5			
Total canterai pagodas..	14,12,553 6 3½	21,53,607 4 11¾	24,10,521 1 1¼	26,04,868 2 4	25,41,571 5 8	

(Signed) M. WILKES, *Acting Resident.*

No. VII.

Connected Detail of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Mysoor, for the first Five Years.

FIRST YEAR, OR 1799-1800.

		lacs.	*thous.*	*hunds.*	*farams.*	*cash.*
THE gross revenue was fixed at	Canterai pagodas	21,	53,	607	4	11¾
Deduct expenses of management, viz.						
Relinquished in lands and money for religious purposes, jagheers, enaums, &c. according to ancient sunnuds; viz.						
Dewistan, or great pagodas, 878 (including 5380 for the pagodas at Seringapatam;) the whole of this allowance is in money....		34,	579	3	14	
Great muts of Singeri, Varsipoor, &c. thirteen stations of great gooroos. Of this 4810 is given to Singeri, the gooroo of the peishwah, the remaining twelve have 5571 4 12. The whole of this head is in land, viz. entire villages		10,	381	4	12	
Allowance to six hundred and twenty-six braamens in lieu of villages which they held under sunnuds of various descriptions, in land, 953 6 0; money 2750 0 6		3,	703	6	6	
JAGHEERDARS.						
Goving Sing, farmer of Maloor, under Morari Rao; he had assisted the army of lord Cornwallis with supplies of grain, and was encouraged to expect the restitution of his village;—it is continued to him.....			440	0	0	

Ahmed Khan, of Serjapoor, who had given similar aid, and received like encouragement from lord Cornwallis: and in the last war, received money in lieu of the village of Serjapoor..	800	0	0
Mahomned Ghose of Tammesele, in lieu of his jagheer.....	130	0	0
The two last were padshahi jagheerdars			
Thirty-two bards, whose villages have been continued to them through all the revolutions of the country.....	156	0	0
The beat chitty, the descendant of the founder of Bangalore, and a principal soucar, his ancient village.....	32	2	0
To the gooroos of the lingaits and buragees, twenty-nine persons, villages to the amount of.....	255	0	0
Nanperverist villages given by Tippoo to the descendants of four principal officers who fell in his service; and to the descendants of one Patail, who was murdered early in Poorniah's administration	228	5	12

IN MONEY.

To the descendants of Abbas Culi Khan, of Balapoor; to the family of the killedar of Nuggur murdered by Doondiah; and that of an aumil murdered by the ryots, according to the former system of rendering impracticable the government of the country; and forty-four other persons	300	0	0
Villages given up to principal dergas and muckbiras	72	0	0

Kadir Padsha of Dewarajdroog	1,000	0	0
Baba Radden	526	0	0
Ibraim Saib, of Bangalore	100	0	0
Allah Shah, of Bangalore	210	0	0
Malik Shah, of Seringapatam	65	0	0
Homed Shah, of Bangalore	50	0	0
Hafiz Mahomed Shah, of Colar	21	6	0
Abdul Russool, of Ooscotah	40	8	0
Four dergas at Nella	121	3	0
Asheraf Shah, of Chittledroog	234	6	12

ALLOWANCES IN MONEY TO DERGAS, &c.

Fattah Alli Khan, the father of Hyder Colar	1,143	7	4
Kader Wellee, at Seringapatam	100	0	0
Akil Shah, of Chinapatam, Hyder's peer	600	0	0
Hyder Wellee, of Mahvagul	400	0	0
Mahomed Salam	50	8	0
Salar Munsoor, of Tonoor	200	0	0
One hundred and fifteen small dergas	1,060	1	0
Total villages 14,817 0 8			
Total commutation in money 42,185 2 4			
	57,00	2	12
Repairs of tanks	1,32,918	0	0

PAY OF AUMILDARS AND SUBORDINATE SERVANTS.

One hundred and twenty-two principal aumildars, including two subadars of provinces, viz. Nuggur and Chittledroog, per month	4,285	5	0
Five hundred and thirty-seven seristadars and their gomastahs, per month	2,798	0	0
One thousand three hundred and twelve shickdars or Furrufdars, to superintend under the aumils, the subordinate detail of the revenue	1,827	3	8
Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight shanboags, or village accountants, exclusively of those paid in land by prescriptive custom	1,581	2	11
One hundred and nineteen golars; the key of the district treasury is kept by this person; the seristadar has the account; the aumil affixes his seal; and the treasury cannot be opened except in presence of these three officers	98	0	0
One hundred and sixteen serraffs, who examine the coins received on account of revenue; affix their seals to the bags of treasure dispatched to the general treasury; and are responsible to government for all deficiencies, one to each district	105	3	5
One hundred and sixteen moonshees; one to each district	179	7	3

One hundred and three mussalchees, lamplighters to the cutcheries, and occasionally torch-bearers for travellers.....	64	1	0
Three shanboags for public granaries.....	2	8	0
One hundred and eight gardeners in the gardens, reserved for the rajah.....	98	5	0
Two hundred and fifty-four nergunti, persons charged with the care of sluices for the distribution of water from water courses to the cultivated lands.....	92	2	8
Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-one tahseel peons, to bring into the treasuries of districts, the detailed collections of revenue.....	1,881	2	0
One hundred and forty-one cutwals of principal towns, including their shanboags.....	136	4	0
One grain measurer at Seringapatam.....	6	0	0
Seventy persons whose duty it is to collect straw for the use of detachments of troops on their march, and to watch it till required.....	42	5	0
Three muttaseddies for superintending the repairs of water courses.....	15	0	0
Twenty-five muttaseddies for superintending the repairs of tanks.	12	7	8
Thirty masons for executing small repairs to public buildings..	38	7	4

Five hundred and seventy-nine shanboags, peons, &c. for collecting the sayer	581	7	0
Seventy-one girgawal, or watchmen, to prevent embezzlement of sandal, and other products of the forests	46	8	0
Fifty oolgees, or inferior hircarras, attached to the principal aumils	65	5	0
Five muttaseddies, at the Ghauts, to report the arrival and departure of strangers	10	0	0
Public servants allowed to the soubadar of Nuggur	5	5	0
Five persons employed in the mint at Nuggur	18	4	0
Two hundred and fifty-eight sandal-weighers	204	8	0
One hundred and thirty-eight carpenters employed in dressing sandal, and repairing public buildings	111	6	0
Fifty persons employed in various other duties connected with the collection of sandal	37	5	0
Seventy persons employed in cutting teak and other timber for public purposes	33	7	4
Total monthly pay	14,381	3	3
Total annually	1,72,575	8	4
Reduced by vacant pay on the death or discharge of individuals to			1,67,128 4 0

CANDACHAR.

Two hundred and seventy-two regular sepoys in small guards on the principal roads, for the preservation of order among the servants of European travellers, monthly, 431 6 0; annually	5,199 8 0	
Eight hundred and seventeen tappal, or post-boys, per month 837 7 0; for twelve months 10,052 4 0; reduced by vacant pay to.....	9,952 4 0	
NUGGUR.—Four thousand three hundred and seventy-six peons, per month, 6,527 30; ten months 65,845 1 0, reduced by vacant pay to	57,740 0 0	
The whole paid in money		
CHITTLEDROOG.—One thousand six hundred and six peons per month, 1,420 3 0; twelve months 17,043 6,06; reduced by vacant pay to.....	15,643 6 0	
Paid half in land and half in money		
MYSOOR.—For fifty-nine small forts or better kind of walled villages, eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine peons, paid half in land, half in money, per month 6,243; eleven months	68,673 0 0	
In this number is included one thousand men, who occasionally carry doolies; of these four hundred and fifty served with general Campbell's army during the late war, and were relieved every six months.....	55,742 4 0	
		2,12,951 2 0

For seventeen better kind of forts, four thousand one hundred and fifty-seven peons, paid entirely in money, because required for constant duty in parts of the country formerly turbulent, per month 4,645 2 0, twelve months

Total for twenty thousand and twenty-seven persons

INDEFINITE EXPENSES.

Presents of cloth, &c. to potails and ryots, on the first settlement of the country	10,856	3	12			
Plundered by the poligars	4,037	6	13			
Expense of hunting elephants	2,276	2	4			
Expended on religious ceremonies to propitiate the deity	3,463	9	7			
Oil and stationary	6,197	13	0			
Rewards for the destruction of tigers	1,488	1	12			
For storing the garrison of Munzerabad	9,500	0	0			
For repairing small forts	2,320	5	12			
For opening the pagodas, which had been shut in Tippoo's government	2,899	8	12			
Lost in the supply of sheep for the army	2,26	98	12			
Sadir warid, and a variety of expenses in detail	20,278	4	0			
Total				65,580	4	4
Total expenses of management					6,35,580	3 0
Remains					15,18,027	1 $0\frac{3}{4}$

Add extra revenue.

Recovered of the revenue of former year, actually collected.	20,503	0	0			
Sandal sold	3,200	0	0			
Sold grain collected in the granaries of districts	452	0	0			
Recovered from the aumphs, in consequence of complaints; the money exacted from the ryots being returned; that of which the sircar was defrauded in the former year was carried to account	71,000	0	0			
Add total extra revenue				95,182	0	0
Net revenue						16,13,209 1 11¾

EXPENDED.

Subsidy to the Company				700,000	0	0
Fixed-Establishment, including Military Charges.						
Two thousand Sillahdar horse, monthly pay 23,560; ten months, 2,36,630; deducting broken pay, the cash actually disbursed was	2,13,798	3	13			
N. B. On service they receive at the rate of twelve months.						
Three thousand and forty-six regular infantry, including officers, gun and tent lascars, per month, 8,751 2 0; twelve months, 1,05 14 4; deducting broken pay, the cash actually disbursed was	88,070	9	6			
Two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine peons in constant pay, per month, 6,117 5 0; or ten months in the year, 61,175; deduct broken periods paid	357,09	2	0			

Five hundred and fourteen physicians, surgeons, hircarrahs, chobdars, kitmutgars, ferash, washermen, massalgies, bearers, &c. monthly pay 1666; ten months 16,660; or deduct broken periods	14,293	7	0
One hundred and seventy-five men, the garrison of Munzerabad, consisting of regular infantry, peons, gunners, and pioneers, not included in the regular establishment, per month; 2,701 5 0; paid.....	26,780	0	0
Two thousand and three drivers to four hundred bullocks kept for various purposes, per month 455; ten months 4550; paid	3,552	7	0
One thousand seven hundred and seven men, garrison of Mysoor, including artificers for the repair of the forts, and erecting the palace, 3404 per month; paid.....	33,899	9	0
Civil establishment for general purposes, 87 persons per month, 3120 per month.....	30,342	7	8
One hundred and sixty-two gardeners for the rajah's gardens in the immediate vicinity of the capital, together with daily labourers occasionally employed.....	4,180	0	0
Two hundred and thirty-five muttaseddies and subordinate persons employed in superintending and keeping the accounts of the sandal in forty-six districts producing that article.....	4,238	0	0
Five hundred and eighty-one persons, the relations and principal officers of the rajah's household, 1971 per month,....	23,652	0	0

The family of the ancient Delaways.....	3,600 0 0		
Expense of collecting straw, &c. &c. for various purposes of the household.....	976 0 0		
Eight hundred and forty-four persons, for the company's and rajah's establishment, of breeding cows, monthly, 427 4 0,	4,928 8 0		
Twenty mutteseddies, for arranging the accounts of the candachar, monthly, 670 0 0, at ten months, paid.....	6,550 0 0		
Twelve mutteseddies, for the camp bazar, including Mysoor, monthly, 65 0 0.....	650 0 0		
Total.....		5,16,552	5 11

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Presented to the rajah of Avagoondy, on transferring that country to the charge of the nizam.....	2,375 0 0		
To the poligar of Goodicota.....	190 0 0		
Batta to Candachar peons, for the services of Bullum.....	23,500 0 0		
Materials for the fort and palace of Mysoor.....	29,503 9 0		
Official seals.....	264 5 12		
Pioneers employed in clearing the jungle and roads into Bullum.....	5,250 0 0		
Zuckum putty to persons wounded in Bullum.....	3,663 2 10		
Expenses of placing the rajah on the musnud, and consequent ceremonials.....	5 296 6 7		
Charities, on the same occasion.....	7,182 5 8		
Total..		77,225	9 7

ARTICLES PURCHASED.

Jewels	9,587	5	0			
Shawls	7,893	9	0			
Khelauts	4,857	4	0			
Kumkhaub	1,419	2	12			
Clothing for part of the infantry	2,225	6	8			
Purchased from the prize agents, the crown of jewels of the idol of Milgota	2,600	0	0			
Coarse cloth purchased	1,772	1	0			
Horses and camels	9,409	3	12			
A flock of sheep purchased	4,357	1	0			
Grain	3,751	0	0			
Stationary for the civil establishment at the presence	2,770	0	0			
Lead	1,650	0	0			
Cloth for trifling purposes	148	9	4			
Clothing for the rajah's family	4,568	6	2			
Rice, &c. for table	6,427	1	10			
Implements of copper and brass	1,273	6	8			
Gold and silver ditto	5,530	0	9			
Doab equipments	3,365	8	4			
Total				73,607	5	5
Hire to tradesmen, &c. &c.				1,700	9	11
Expended by Purniah				5,564	6	1
Total						13,74,651 6 13
Remained balance in favour of the treasury, at the end of the first year				Canterai pagodas		2,38,557 5 $8\frac{3}{4}$

SECOND YEAR, OR 1800-1801.

THE gross revenue was fixed at					24,10,521	1 1¾
Deduct expenses of management, viz.						
Jagheers, enaums, &c. in land and money, the same as the former year			56,993	2 8		
Repair of tanks			1,54,325	2 0		
Aumildars, and subordinate servants as last year, nearly			1,69,975	0 0		
Candachar Sibendy, the same strength as the fomer year, but increased in expense by their receiving the full pay of the year			2,25,862	9 0		
INDEFINITE EXPENSES.						
Presents to potails	3,512	2 0				
Establishment for hunting and preventing devastation of elephants	5,274	0 0				
Anavarsti, or religious ceremonies, to implore a favourable season	3,300	0 0				
Oil and stationary	7,529	0 0				
Rewards for the destruction of tigers	1,119	0 0				
Storing the garrison of Munzerabad	3,550	0 0				
Repairing small forts, cutcheries, public buildings, pettah walls, &c.	9,852	0 0				

Opening roads and Jungles.	6,824 2 0		
Sadir Warid, and a variety of expenses in detail .	15,754 4 0		
		56,705 8 0	
Total expenses of management			6,63,862 1 8
Remains			17,46,658 9 9¼
Add extra revenue, Kesser Kesserat, or indefinite receipts, from fines, balance of charges, not wholly disbursed, &c. &c.	10,430 0 0		
Sandal sold to the Company, and to individuals .	63,248 7 4½		
Received from the Company, for gun bullocks, from the breeding establishment, according to agreement.	3,765 1 9½		
Total			77,443 8 14
			18,24,102 8 7¼
Net revenue			2,38,557 5 8¾
Add balance of last year			
Total resources.			20,62,660 4 0
EXPENDED.			
Company's subsidy		8,42,592 6 0	
Balance of ditto, for last year		1,42,591 8 0	
Pensioners, chargeable on Mysoor for two years		55,305 3 7	

FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS, INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES.

Two thousand Sillahdar horse, monthly pay, 25,80- pagodas, 10 months	2,32,410	0	0
2,932 regular infantry, 550 gun and tent lascars,			
3,482 Monthly pay, 9,962 0 1 twelve months . .	1,19,485	2	0
Two thousand six hundred peons, in constant pay, per month, 5,447 5 0, ten months	54,456	5	0
Five hundred and fifty-four shagerd peishee, physicians, surgeons, hircarrahs chobdars, khismutgars, farrash, washerman, mussalgies, bearers, &c. &c. monthly pay 1698.	17,976	0	0
Two hundred and fifty-three drivers for bullocks, employed in various services, per month, 555, ten months	5,495	0	0
One thousand and seventy-five men, the garrison of Munzerabad, per month, 2,701 5 0, the regular infantry twelve months, the peons ten months . . .	30,176	0	0
One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one men, garrison of Mysoor, including artificers, for the repair of the fort and palace, per month, 3,436 5 0, paid at the rate of ten, and some at eleven months .	35,416	0	0
Civil establishment, for general purposes of finance and revenue, eighty-seven persons, per month, 3140, ten months	31,300	0	0

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One hundred and sixty-two gardeners, for the rajah's gardens, in the vicinity of the capital, per month, 275 1 0, together with daily labourers, occasionally employed, ...	4,250	0	0			
Two hundred and thirty-five mutteseddies, &c. superintending and keeping the accounts of sandal wood, in forty-six districts, producing that article, ...	4,250	0	0			
Five hundred and eighty-three relations, and principal officers of the rajah's household, 2,054 per month, thirteen months, the extra of the Hindoo calendar having fallen in this year, ...	26,690	0	0			
The family of the ancient Delaway, 13 months..	3,900	0	0			
Expense of collecting straw.	976	0	0			
Eight hundred and forty-four persons for the company's and rajah's establishment of breeding cows	4,800	0	0			
Twenty seven persons of the Candachar cutchery.	6,580	0	0			
Mutteseddies of the camp Bazar.	695	0	0			
Total				5,78,855	7	0
Articles purchased.....				1,07,688	9	12
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.	33,000	0	0			
Fort and palace of Mysoor.						
Two thousand two hundred and two Candachars, employed in the service at Bullum, per month, 1731 8 0, twelve months, ...	19,250	0	0			

Destroying the jungle in Bullum	8,210	0	0			
Marriages in the rajah's family	1,870	0	0			
Zockeem putty to persons wounded in Bullum	6,512	0	0			
Rewards to persons who distinguished themselves on the service in Bullum, and presents	16,568	2	0			
Charities	12,560	2	0			
Hire to tradesmen	6,943	2	0			
Total				1,04,913	6	0
Poorniah's personal expenses				5,263	4	12
Total expended					18,37,211	4 5
Balance of the second year					2,25,448	9 1
Deduct, not recovered						
First year	15,337					
Second year	30,300					
					45,637	0 0
Remained balance in favour of the treasury at the end of the second year				Canterai pagodas	1,79,811	9 1

THIRD YEAR, OR 1801-1802.

The gross revenue was fixed at			26,04,863	2	4
Of which amount not realized			57,771	5	0
Real gross revenue,			25,47,096	7	4
Deduct expenses of management, viz.					
Lands relinquished for religious purposes, for enaums and jagheers, the diminution since last year being entirely under the head of Dewistan.	55,150	1 3¼			
Repair of tanks.	95,630	4 0			
Pay of aumildars and subordinate servants, 9553 persons monthly, 14,412 8 11	1,71,575	5 0			
Candachar 17,726 per month, 16,704 7 4 at different reckoning of 10, 11, and 12 months...	1,84,718	7 0			
Indefinite expenses including 13,530 for the reform of the fort of Bangalore.	67,1805	2 13			
Total expenses of management			5,74,260	0	1¼
Remains,			19,72,836	7	3¾
Add extra revenue,					
Kesser kesserat, ...			6,063	0	0
Net revenue.			19,78,899	7	3¾
Add balance of last year.			1,79,811	9	1
Total resources, ...					21,58,711 6 4¾

EXPENDED.

Subsidy to the Company.				8,42,592	6 0
Pensioners chargeable to Mysoor.				38,088	0 10$\frac{1}{4}$
Returned to the Company, for bullocks from the breeding establishment, in the year 1799-1800.				1,473	3 4$\frac{1}{2}$

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT AND MILITARY CHARGES.

Two thousand Sillahdar horse, at 23,876 per month.	2,37,278	5	0
Three thousand four hundred and ninety regular infantry, with gun and tent lascars 9,940 1 0.	1,17,699	3	0
Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two peons in constant pay, 5147 5 0, ... Ten months	52,456	5	0
Five hundred and eighty-four Shagerd peshee at 1668 per month	18,553	0	0
Two hundred and fifty-three bullock men, at 555 per two ds.	5,495	0	0
One thousand three hundred and twenty-two men, the garrison of Meenzerabad, 3,099 7 0 per month.	33,983	0	0
Two thousand three hundred and forty-four men garrison of Mysoor, including artificers for the repair of the fort and palace, per month, 4,171 4.	42,572	5	0
Civil establishment for general purposes, ninety-seven persons, 3320 per month, ten months...	32,525	0	0
One hundred and sixty-two gardeners, 275 1 0 per month, ...	2,751	0	0

Two hundred and thirty-five persons; establishment for the management of the sandal concern	4,308 0 0	
Five hundred and eighty-two relations and officers of the rajahs's household	24,646 0 0	
Delaway's family	3,600 0 0	
Eight hundred and forty-four persons for the Company's and rajah's establishment for breeding cows, per month, 403 7 8	4,715 0 0	
Twenty-seven mutteseddies, &c. of the Candachar cutchery, per month 670	6,636 5 0	
Camp Bazar, twelve persons, per month 66	654 0 0	
Total		5,87,877 8 0
Articles purchased		79,863 1 7

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and palace of Mysoor	59,522 5 0
Extra expenses incurred in collecting and weighing sandal	4,453 4 0
Buffaloes purchased for the rajah's gardens	364 5 0
Batta to peons employed in the repair of the fort and palace	4,573 0 6
Maintenance of prisoners	2,731 0 0
Eight months batta to 2,620 peons employed at bullum, per month, 2,152 5 0	17,236 0 0
Destroying the jungle in bullum, 2000 men for ten months,	11,500 0 0
Zuckeen Puttee at bullum	5,420 0 0

Rewards and presents				9,636 0 0	
Charities				11,899 5 0	
Hire to tradesmen				5,004 4 2	
			Total		1,32,345 3 14
To Poorniah, according to the arrangement of the governor-gen.					
FIRST YEAR.					
Pay		6,000			
Commission on	16,16,028				
Deduct, not recovered	15,337				
	16,00,692	16,000			
			22,000		
SECOND YEAR.					
Pay		6,000			
Commission on	18,24,139				
Not recovered	30,300				
	17,93,839	17,930			
			23,930		
THIRD YEAR.					
Pay		6,000			
Commission on	19,78,925	19,789			
			25,789		
			Total 71,719		
Deduct received in the two first years			10,828	60,890 9 3	
Total expended					17,43,127 2 6¾
Remained balance in favour of the treasury at the end of the third year					4,15,584 3 14

N.B. Some small errors have been made in the dewan's computation of his commission, which will be rectified hereafter.

FOURTH YEAR, 1802-1803.

The gross revenue was fixed at			25,41,561 5 8
Of which was not recovered			39,988 8 9¾
Actual gross revenue			25,01,572 6 14
Deduct expences of management, viz.			
Relinquished for religious purposes, enaums, jagheers, &c.			
N. B. The excess over last year is for dewistan .	57,450 1 3¼		
Repair of tanks	74,856 0 0		
Pay of aumildars and subordinate servants .	1,72,654 0 0		
Candachar 15,247 persons	1,48,478 7 0		
Indefinite expenses, including 18,486 3 0 for the reform of the fort of Bangalore, and 2,128 for Conapatam	76,291 4 1		
		5,29,730 2 4¼	
Remains		19,71,842 4 10	
Add extra revenue,			
Sandal rejected by [illegible] mercial resident in Canara and sold [illegible] . . . 14,326			
Kesser kessera[illegible] . . . 3,268 5			
		17,594 5 0	
[illegible] net revenue,		19,89,436 9 10	
[illegible] balance [illegible] year . .		4,15,584 3 14	
[illegible] al resources,			— 24,05,021 3 8

EXPENDED.		
Subsidy to the Company		8,42,592 6 0
Pensioners		37,698 0 15
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT, INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES.		
Sillahdar horse within Mysoor 1,500 for seven months, 800 for three months	1,60,289 5 0	
Four thousand seven hundred and fifty regular infantry, including lascars for broken periods .	1,41,671 3 0	
Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two peons, in constant pay	53,457 5 0	
Five hundred and eighty shagerd peshee, for ten months at 1898 per month	18,832 5 0	
Two hundred and fifty-three bullock men, for ten months, 555 per month	5,421 2 0	
One thousand three hundred and twenty-two men, garrison of Munzerabad	34,143 2 0	
Two thousand three hundred and forty-four men, garrison of Mysoor, including artificers, &c. as before	43,174 4 0	
Mahlet cutchery, civil establishment for general purposes, viz. treasury and revenue, ninety-seven persons, 3,320 per month, ten months .	33,069 0 0	
One hundred and sixty-two gardeners, per month, 277 1, paid	2,706 2 0	

Two hundred and thirty-five persons, establishment for the management of the sandal concern, twelve months	4,264	3	0			
Five hundred and eighty-two relations of the rajah and officers of his household	24,608	1	0			
Delaway's family	3,600	0	0			
Eight hundred and forty-four men, amrut urchal, or breeding establishment of cows, 403, 7, 8	4,715	0	0			
Twenty-seven persons, mutteseddies, &c. of the Candachar cutchery	6,628	4	0			
Camp Bazar establishment	660	0	0			
Total.....				5,37,267	6	0
Extra expenses incurred on account of general Wellesley's army, not reimbursed in the account of the Sillahdar horse						
Expenses in the equipment recruiting, and pay of the first division which marched with general Wellesley, previously to their crossing the Tumbuddra ..... Star pagodas. . 34,183¼	62,619	9	0			
Excess of disbursement to the Sillahdar horse, over the sum allowed by the Company, 4,500 star pagodas a month, from March till June, both included	18,000					
	52,183¼					

The above excess was calculated on an average, at two pagodas per man. The actual excess has exceeded that calculation in	1,148	9	0		
Establishment of three hundred armed peons, one hundred dooly peons, one hundred regular infantry, hircarrahs, &c. attached to the horse, and also not reimbursed at 1,450 per month, is 500 star pagodas	6,960	0	0		
Excess of pay allowed to the dooly bearers, serving with general Campbell, viz. four hundred persons, at 320 pagodas, is for five months, February to June, 1600	1,920	0	0		
First convoy for convoying treasure. N.B. paid in advance	1,440	0	0		
N.B. The excess in regular infantry for five months, is stated above.					
Ditto 1000 peons at Hurryhur, for five months..	6,000	0	0		
Total....	-		-	80,088	8 0
Articles purchased, including 13,013 7 $3\frac{1}{2}$ for 2000 muskets and 500 carbines purchased from the Company				89,306	8 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and palace of Mysoor			43,160	2	8	
For a house for the rajah in Seringapatam			11,020	0	0	
The Great Bridge over the Cavery			64,568	0	0	
Batta to peons, employed in the two foregoing services			2,578	0	0	
Maintenance of peons			2,196	5	0	
Presents			9,260	0	0	
Charities			13,423	0	0	
Hire to tradesmen			6,882	9	8	
				1,53,088	7	0
Poorniah's personal allowance,						
Pay	6,000					
Commission	19,894					
				25,890	0	0
Total expended						17,94,935 8 7
Remained balance in favour of the treasury, at the end of the fourth year						Canterai pagodas 6,39,985 5 1

FIFTH YEAR, OR 1803-4.

The gross revenue was fixed at			25,81,550 0 0
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.			
Jagheers, enaums, &c.	57,430 0 0		
Repairs of tanks	65,600 0 0		
Aumildars and subordinate servants	1,72,600 0 0		
Candachar	1,48,500 0 0		
Indefinite expenses, including the repairs of the fort of Bangalore, 21,500	63,430 0 0		
Total			5,07,580 0 0
Remains			20,73,970 0 0
Add, extra revenues.			
Sandal sold	51,052 1 11		
Miscellaneous	2,500 0 0		
			53,552 1 11
Net revenue			21,27,522 1 11
Add balance of last year			6,39,985 5 1
Total resources			27,67,507 6 12

EXPENDED.

Company's subsidy	8,42,592	6	0
Fixed establishments, including military charges, one thousand and fifty horses, ten payments . . .	1,16,800	0	0
Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four regular infantry	1,26,762	0	0
Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two peons, . .	52,950	0	0
Shagerd peishee, five hundred and eighty-four persons,	18,950	0	0
Bullock establishment, two hundred and seventy-three persons	6,150	0	0
Garrison of Munzerabad, one thousand . . .	29,683	2	0
Garrison of Mysoor, two thousand four hundred and sixty-four, including artificers as before . . .	45,380	0	0
Civil establishment for general purposes . . .	33,150	0	0
One hundred and sixty gardeners	2,725	0	0
Sandal establishment two hundred and thirty-five .	4,254	0	0
Relations of the rajah, and officers of his household	24,300	0	0
Delaway's family	3,600	0	0
Amrut Mahal	4,710	0	0
Mutteseddies of the candachar cutcherry . .	6,630	0	0
Camp Bazar	660	0	0
Total . .		4,76,704	2 0

Extra expenses incurred on account of general Wellesley's army, not reimbursed in the account of the Sillahdar horse, and not charged in the fourth year, star pagodas		4,71,126 8 0	
Deduct, included in that account, but not yet incurred, for the gradual discharge of the horse		1,00,000 0 0	
Remains star pagodas		3,71,126 8 0	
Or canterai pagodas		4,45,351 8 0	
* Deduct, carried to account in the fourth year	80,000 8 0		
Deduct also the augmentation of regular infantry, charged in the account of the fourth year	14,049 0 0		
		94,137 8 0	
Total extra expenses on account of the war in the year			3,51,214 0 0
N. B. The deduction for the reduced number of horse exhibited in the separate account is not made, the actual number only is charged in the account of the year.			
Articles purchased			74,468 5 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and palace of Mysoor			39,530	0	0	
Great bridge over the Cavery			75,250	0	0	
Rajah's house at Seringapatam.			8,300	0	0	
Maintenance of prisoners			1,210	0	0	
Presents			6,520	0	0	
Charities			12,108	0	0	
Hire to tradesmen			7,700	0	0	
Total.					1,50,618	0 0
Poorniah's personal allowance,						
Pay	6000					
Commission	21,275					
					27,275	0 0
Total expended						19,22,872 3 0
Remained balance in favour of the treasury at the end of the fifth year					Canterai pagodas	8,44,635 3 12
Of which was due by the Company on the 31st July, on account of the Sillandar horse, star pagodas, 3,36,385			4,00,062	0	0	
Cash in the treasury			1,97,766	1	3	
Balance outstanding, on which there will be some loss			2,46,807	2	9	
			8,44,635	3	12	

ABSTRACT.

Gross revenue of the first year . .	21,53,607	4	11¾				
Deduct expense of management .	6,35,580	3	0				
Remains	15,18,027	1	11¾				
Add extra revenue . .	95,182	0	0				
Net revenue				16,13,209	1	11¾	
Expended				13,74,651	6	3	
Balance in favour of the treasury, at the end of the first year				2,38,557	5	8¾	
Gross revenue of the second year	24,10,521	1	1¼				
Deduct expenses of management .	6,63,862	1	8				
Remains . .	17,46,658	9	9¼				
Add extra revenue . .	77,443	8	14				
Net revenue . .	18,24,102	8	7¼				
Add balance of last year	2,38,557	5	8¾				
Total resources.				20,62,660	4	0	
Expended				18,82,848	4	15	
Balance in favour of the treasury, at the end of the second year				1,79,811	9	1	
Gross revenue of the third year	25,47,097	7	4				
Deduct expenses of management	5,74,260	0	0¼				
Remains . .	19,72,836	7	3¾				
Add extra revenue	6,063	0	0				
Net revenue . .	19,78,899	7	3¾				
Add balance of last year	1,79,811	9	1				
Total resources				21,58,711	6		
Expended				17,53,127	2		
Balance in favour of the treasury, at the end of the third year				4,15,584	3	14	
Gross revenue of the fourth year	25,01,572	6	14¼				
Deduct, expenses of management	5,29,730	2	4¼				
Remains . .	19,71,842	4	10				
Add extra revenue . .	17,594	5	0				
Net revenue .	19,89,436	9	10				
Add, balance of last year	4,15,584	3	14				
Total resources						24,05,021	8 8
Expended						17,65,935	8 7
Remained balance in favour of the treasury at the end of the fourth year						6,39,985	5 1

Gross revenue of the fifth year .	25,81,550 0 0		
Deduct, expenses of management	5,07,580 0 0		
Remains . .	20,73,970 0 0		
Add, extra revenue .	53,552 1 11		
Net revenue .	21,27,522 1 11		
Add, balance of last year .	6,39,985 5 1		
Total resources		27,67,507 6 12	
Expended		19,22,872 3 0	
Remained balance in favour of the treasury at the end of the fifth year		8,44,635 3 12	
Of which was due by the Company on the 31st July, on account of the Sillahdar horse, star pagodas	3,36,385 0 0	or 4,36,385	
Cash in the treasury . .	1,97,766 1 3		
Balances outstanding on which there will be some loss .	2,46,708 2 9		
	8,44,635 3 12		

(Signed) M. WILKS, *acting resident.*

No. VIII.

No. VIII.

Memorandum of the Extraordinary Expenses incurred by the Government of Mysoor, in consequence of the War.

After some previous enquiries on the part of Mr. Webbe, on the 31st December, 1802, he requested the dewan to entertain all the serviceable Sillahdar horse in Mysoor, to be at the charge of the honourable Company, from the period of their crossing the Tumbuddra until their return.

Early in January, 1803, 756 were obtained for the whole month; their pay was 8,300; the broken periods reduced it to - - -	7,760	
In February recruited - - - -	441	
Their broken pay - - - -	4,760	
Total pay for February - - - -	13,060	
In March, ten days pay for the above 1200 horse who crossed the river on the 11th -	4,600	
Total canterai pagodas - -	25,420	
Star pagodas - - - -		21,138¼
Expended for saddles and accoutrements, rupees, 45,500 - - - - - -		13,000
Total expended in the equipment of the first detachment - - - - - - - - -		34,183

Expenses of the Equipment of the Second Detachment.

On the 23d of August, the dewan received through Mr. Peile, the communication of of Lord Clive's wish, that he should increase the levies of Sillahdar horse.		
In September recruited 415 - - - -	4150	
In October recruited 350, giving them the full pay of the month.		
Total pay for October - -	7650	
In November recruited 280.		
Total pay for November - -	10,800	
Pay for the above 1045 horse, for fourteen days in December, 1803; they crossed the river on the 15th - - - -	5,250	
Canterai pagodas - -	27,850	
Star pagodas - -		23,208¼
Expended for saddles and accoutrements, rupees, 56,245 - - - -	16,070	
Total expended in the equipment of the second detachment - - - - - - - -		39,278¼

The reimbursement of the government of Mysoor, has been fixed at the average monthly rate of 35 rupees, or ten star pagodas for each efficient horseman, the actual disembursements of the government of Mysoor exceeded that rate in the following sums.

The first division consisted of 800 old troops, and 1200 recently collected, total 2000 horse.

The excess disbursed to these troops amounts, on an average of seventeen months, from March, 1803, to July, 1804, both months included, to 4,500 star pagodas a month - - - - - - 76,500

To the second detachment of 1045, which marched on the 15th December, 1803, the average monthly excess was 1500 for $7\frac{1}{2}$ months, from 15th December, 1803, to the end of July, 1804 11,250

Total excess of actual disbursement over the amount to be repaid - - - - - - - - - 87,750

The following troops and public establishments accompanying the horse, were paid at the following rates, and are not included in the reimbursements to be made to the government of Mysoor.

Three hundred armed peons - - - -	750	
One hundred dooly peons - - - - -	250	
One hundred regular infantry, field batta - -	100	
Hircarrahs entertained to replace those attached to the honourable major-general Wellesley, together with the establishment of the camp Cutwall -	350	
	1450	
Total for seventeen months - - - -		24,650

The dewan established an arrangement for supplying a certain number of dooly peons for the English army, by which they have been regularly relieved at stated periods, and the number at all times kept complete; this establishment has remained with major-general Campbell's division, and may be expected to return about the end of July.

The pay of these peons, including duffadars and family payments, amounts on an average to two star pagodas, the same as that allowed by the Company to chicacole bearers, of whom six are allowed to a dooly, and so charged in the public accounts; ten of the Mysoor bearers were necessarily allotted to each dooly; and the pay of these four extra men to each dooly has been disbursed by the government of Mysoor; 400

dooly

dooly peons having been maintained, the monthly excess of charge above explained, is 320 pagodas for eighteen months, from February, 1803, to July, 1804, both included - - -		5,760
Disbursed by Bishnapah, the officer commanding the Sillahdar horse on various occasions, in rewards and distinctions to individuals for particular services, during seventeen months - -		3,150
The government of Mysoor having, in the first instance, provided for the regular payment of the Sillahdar horse, it became necessary to send to camp convoys, with treasure for that purpose.		
The field batta of the troops composing these convoys, was an extra expense to the government.		
First convoy under the Sare Sing, composed of 200 horse, marched on the 13th June, 1803, returned on the 30th August, two months and seventeen days, but paid for three months, at the rate of two pagodas each per month - - - - -	1,200	
Second convoy under Cheremasarow, with treasure for Bishnapah, and a lac of pagodas for the honourable major-general Wellesley, composed of 80 horse and 700 peons, the former at batta of two pagodas, and the latter one pagoda a month, marched on the 22d August, and returned on the 20th December, four months, at 860 pagodas per month - - - - -	3,440	
Third convoy under Manuel, consisting of 350 regular infantry, marched on the 28th September, 1803, and has continued to serve with the forces in camp, till the end of July, 1804, ten months, at 350 pagodas - - - - - -	3,500	
Fourth convoy under Bargeer Ram Rao, (with the newly-raised horse and 500 regular infantry) marched on the 15th December, 1803, and returned on the 10th March, 1804, paid for 2½ months, at one pagoda - - - - -	1,250	
Fifth convoy under Appoo Rao, consisting of 100 horse, at two pagodas batta; 250 regular infantry at one pagoda; 109 peons, at one pagoda, marched on the 16th January, 1804, and returned on the 30th May; paid for 4½ months, at 556 pagodas - - - - - - -	2,502	
Sixth convoy under Bargeer Ram Rao, consisting of 470 regular infantry and 250 horse, marched on the 14th June, and is expected to return the 31st July, 1½ month, at 970 per month - -	1,555	
Total for convoys - - - -		17,647

Exhaust

Zukhum putty, or an allowance to soldiers wounded in battle, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the cure of their wounds, for seventeen months - - - - - -		1,123
Augmentation of regular infantry, viz. 1026, at two pagodas each private, or the monthly expense, including officers, of 2341½ for eighteen months, from February, 1803, to July, 1804, both included - - - - - - - - -	42,147	
N.B. It is not intended to discharge this augmented establishment.		
One thousand peons from the Candachar establishment, serving at Hurryhur for fifteen months, from February, 1803, to April, 1804, both included, at one pagoda each - - -	15,000	
N.B. The Candachar peons, when at their respective houses, receive a small pay, partly in waste land, partly in money, of from two to three rupees per month; when called out for service within Mysoor, they receive an addition of one pagoda, and on foreign service the same batta as the regular sepoys.		
Total augmentation of regular infantry and peons -	-	57,117
Total already expended - -	-	2,66,388½
On the return of the troops from service, the custom of Eastern nations, a due sense of the service they have rendered, and the expediency of an impression favourable to future levies, rendered it indispensable to bestow honorary rewards, ornaments, khilauts, reimbursement for horse killed in action or died from fatigue, together with some small pecuniary present to each individual.		
This head will involve an expense of 1,89,000 rupees, or star pagodas - - - - - -	-	54,000
The dewan considers it to be impracticable (without effects fatal to the success of any future exertion of a similar nature), to let it be understood, that he intends to disband 2300 horse. This operation must be effected gradually, and, as far as possible, imperceptibly; it cannot be commenced before the expiration of two or three months, nor be completed in less than twelve.		
The expense of this arrangement is estimated at -	-	1,00,000
Calculated expense on the return of the troops -	-	1,54,000
Total - -	-	4,20,388½

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT.

Equipment of the first detachment	34,183½
Ditto second ditto	39,278½
Excess of pay to the horse, over that allowed by the honourable Company	87,750
Infantry, peons, &c. serving with the horse	24,650
Dooley bearers with the British army	5,700
Rewards and presents given by Bishnapah	3,150
Convoys	13,347
Zukhum puttee	1,123
Augmentation of infantry and peons	57,147
Presents, rewards, and reimbursements, to the troops on their return	54,000
Expense of gradually discharging, instead of immediately disbanding, 2,300 horse	1,00,000
Total	4,20,388½

DEDUCTION.

The rajah's establishment of horse previously to the preparation for war was 1500; the number which he maintained for the service of Mysoor during the war was 1050; the expenses of 450 horse fall therefore to be deducted from the above account of extraordinary expenses incurred in consequence of the war; the pay within Mysoor being at the rate of ten canterai or 8 star pagodas to each horseman for seventeen months, at 3,600 per month	61,200 0 0	
Clear extra charges		3,59,181½ 0 0
Additional expenses ascertained on the return of the horse.		
Remissions to various persons on account of advances in camp for the purchase of horses on their return to Mysoor, remitted	36,185	
Stoppages due from the pay of horsemen on their return to Mysoor, remitted	10,295	
Bestowed in honorary rewards beyond the calculated amount	4,258	
		50,738 0 0
Total star pagodas		4,09,926 5 0
Canterai pagodas		4,91,911 8 0

(Signed) M. WILKS,
Acting Resident.

Supplementary Appendix, containing official documents connected with the affairs of Mysoor.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the governor-general's Minute, on the affairs of Mysoor, dated Fort William, the 5th October, 1804.

By the third article of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor, concluded on the 8th of July, 1799, it is stipulated, that in the event of war, or of preparation for war with any state or power, the rajah of Mysoor shall contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum, as shall appear to the governor-general in council at Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of the rajah of Mysoor, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to his actual net revenue.

It now becomes necessary to consider, whether the expenses actually incurred by the rajah of Mysoor, in co-operating with the British power, during the late war against the confederated Mahratta chieftains, equal the amount of the sum which the rajah might be justly required to pay, under the provisions of the third article of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor.

With a view to the decision of this question, the honourable major-general Wellesley * passed through Seringapatam for the purpose of obtaining complete information with regard to the extent of the rajah of Mysoor's resources, of the fixed disbursements of his government, and of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the rajah of Mysoor for the prosecution of the war.

The result of major-general Wellesley's inquiries at Seringapatam, is distinctly stated in the annexed dispatch from that officer, under date 18th of July.

It is in the recollection of the board, that with reference to the disturbances which existed in the Mahratta empire at the close of the year 1802, the government of Fort St. George received instructions from this government to propose to the dewan of Mysoor, the augmentation of the regular establishment of the rajah of Mysoor's cavalry.

The resident at Mysoor, under the orders which he had received for that purpose from the government of Fort St. George, requested the dewan to entertain all the serviceable Sillahdar horse in Mysoor, to be at the charge of the honourable Company from the period of their crossing the river Toombudra, until their return. In consequence of this requisition, one thousand two hundred additional Sillahdar horse were entertained by the dewan of Mysoor.

Subsequently

* On the 24th June, 1804, major-general Wellesley resigned the military and political powers vested in him by the governor general on the 26th June, 1803, and proceeded to Fort William, in conformity to the governor-general's instructions for that purpose.

Subsequently to the commencement of the war, the dewan was requested, by the right honorable the governor of Fort St. George, to increase the levies of Sillahdar horse, and the dewan accordingly at different periods of time entertained to the number of one thousand and forty five.

The charge upon the honorable Company for the employment of the additional Sillahdar horse, was fixed at the rate of thirty-five rupees, or ten star pagodas, per mensem, for each efficient horseman. The actual disbursement of the government of Mysoor, however, on account of those additional levies, and on account of extra charges incurred in the equipment of the whole force of cavalry employed in co-operation with the British troops during the war, greatly exceeded the amount charged to the honourable Company.

The government of Mysoor also incurred various other extra expenses in the prosecution of the war; a detail of the whole of the extra charges incurred by the government, is comprised in the statement annexed to the honourable major-general Wellesley's dispatch of the 18th of July, and amounts to the sum of 2,39,188½ pagodas. To this sum is to be added the expense to which the government of Mysoor will be exposed by a gradual, instead of an immediate reduction of the body of Sillahdar horse to the peace establishment of Mysoor: an immediate reduction of that body of troops would obviously be unfavourable to the success of any future exertion of a similar nature on the part of the government of Mysoor; that expense therefore is unavoidable, consistently with the principles of policy and prudence; and must be considered to form a part of the extra charges upon the government of Mysoor, occasioned by the war. The clear extra charges therefore incurred by the government of Mysoor, amount to the sum of 3,39,188½ pagodas.

The third article of the subsidiary treaty was not intended to establish a precise rule to determine the proportion, which the pecuniary aid to be afforded by the rajah of Mysoor to the British government on occasions of joint war, should bear to the resources of his country; it would indeed have been difficult, if not impracticable, to have formed such a rule. I am of opinion that the question of the rajah's complete execution of the third article of the subsidiary treaty on the occasion of the late war, should be determined with reference to the general exertions of the government of Mysoor, in support of the common cause, as well as to the extent of its pecuniary contributions.

The dispatch from major-general Wellesley, to which I have referred in this minute, contains a just and most honourable testimony of the zeal, judgment, and fidelity which regulated the exertions of the government of Mysoor, in co-operating with the British power, and of the degree in which those exertions contributed to the successful prosecution of the war. In my judgment, therefore, the government of Mysoor must be considered to have afforded to the British government and its allies in the late war, a degree of aid, greatly exceeding that which the British government and its allies could have derived from a mere pecuniary contribution on the part of the rajah of Mysoor, equal in amount to the extra charges actually incurred by the rajah of Mysoor on the occasion of the late war.

The

The amount, however, of the extra charges incurred by the rajah of Mysoor, viewed as a pecuniary contribution, appears to me to be as considerable as could be reasonably and justly required from the rajah of Mysoor, under the provisions of the third article of the subsidiary treaty.

After deducting seven lacs of pagodas, payable to the honourable Company, on account of the subsidiary force stationed in Mysoor, the amount of those extra charges is nearly equal to one fifteenth of the gross revenue of the rajah's dominion. That amount also nearly equals the aggregate of the sums intended by the dewan of Mysoor to be annually set aside for the express purpose of meeting the contingency of war, as described in the fifteenth paragraph of major-general Wellesley's dispatch, and may therefore be considered at the commencement of the war, to have constituted nearly the whole of the disposable funds of the government of Mysoor.

For these reasons, I am decidedly of opinion, that the government of Mysoor has fulfilled the obligations imposed upon it by the third article of the subsidiary treaty, in the most complete and satisfactory manner.

With a view to obviate the embarrassments which might hereafter arise from the difficulty of defining the extent of the aid to be eventually required from the rajah of Mysoor, under the provisions of the third article of the subsidiary treaty, I propose, that the aid actually afforded by that government on the occasion of the late war, be considered as the standard by which our future demands on the government of Mysoor shall be regulated on similar occasions.

I have great satisfaction in availing myself of this occasion to record my deliberate declaration, that every object which I contemplated, in the settlement of the government of Mysoor on the terms of its actual relation to the British power, has been completely accomplished. The affairs of the government of Mysoor have been conducted with a degree of regularity, wisdom, discretion, and justice, unparalleled in any native state in India. The benefits of this system of administration, combined with the conditions of its connection with the British government, have been manifested in the general tranquillity and prosperity of the rajah of Mysoor's dominions, in the increase of the population and resources of the country, in the general happiness of the people, and in the ability of the government of Mysoor to discharge with zeal and fidelity, every obligation of the subsisting alliance.

Under the operation of the treaties of Mysoor and Seringapatam, in the course of five years, that country has acquired a degree of prosperity, which could not possibly have been attained under any other system of political connexion, and has been enabled in some degree to repay, by the efficacy of its assistance in the hour of emergency, the benefits which it has derived from the protecting influence and power of the British government.

I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in availing myself of this occasion to record the high sense which I entertain of the merits and services of the dewan Poorneah. To the extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judgment, and energy of that distinguished minister, must be ascribed, in a considerable degree, the success

cess of the measures which I originally adopted for the settlement of Mysoor, and the happy and prosperous condition of that flourishing country. The merits and services of the dewan have been peculiarly conspicuous in the promptitude and wisdom manifested by him in the application of the resources of Mysoor to the exigencies of the public service, during the late war with the confederated Mahratta chieftains; and I deem it to be an act of justice to acknowledge, that the expectations which I formed in selecting Poorneah for the important office of minister of Mysoor, have been greatly exceeded by the benefits which have resulted from his excellent administration.

APPENDIX B.

Letter from Major-general the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, to the Governor-general, on the affairs of Mysoor.

Seringapatam, July 18, 1804.

His Excellency the Gov. general, &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. On my journey from Poonah, in obedience to your excellency's orders, I have passed by this place, in order that I might have a personal communication with the dewan and the acting resident, regarding the distribution of the cavalry belonging to the rajah of Mysoor, which have been serving under my command.

2. The total number of cavalry in the service of the rajah is now 4000, of which 3000 have been with me; the original number of 2000 having been reinforced at the commencement of the late war. The result of long discussions regarding the disposal of this body of troops has at last been, that their numbers shall be gradually reduced to 2000; and that one year shall elapse before those to be discharged shall be dismissed from the service.

3. As I had experienced the benefits to be derived from these troops in the service of the rajah, I was desirous that some mode should be adopted of retaining the whole; I found that the rajah could not maintain a greater number than 2000, without breaking through the rules of economy, which have been laid down by the dewan, with a view to enable the rajah's government to afford the assistance which the British government may demand from the rajah in time of war, under the third article of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor, or without applying to the payment of the troops those funds, which have hitherto been employed by the dewan, in the construction and repairs of tanks, water-courses, roads, bridges, and other works, which will tend to the

the improvement and increase of the agriculture and resources of the country.

4. The number of 4000 horse will therefore be reduced to 2000 in the course of one year; and this number is 500 more than the ordinary peace establishment of the rajah's government.

5. As your excellency will probably be desirous to take into your consideration the situation of the rajah's government, and to ascertain how far that government has performed the stipulations of the third article of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor, I proceed to give your excellency an account of the ordinary resources and expenses of that government, and the extraordinary expenses it incurred during the war; with such other information regarding it, as may be useful to enable your excellency to review its situation. I have had a full communication upon the whole of this subject with the dewan and the acting resident, and I write from authentic documents.

6. It appears the rajah's gross revenue is about twenty-four lacs of canterai pagodas. It has been raised to this sum by the superior management of the dewan, by his attention to the repair of tanks and water-courses, and the construction of roads and bridges; by the encouragement which he has given to strangers to resort to, and settle in Mysoor; and by his general endeavours to improve the agriculture of the country, and the situation of the people under the government of the rajah.

7. The expenses for the repairs of tanks and water-courses, and the construction of roads and bridges; for the public buildings, for the rajah's accommodation and other public works; the remissions for unfavourable seasons, and the military and civil expenses of the government, are liable to fluctuation. But the dewan, at an early period of his administration, determined to provide means to enable the rajah's government to comply with any requisition which the British government might make for assistance in war, under the third article of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor; and he has saved annually a sum of money amounting to one lac of star pagodas. He has made this saving the criterion, by which he has endeavored to regulate his disbursements, and he has considered the sum resulting from that saving, to constitute the fund for answering any eventual demand, under the third article of the treaty.

8. The peace establishment of Mysoor at the end of 1802, consisted of 1500 cavalry, 3000 regular infantry in battalions, (to which number 1000 were added during the war) 2500 peons in constant pay, at two canterai pagodas each, per month, (to which number 400 were added during the war), and 12,000 Candachar peons, liable to do duty at their respective villages, (to which number 1000 were added and called out during the war).

9. The Candachar peons constituted the ancient military force of the country; and the necessity of providing against their becoming the instruments of commotion, compelled the dewan, in the first year of his government, to entertain so large a number as 20,000, which has been gradually reduced, on better information and improved arrangement.

10. They receive a village pay of from two to three rupees per month, according to local circumstances,

stances, half in money, and half in lands; and three rupees and a half, in addition, when called out from their respective villages within the limits of Mysoor; with batta when sent on foreign service.

11. The present establishment is fixed on the principle of having, at least, one individual of every family of the ancient military class in the pay of the state; and the family is permitted to relieve this individual according to its convenience. This arrangement appears well calculated to insure the allegiance of the whole, and in case of emergency, 20,000 men of this irregular description of force might be assembled at a few days' notice.

12. As every Candachar peon is a cultivator, the dewan is anxious to limit their services to local duty; which consists in being ready to obey the call of the officers of police, and take their tour of duty in the village fort to which they are attached.

13. The 2,500 peons, kept in constant pay, do duty with the regular infantry in the more important forts and stations, or in the personal guard of the rajah, the dewan, or the principal officers of the government; they are select men, of respectable character, who have seen service, and are considered to be entirely trust-worthy. They also are occasionally indulged with the privilege of relief, according to their domestic convenience.

14. The regular infantry are composed of the sepoys, who were formerly in the service of Tippoo Sultaun; they are paid at the same rates, and clothed and armed in the same manner as the Company's native infantry; they are commanded by the sirdars of the state, and are a regular, orderly, and obedient body, and their discipline of a description to render them useful on service, in aid of the Company's troops.

15. I have the honour to inclose a detailed account of the extraordinary expenses* incurred by the government of Mysoor, occasioned by the late war. This account, together with the preceding detail of the rajah's resources, and his ordinary expenses, will enable your exellency to form a judgment, whether the government of the rajah of Mysoor has complied with the stipulation of the third article of the subsidiary treaty of Mysoor.

16. Till the late treaties of peace shall have had their full effect, and the Mahratta empire shall have recovered its tranquillity, after the long and violent convulsions by which it has been disturbed, particularly until the Deckan shall have recovered in some degree from the effect of the existing famine, the dewan proposes that the peace establishment of Mysoor shall be 2000 horse, 4000 regular infantry in battalions, 2,500 peons in constant pay, and 12,000 Candachar peons; being an increase beyond the peace establishment of 1802, of 500 horse, and 1000 regular infantry.

17. Upon the occasion of bringing under your exellency's review the state of the Mysoor government, and of the expenses it incurred in the late war, I cannot avoid to advert to the material assistance it afforded upon that occasion. In consequence of the regularity of the system of government established by the dewan, and the

* This account was afterwards corrected by major Wilks, the acting resident, and transmitted, together with his report.

the improvements of the country, its resources were so much increased as to enable him to provide for all the calls made upon him, either for the equipment of the corps fitted out at Seringapatam, for the subsistance of the army, on its march from the Carnatic to the frontier; for the supply of the magazines formed in Mysoor, and of the department of the army, or for the large quantites of grain required by the cavalry and by the brinjaries, &c. All these supplies, which amounted to about 60,000 bullock-loads of grain, principally rice, 60,000 head of sheep, &c. were furnished with a facility hitherto unknown in this part of India. The dewan has since continued to forward supplies to the army under my command as fast as the brinjaries have been found to take them up; and, besides contributing to the subsistence of the corps* under major-general Campbell, he has lately forwarded large quantities of grain into Canara, in order to enable the collectors in that province to export larger quantities for the supply of Bombay and Poonah.

18. Besides the troops employed with me, to whose services I have frequently drawn your excellency's notice, the dewan had a respectable corps of troops on the rajah's frontier, from the time I marched from the Toombudra till I returned, which he commanded in person as long as the war lasted; and a detachment of those troops, under Khan Jehan Khan, distinguished themselves in the destruction of a band of freebooters, who had assembled in Savanore, and threatened Mysoor.

19. I now take the liberty of congratulating your excellency upon the success of all your measures respecting the government of Mysoor, and upon the practical benefits which the British government has derived from its establishments; I cannot avoid at the same time expressing an anxious hope, that the principles on which that government was established, and has been conducted and supported, will be strengthened and rendered permanent.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
With the greatest respect,
Your excellency's most obedient,
And faithful humble servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

APPENDIX C.

Letter from the Governor-general in Council, to the Governor in Council at FORT ST. GEORGE, *dated the 5th of October*, 1804.

To the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,
Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

My Lord,

THE Governor-general in council having taken into his consideration, the present state, of the government of Mysoor in its relation to the British government, and with reference to the great alterations which have been produced in the political situation of the states of India, and especially the Mahratta states, by the treaty of Bassein, and

* The corps de reserve in the Dooab of the Toombudra and Kistna rivers.

and by the result and consequences of the late war against the confederated Mahratta chieftains; of the treaties of peace, partition, and subsidiary alliance;—has now the honour to communicate to your lordship in council, the result of his deliberations upon that important subject.

In a minute which the Governor-general recorded at Fort St. George on the 4th September, 1799, his excellency declared his intention, that the whole civil and military authorities of the Company's government in Mysoor, should be subject to the immediate controul of the government of Fort St. George, for the purpose of more effectually preserving the union between them, and of giving them the greatest degree of efficiency; observing, however, at the same time, that the important change which had been produced in the political state of India by the conquest of Mysoor, and by the death of Tippoo Sultaun, rendered it indispensably necessary that the officers of Mysoor should be brought under the close and constant attention of the Governor-general in council; and the Governor-general therefore expressed a desire that the supreme government should be regularly apprised of every proceeding in Mysoor, and that no measure of importance should be adopted by the government of Fort St. George with respect to Mysoor, without the previous approbaton of the Govenor-general in council.

The great alterations which have subsequently taken place in the political state of India and especially the improved connection which has been established between the British government and the peishwah, (whose dominions are contiguous to those of the rajah of Mysoor,) require that the civil and military authorities of the Company established in Mysoor, should be placed under the direct authority of the supreme government. The Governor-general in council has accordingly determined to carry that arrangement into immediate effect.

His excellency in council desires that your lordship in council will be pleased to issue orders without delay to the acting resident in Mysoor, instructing him henceforward to address his correspondence directly to the Governor-general in council, and informing him, that in future he will receive immediately from that authority, such orders and instructions as it may be necessary to issue to him for the guidance of his conduct.

Your lordship in council will also be pleased to direct regular official returns of the troops, &c. serving in Mysoor, to be transmitted by the commanding officer directly to the Governor-general in council.

It is not intended that this order shall supersede the powers of the government of Fort St. George, over the army in Mysoor, or the established forms and regulations of the army of Fort St. George, from which establishment, the forces employed in Mysoor must continue to be furnished.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Wellesley,
G. H. Barlow,
Fort William, G. Udny.
5th of Oct. 1804.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ASSAM.

By Dr. WADE.

In Two Parts.---1800.

(Never before printed.)

INTRODUCTION.

PART FIRST.

The jealous spirit of the Chinese government accompanied the conquerors of Assam, who have now retained possession of that country during a period of one thousand years; and must have emigrated originally from the interior, or from the confines of the former kingdom. Strangers of every description and country were scrupulously denied admission into Assam; which does not appear to have been visited even by the indefatigable footstep of the missionary. It is on record, that two Europeans have obtained access into the kingdom; one at an early period, who attended the Mogul army, was taken prisoner, conducted to the capital, and afterwards liberated. There is reason to suppose he was a native of Holland, and has published some account of his involuntary travels to the court of the monarch. The second traveller was a Frenchman, whose name will not easily be erased from the memory of many gentlemen of property in Bengal. Chevalier, who, at a later period, obtained the government of Chandernagore, embarked a considerable property, it is said, at Dacca, on a fleet of boats, and proceeded to the confines of Assam. Permission was obtained from court, and he advanced with his fleet as far as the capital, Rungpoor-Gurgown, under an escort which deprived him of all intercourse with the natives, and confined his personal observations within the limits of his barge: at length he obtained his liberty by a stratagem; and has left some information relative to the geography of the country; or more probably of the banks of the river, which lay in his course.

From such sources the geography of Assam could not receive much improvement. The few hints which major Rennel seems to have obtained from the conversation or the notes of Chevalier, are marked by such obvious errors, that we cannot regret his information from this quarter has not proved more copious.

The Persian tract published, and probably translated, by Mr. Vansittard,

sittard, contains a few remarks on the divisions of the country, which are accurate; though, as is usual, in Asiatic writers, involved in much hyperbolical description.

Major Rennel has undoubtedly made the best use of his materials; but little was in his power: with his superior talents, his opportunities, and his information, have not concurred, to give any degree of perfection to the geography of the the country.

Mr. Wood, of the corps of Engineers, an attentive and intelligent gentleman, who accompanied the deputation in the capacity of surveyor, has presented government with the only correct map of the course of the Berhampooter (Brahmapootra), and of such parts of the country as lay within the limits of his survey, as far as the capital Rungpoor-Gurgown

At the desire of the late governor-general, lord Teignmouth, captain Colebrook, the surveyor-general, obligingly favoured me with a copy of Mr. Wood's map, to be prefixed to the history of the reign of Gowrinatsing, late monarch of Assam, which was transmitted to Europe for publication, in the year 1796.

As far as my sources of information extend, these are the only public documents which exist on the subject of Assam. If my personal excursions, during a residence of nearly two years, and my intercourse with the most intelligent and best-informed natives, shall enable me to add something to the valuable information contained in Mr. Wood's map, I shall esteem the labour and expense (for neither has been spared) which attended my researches most amply repaid.

Exclusively attached, until the period in question, to the study and practice of my profession, I had not acquired the requisite and scientific accomplishments, which might have rendered my opportunities of acquiring geographical knowledge of greater utility to government and to the public; yet I shall venture to hope, that the general and unscientific sketch of the country contained in the following sheets will not prove entirely unacceptable, when it is considered that no Europeans have ever explored, or probably ever will explore, the provinces of Assam with the consent of the existing government of that country.

The kingdom of Assam is about seven hundred miles in length, and from sixty to eighty in breadth; in a few places, however, of Upper Assam, where the mountainous confines recede farthest, the breadth greatly exceeds this proportion; and it will be within a very moderate calculation to consider the surface as containing sixty thousand square miles; an extent much superior to that of England, which is stated at forty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty. From this computation may be deducted the numerous rivers which every where intersect the country. I shall not offer a vague conjecture on the sum of this deduction; but it will not be exaggeration to say, that the remainder exhibits a highly fertile soil throughout; for even the great number of hills, which are interspersed in every part of Assam, are susceptible of cultivation, and increase considerably the arable superfices.

From this computation of square miles are excluded all the dependencies and conquered countries, in or beyond the mountainous limits which surrounded Assam in every direction, as well as several provinces of Eastern Bengal, which

formerly acknowledged their subjection to the Assam government.

Assam is a valley, and extends between the 25th and 28th degrees of north latitude, and 94 and 99 degrees of longitude E. from Greenwich. This extent to the eastward is of course conjectural, for it was not my fortune to fall in with a single native who had travelled to the utmost limits of Assam in that direction. The kingdom is separated by the Bramah-pootra into three grand great stream of the divisions, called Outrecole or Outreparh, and Deccancole, or Deccanpark, and the Majuli. The former denotes the provinces lying on the north side of Brahmahootra, the and the second those on the south, and the Majuli, a large island. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Assam; the first includes the country above Coliabark, where the river diverges into two considerable streams, as far as the mountainous confines to the north and south. This division included the whole of Assam at an earlier period; but the lower provinces tobe westward having been afterwards annexed by conquest to the dominions of the Surji-Deo, became a separate government, under an officer entitled burro-fokun, with the powers of a viceroy. The distinction of Outrecole and Deccancole were previous to the period in question, applicable to Upper Assam only: and the more learned among the natives affect to confine those even now to the eastern provinces.

From the confines of Bengal or Bisne, at the Khondar Chokey, the valley, as well as the river and the mountains, preserve a northern direction to a considerable distance, and incline to the east by north, or E. N. E. In the upper provinces Assam is bounded on the southwest by Bengal and Bisne; on the north by the successive ranges of the mountains of Bootan, Anka, Duffula, and Miree; on the south by the Garrao Mountains, which rise to a greater height in proportion to their progress eastward, and change the name of Garrao, for that of Naga, above Coliabark

The valley is divided throughout its whole length by the Berhampooter, into nearly equal parts.

The kingdom of Assam, where it is entered from Bengal, commences on the north of the Berhampooter, at the Khonder Chokey, nearly opposite to the picturesque estate of the late Mr. Raush, at Goalparah; and at Nagrabaree Hill, on the south. The great and famous province of Camroop, or Camaroopa, which formerly gave its name to an extensive kingdom, of which Rangamatee seems to have been the capital, extends from the Khonder Chokey in Outrecole, along the banks of the Berhampootre, to the province of Dehrungn; at one period, the districts in the neighbourhood of Nagrabaree, or Nagurbayra hill, were also included in Camroop. Nagurbayra became the western limit of Assam on the southern bank of the Berhampooter, when the armies of Assam were driven from the vicinity of the Carruttia river, which formed the ancient boundaries towards Bengal. These limits will give a favourable idea of the great extent of the former kingdom, which reached to Lolbazar, in the neighbourhood of Rungpoor, and included Tipoca or Trepooca, with all the intervening provinces. Goalparah, however, and the Khondar Chokey, ought to have been the natural boundaries; for they are in reality the limits of a new and different climate.

Camroop,

Camroop, on the west, or towards Bengal, is bounded by the Manaha river; on the north by Raotan, on the east by the Bushnuddee, which separates it from Dehrungh, and on the south by the Berhampooter.

Formerly, Camroop included Dehrungh, and all the provinces west of Cajully-mook, in Deccancole, or the southern division. It is intersected in various directions by rivers flowing from the mountains, and by branches of the Berhampooter, which are all navigable for boats of any size in the season of inundation: they are known by the following names, viz.

1st. Seinsa
2d. Borotia
3d. Chaulkoa
4th. Bhooradia
} Rivers.

These arise in the northern mountains, flow through Camroop, and join the Manaha.

During the inundations, the navigation through these smaller streams is very convenient, when the Berhampooter is an irresistible torrent. Loaitch is the name of one of these rivers in the maps, but it is merely another appellation for the Berhampooter at this part of the country, and of the large branch of the same river above Kobabur.

The breadth of this province, from the banks of the Berhampooter to the foot of the mountains, is in general about forty miles; its length, from the Khondar Choky to the Burranuddee, is about one hundred.

The principal purgunnah of Camroop is Burrabaug, of which Cotta is the chief town. At present there are not any places of force at Camroop, except northren Goahawtee, which is not considered part of that province. A military causeway extends from Coot Bayhar to the north of this and other districts, to the utmost limits of Assam; it served to form the southern boundaries of the Botun dominions. In most places it is now in a state of decay. The Bootias at present possess about five miles in breadth of the valley from the foot of the mountains, through the whole extent of Camroop and Derungh.

On the southern side of the Berhampooter, between Goalpara and Nagurbayra, lies Bisne. This part of the Country is noticed with some degree of accuracy in Rennell's map. The Garrao mountains close the scene to the southward; a stream flows at the foot of these which is navigable in the season of inundation to a considerable distance, and falls into the Berhampooter above Goalpara.

The district of Summooria occupies the southern bank of the Berhampooter at Nargurbayra hill behind, and further to the south is the Burhdooariah purgunnahs at the foot of the Garrao mountains, adjoining to the Burhdooar; to the eastward is the district of Nodooar, which extends easterly to the country of the Rani-rajah. The Nodooaria country is divided into nine shares, whose possessors are rajahs, though at present the whole country is subject to two princes or rajahs. The dooars, or doowars, are passes into the lofty Garrao mountains. Ranigown, or the country of the rani-raja, extends in a similar direction as far as Bogoribam Chokey, and along the foot of the mountains to Okhooraralli causeway, which separates Ramgown from Bettola, and runs from the lofty hills which surround Goahawtu, to the Garroo mountains, called by the same title Okhoor.

Goahawtu occupies an extent of hilly

hilly country on both banks of the great stream; the hills on each side form a spacious amphitheatre, which has been equally well fortified by nature and by art. It is the capital of Lower Assam, and the residence of the viceroy or burra tokun. The natives of Upper Assam apply the title of Goa-hawtu to all the hilly country in that neighbourhood, including the district of Beltola; but the Goahawta, or inhabitants of this quarter, confine the appellation to the space within the five chokus, or the guarded passes on the southern side, viz. 1st. the Luttasil or Pamehoku; 2d. the Zoictewar; 3d. the Durhumdewar; 4th. the Dewargowula; 5th. the Paurao or Paudhoo Choku. North Goa-hawtu occupies the space within the following passes throughout the fortified hills, viz.

1st. Koniebooraki boa; 2d. Sillarchoku; 3d. Kindaougopa or Sindoorigopa; 4th. Patdewar; 5th. Korie or Pani-choku. Beyond these passes to the north runs the province of Camroop and the district of Jikree, one of the principal places in Camroop. South Goahawtu extends to Cajullijmook, or to the mouth of the Cajulli river, noted as the ancient limits of the kingdom of Camprist or Camroop; which seems to have occupied all the countries to the south of the Berhampooter from Boritulli to Kapellimook; and on the northern side to have extended from the Carruttia or Corotia river in Bengal, to the Dikolai river beyond Derungh: at that early period Assam was called Koomarprist, and extended to both sides of the Berhampooter as far as Khuddia or Suddia, from these limits. Cajullimook is distant, to the eastward, about twenty miles from the Nuttasil Chokey at Goahawtee. The interval is occupied by the Mikeer hills, and by Tattimora mountain, at the foot of which is the residence of the panbooria rajah. Beltola does not extend to the eastward of Goahawtee, but fills the interval of valley between this fortress and the Garroo mountains.

Panbarree is a small district, separated on the west from Goahawtee and Beltola by the Mekeer hills; and on the east by a range of hills which run from the banks of the river at Cagullymook towards the Garroo mountains.

The plain, which is nearly surrounded by those hills, is about eight miles in length, and six in breadth, while Betola exceeds ten in breadth and twelve in length. The Goba and Souapoor districts succeed to the south-east, and lay between the Colone river, and that part of the Garroo mountains, which are annexed to the Zevointa dominions, or the Gentia of Rennell's map. These districts are about ten miles in length and five in breadth, they have Tattemora on the west, Zevointa, and the Garroos on the south, Dimurrooa on the east, and the Colone river the whole extent of the north, to its junction with the Berhampooter.

These, though formerly appendages of the government of Goahawtee, appear now to be under the joint dominion of the Zevointa and Dimurrooa governments. The country is interspersed with small hills. It was formerly the channel of communication with Bengal, from every part of Assam, through Zevointa and Shylet; for all access by the Berhampooter was scrupulously prevented. This part of the country is elevated, and no where subject to inundation in the season of the rains.

The angle above the junction of

of the Colone, with the Berhampooter, is occupied by the district of Cajulli; which does not exceed six miles in length; it is bounded on the south by the Colone, on the north by the great stream, on the east and south-east by the Sunna hills, which line the banks of the Berhampooter from Cajullimook.

It is interspersed with hills. Kagulli formed the western limits of Assam at an earlier period. It is subject to inundation; and the villages are chiefly situated on the sides of hills.

To the eastward of Kagulli, at the nills, lays Mayungh, under the government of a lesser rajah; it is separated to the southward from the Colone by a range of hills; the Berhampooter and the Booraboori hills form its boundary to the north. Part of it is subject to inundation; it is about eight miles in length, and six in breadth.

It may be proper to observe here, that it seemed necessary to notice the northern as well as southern divisions of Camroop, at the commencement of these remarks, as the description of that province would otherwise have been incomplete; but I shall not describe any other part of Outreparh, until the whole extent of country to the south of the Berhampooter shall have passed in review.

To the eastward of Mayungh succeed Nagown, Littree, Lowkoa, Gorokua, Dehingh, and Silabunda; the five latter are situated on or near to the banks of the Berhampooter. Nogown occupies the interval between these and the Colone river to the southward, and is bounded by Corungi on the east. It is about twenty miles in length, and, probably, not above four miles in breadth, situated on a line of high ground on either side of the Colone; it is not affected by the inundation of either that river or the Berhampooter; the former, however, seldom overflows its banks. From Lowkoa on the Birhampooter, to Nogown, on the Colone, the distance is about forty miles; these districts are contiguous. Part of Littree, and Dehingh, are rather to the southward of Lowkoa and Silabunda, and immediately border on Nogown, beyond Mayhungh, or the range of hills which intervenes between Mayhungh and the river, in regular succession to the eastward. I have already noticed the situation of Gorokia, Littree, Lawkoa, and Selabunda; contiguous to the latter, in the same direction, lays Cobabar; Dehingh also borders on Littree to the eastward.

Corungi forms the confines of Nogown on the east, and occupies both banks of the Colone river like the latter. It exhibits a square of about forty miles. On the north lays a part of Silabunda; on the south the lofty range of Garroo mountains, which obtain the appellation of Cosari, in this quarter. Coliabur is contiguous on the north-east; and the famous causeway Rangulighur, separates it on the east from Upper Assam. The mountains here incline to the great stream; and the interval of low country is occupied by the Rumgulighur rampart, which runs from the Colone, near its junction with the Berhampooter, during a course of ten miles to the southern mountains. Coliabur, upon the whole, may be reckoned about one hundred miles from Cajullymook.

Casirunga lies to the east and south-east of Rungulighur; and Namdoyungh to the eastward above Khonarmook or Sonarmook. The country here is low, and subject to inundation. It extends about six miles

miles in length from the causeway to Bassa, and four in breadth to the foot of the mountains from Namdoyungh. Namdoyungh is forty miles long, and ten broad; it has Colarphaut on the west, Ouperdoyungh on the east, Caserunga on the south, and the Berhampooter flows on the north. Toquharrurgown, Khoololgown, Atooneagown. and Dehinghiagown, are the principal towns of this flourishing province.

Morunghi lies to the east of Cassirunga; it is interspersed with small hills, covered with a wild and luxuriant vegetation, and is not subject to inundation; Tobungh, Khapeconti, and Lokow, are the principal towns. It is a frontier district; and possessed a military station of three thousand men, on the Rungagurrah hill, as a protection against the inroads of the mountaineers of Naga and Cossari, who are contiguous on the south. It is bounded on the north and east by Doyungh, Bassa, and the Dunsiri river. Colarphaut extended to east and northeast, above Cobabar, to the distance of ten or fifteen miles. It has Doyungh, and Cassirunga, on the east and south.

Bassa is a considerable district, about ten miles in length, and eight in breadth. The Naga mountains rise to the south, Doyungh lays to the north, Dhooli to the east, and the Dunsiri flows to the west. It is a low country, resembling Natow, in Bengal, on a smaller scale.

Upurdoyungh, is contiguous to Bassa on the north. It has Deorgown to the east, Namdayungh to the west, and the Dehingh river to the north. It is interspersed with small hills of red earth, and is not subject to be overflowed in any part during the season of rains. Purbutteagown, Kabunrurgown, Daikialurgown, and Rhadullagown, are its principal towns; Cosarihat, and Nagapaut are also places of note in this district, which form a square of about twenty miles in length and breadth.

Deurgown, famous for the temple of Sadasin, is eight miles long and six broad. It is an elevated country on the banks of one of the principal branches of the great river, which, flowing through various channels in this neighbourhood, forms several new islands susceptible of cultivation.

Gooroomara Chapari (Chapari means island) is opposite to Deurgown; it is not of any great extent; but Majcoli, called by preeminence the island, lies in this direction, and is very large. It is formed by the Dehingh river on the south, and the Looicheh on the north. To the west of this appears the Staludiati island, opposite the mouth of the Dunkiri or Dunsiri river. It is twenty miles in length, and about ten in breadth.

Farther to the west, and similar in size to the latter, lies Rungachapuri, facing Curabai to the south; between this island and Curabai is another small island, eight miles in length and six in breadth, named Nicori. I shall omit any further description of the islands at present.

Dhuli and Khitoli are to the eastward of Deurgown. The former is about six miles in length and four in breadth. The country is high, and is intersected by the Dhuli river. Sungergown lies near the banks, and Sungerghaut is the principal ferry. It is bounded on the south by the mountains.

Khitole is about twelve miles long and ten broad; this district has much low ground. On the banks of the Cacadunga, directly east from Deurgown, is established the

the custom-house of Khitalurphaut.

Zurhat is eight miles in length and six in breadth. It is bounded on the west by Dhuli, on the south by the high road, which leads from Coliabur to the capital of Rungpoor, on the east by the Desoi river, on the north by Caontiapota. Gayungown and Areadherragown are the principal towns. The road to Mannipoor, the capital of the Muggloo country, (Mukley of the maps) proceeded from this place, over the Naga mountains into Morunghi.

To the south of the great road, from Cobabar, is the river Teick; about twelve miles long and eight broad it is contiguous to Toratuli, a high country near the mountains, which it laves.

The district of Khonanie, or Khonarinie, succeeds. It is twelve miles in length and ten in breadth; the country is very low, and under water in high inundations, which, however, do not last long. The great causeway, or high road, raised to preserve the interior from the inundations of the Dehingh, passes Khonanie in it progress from Deurgown to the capital Rungpoor. In the dry season the causeway is about two miles distant from the stream of the Dehingh. It is a work of immense labour. Nategown and Khotekeegown are the principal towns, and the ferry is established at Bhandurdooghaut. The straight road from this to the capital is about ten miles in length.

Rungpoor is the capital of Assam, or the military station of the real capital, Gargown. The Dhekow river flows on the north, the Namdaugh on the south. Singhdewar, or Sinadewar, and the Duburriunmali rampart, or high road, forms its security on the east. Around, at a considerable distance, the towns of Caloogown, Gourijaghurgown, Kerimiraligown, Dooboorialigown. Mutteimaragown, Khoomargown, Maitaka, and Bhogbarri, form a circle round Rungpoor, which is twelve miles in length and about ten in breadth. The banks of the Dhekow are connected, by a lofty rampart, with the southern mountains, through an extent of ten or fifteen miles; it was constructed in remote antiquity for the protection of Gargown, which was the principal residence of the monarch, and of all the great officers of state. The distance from Rungpoor to Gargawn is about miles. Gargown is ten miles long and five broad. From Rungpoor, westward of the Dhekow, to Saraideo, the seat and centre of the ancient worship of the Assamese conquerors, the distance may be estimated about eighty miles. The interior is occupied by the following districts: Saringh, Tipam, Metaka, Narina, Atkhai, Goveindhurgown, and Roonraough.

Saringh, about thirty miles long and twenty broad, is the property and the general residence of the heir apparent, intitled Saringh rajah.

Tipam belongs to his coadjutor and presumptive heir, the Tipam rajah. It does not extend above twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth.

Metaka borders on Singdewar; it is six miles long and four broad.

Nazira is fourteen miles long and eight broad; the principal places in this district are Gunnukgown and Nazirahath

Atkhie is about fifteen miles in length and five in breadth. Goveindhorgown is about twelve miles in length

length and eight in breadth. It is noted for a gooindhdewl, or temple, placed in a very romantic situation on the banks of Dhekow.

Roonroough is about ten miles in length and six in breadth; it takes its name from a place of ancient Assamese worship: in their original language, Roonroough means God.

Saraideo is contiguous to Roonroough; it is the principal seat of their former worship, and is distant from Rungpoor about eighty miles: these districts which extend to the westward of the Dhekow river are not subject to inundations from the river.

Kendoogoori is ten miles in length and five in breadth; it is a high country, and noted as the domestic residence of the burpator gossain.

Gargown, the principal capital of the kingdom of Assam, and the usual residence of the monarchs of Assam, is situated considerably above Rungpoor, on the opposite high banks of the Dhekow river; it is ten miles long and five broad; since the insurrection of the Moamarias, the city, palaces, and fort, are all in a state of ruin.

Burhcola is twelve miles in length and eight in breadth.

Benganabari is twenty miles in length and fifteen in breadth. The Moamaria insurgents had depopulated the greater part of the district of Upper Assam, to the westward of Benganabari; this district, however, and all beyond it had been preserved by them in a considerable degree of population.

Beyond this district succeed Tocobari, Ghurcakur, Ubbeipoor, and a number of others in Deccan-parh, of which I could not procure any sufficiently correct information.

Tocobari is thirty miles long and twenty-five broad. The monarchs of the country, at a period anterior to their removal to Gargown and Rungpoor, occupied a fortress at this place.

Ghurcakur is a small district about fifteen miles in length and five in breadth; it is noted as the domestic residence of the surgi deo's nowbussa establisment.

Ubbeipoor is esteemed a very fine district; it rather exceeds forty miles in length and twenty in breadth.

I have already mentioned, that Deccan-park contains several extensive districts, between Ubbeipoor and Suddia, or Khuddia, which forms the boundaries of Assam in that quarter.

Outreparh.

As the third grand division of Assam, or the Maguli, lays parrallel to the districts of Deccan-parh, which have just been described, it might be deemed proper to enter on the description of the former, before I return to the provinces of Outreparh; but it will contribute to prevent confusion, if the great island and its appendages are reserved for the conclusion of this sketch. I shall therefore return to the eastern boundaries of Camroop, in Outreparh, and describe the several districts in succession, from west to east, in the direction of their length.

The province or principality of Dehrungh, forms the eastern boundary of northern Camroop: it is divided from the latter by the Burroomuddee; on the south flows the Berhampooter. The mountains of Bootan, or more strictly Comola Gohaign ali, a causeway formed by Pretawbsing, which runs from Coosbeyhar through the whole extent of Assam to Suddia, forms the boundaries of Dehrungh

Dehrungh on the north. To the east lay the districts of Soontia, Cosarigown, and Seidewar, or Saridewar. This principality forms a square of about thirty miles in length and breadth; it is governed by a tributary prince. The principal towns are Moughuldei, Simoagown, Tangazoogoniagown, Pooniagown, Aringgown, Dooniagown, Batawolihath, Alaringhiagown, and others. This principality is seldom subject to inundation; it is very fertile and highly cultivated.

Kosarigown is to the north-east of Dehrungh; it has Soontia for its boundary on the south, Sudewar on the north, and Pakurrigoori on the east. Its extent does not exceed eight miles in length and four in breadth.

Soontiagown is about the same size as Kosarigown. The level of the country is in general pretty high. Parrallel to the principality of Dehrungh and these districts, the stream of the Berhampooter forms several smaller islands, which are in many places inhabited; in some parts by pirates.

Pakurrigoori is equal to Soontiagown in breadth, but somewhat inferior in length.

The district or province of Sarridewar runs about thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth; the general level of the country secures it from the inundations of the rivers; Cargown, Deootiagown, and Bahmungown, are its principal towns. This province derives its name from the four passes into the mountains; at each of which, the officers of government collect the tribute of the contiguous nations, Bootan, Onka, and Duffala.

Gilladarigown borders on Saridewar, in succession to the eastward, in the direction of the great stream; it is about ten miles in length and six in breadth. All these provinces are districts from the Khondar Chooku.

Biswenath, famous for its temples, succeeds; it is a small district which does not exceed eight miles in length, and two in breadth. The level of the country is very high.

Corungi is five miles long, and two broad.

Bordering on Corungi is the district of Bebezia, which is seven miles in length, and two in breadth. A considerable part of this district, near the mountains, is covered with a wild vegetation, the other parts are well cultivated.

Khoolol, or Khoololgown, is twenty miles in length, and only five in breadth; it is chiefly remarkable for its fine pastures.

Lakhaw extends eastward of Khoololgown, eight miles in length, and six in breadth; it is an elevated tract.

Rangsali is ten miles long, and five broad; this is also a high district.

Lawpotia succeeds next; it is fifteen miles in length, and five in breadth.

Mooloual is of the same length as the latter, but it exceeds it in breadth; this district is also exempted from the inundations of the great river.

Dipora is ten miles long, and five broad; its places of note are Diporahath, and a celebrated temple of Camaka.

Saughmoragown, which borders on Dipora, is nearly of the same size as the latter. It is a pretty dry country, and, like all the former, was very populous, and highly cultivated.

Bobagown lays next to Saughmoragown. It is a district of considerable extent in length, exceeding forty miles, but so narrow, that

two

two miles are supposed to be its utmost breadth; a large interval of forest trees, and wild vegetation extends between this district and the northern mountains.

The great rendezvous of the mountaineers of Duffala Onka, and Miri, tributories of the surgi deo, takes place annually in this district.

The dewars, or passes into the mountains, may be noticed here. In Shoologown, there are nine dewars leading into Duffala. In the following districts, viz. Colonepore, Zeikazook, Naranpoor, and Banghfau; there are six other passes through the same mountains. These were formerly well guarded, until those mountainous nations became peaceable subjects to the surgi deo. Catacooti, and Guzlough, contain three passes into Duffala, and three into Miri.

Colonepoor does not exceed twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth. These districts, like the whole of Outre parh, are perfectly level.

Zeikazook resembles Colonepoor in every respect; it is of the same length, but exceeds it in breadth about five miles.

Naranpoor is thirty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. This district is remarkable for two temples, romantically situated on the banks of the Pisola river, which rival those of Dhindgown and Colabani, in the district of Zeikazook.

Banfaugh, similar to all the districts in Outre parh, extends in length to the eastward, and in breadth, from the great stream, towards the northern mountains. Banfaugh is about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth; its principal places are, Dhapcotcegown, Dooliagown, and a very large tank, called Khonaripookari. Hemarbarigown, Cotokigown, Deberapargown, are also considerable towns in this district.

In all these northern districts, the tanks are very large and numerous.

Corah borders on Banfaugh to the eastward. It is a smaller district, ten miles square, and is bounded in the same direction by Fokunhath.

Fokunhath is a considerable district, famous for its great fair, on the banks of the Looicheh river.

Next to this succeeds the small district of Moorabagor; which does not exceed eight miles in length, and two in breadth; but it is famous for a temple of Camaka, greatly frequented by the mountaineers, as well as by the inhabitants of Upper Assam.

Coticoori is an extensive district, about forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is bounded to the eastward by Guzloough, a district of the same extent.

Contiguous to Guzloough, still in an easterly direction, lays Haboough, which is thirty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. This district is remarkable for the superior richness of the soil, and for the industry, size, and appetite of the inhabitants.

Naroóà is a much smaller district, which does not exceed eight miles in length, and six in breadth. It is chiefly noted for a temple, or takoorbari. It is bounded by a much larger district, Munnipoor.

Munnipoor is about forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth.

Munnipoor is bounded on the east, by a much smaller district, called Gaguldoobi, about eight miles long, and six broad. It was formerly the seat of banishment of various criminals.

Tellahi, which borders on Gaguldoobi

doobi to the east, is about ten miles in length, and six in breadth. It is the last district in Outre parh of which I could procure any correct information. A great tract of country occupied the interval between this district and Suddia; but as every person I consulted either confessed their ignorance of those districts, or gave such inconsistent accounts, as could not be trusted, it will be more prudent to conclude the description of Outreparh, with the Tellatic district, and proceed to that of the third division of Assam, called Magooli; or, the Great Island.

PART SECOND.

RIVERS OF ASSAM.

Rivers of Assam.

THE number and magnitude of the rivers of Assam, have induced me to reserve a description of their rise, progress, and termination for a separate account; which would nesessarily have interrupted the connection of the detail given of the provinces and district, had it been introduced in any other than a cursory manner, in the first part.

As far as my information, reading, or recollection extends, this country exceeds every other in the universe of similar extent in the number of its rivers, which in general are of a sufficient depth at all seasons, to allow of a commercial communication on the shallow boats of Assam.

I shall not enter here into any discussion of the certain consequences of the general distribution of such a number of navigable streams on the richness of the soil, the cultivation, population, and commercial riches of a kingdom, but proceed to the immediate subject of these sheets, their rise, progress, and termination.

In this detail, the arrangement observed in the first part, may with propriety be reversed; and the point of departure commence as far eastward, as any information of the rivers may have been procured.

The number of rivers, of which the existence has been ascertained, amounts to sixty-one, including the Berhampooter, and its two great branches, the Dehing, and Looicheh. Thirty four of these flow from the northern, and twenty four from the southern mountains, the source of the Berhampooter is uncertain.

1st. From the northern mountains.

1. Sowpurra,
2. Khobunkhiri,
3. Khomediri,
4. Pabo,
5. Owah,
6. Gayrayleoa,
7. Masicota,
8. Dikrungh,
9. Pisola,
10. Burropani,
11. Doorpangh,
12. Dehiri.
13. Seinsa Oujan, (Upper)
14. Karóí,
15. Seingmora,
16. Madoori,
17. Doobia,
18. Boorói,

19.

19. Bayhalli,
20. Burrogawn,
21. Boorigawn,
22. Gilladari,
23. Dikolei,
24. Dunkhiri,
25. Bhonroli,
26. Monguldie,
27. Burhmuddi,
28. Seinsa, (Lower)
29. Borolia,
30. Bhonti,
31. Rowrowah,
32. Sowlkoa,
33. Booriadia, and
34. Manaha.

2dly. From the southern mountains.

1. Dilli,
2. Dorika,
3. Dhekow,
4. Namdangh,
5. Jazi,
6. Konkilla,
7. Dussoi, or Duswei,
8. Dholi,
9. Dilkhiri,
10. Gilladari, (South)
11. Doyungh,
12. Dunkhiri,
13. Kaliyun,
14. Karzoori,
15. Dhurria,
16. Goloka,
17. Diphulloo,
18. Meesa,
19. Hanria,
20. Kopili,
21. Bhonrullooa,
22. Ghurraloo,
23. Sownra, and
24. Kolei.

3dly. The Berhampooter, with its branches, the Dehingh, and Looicheh, exclusive of various other branches of considerable size.

From Suddia, or Khuddia, the eastern extremity of Assam to Sowpurra, an extent of country intersected by numerous rivers flowing from the northern mountains; of these, however, I could not procure even the names; I am therefore compelled to begin with the first on the list.

1. *Sowpurra*

The Sowpurra river falls from the mountains of Miri, and flows through Coticoosi, a district appropriated to the office of boora gohaign; its waters contribute to enrich the estate of the Nurroowah Gosaign, or Goswami; and after a very long course, join the Berhampooter, about sixty miles below Suddia. It is about the size of the Dhekow at Rungpoor, and is navigable by the boats of Assam, at all seasons of the year.

2. *Khobunkhiri,*

Or Sobunsiri, (for many of the natives reciprocally substitute the Kh, and S, for one another) derives its source in the mountains of Miri, and enters Assam from that quarter. Its breadth is scarcely inferior to that of the Berhampooter; though in depth it is far inferior. After a very winding course through the same district as the former, it meets the latter river at Haboough. Most of these rivers have a very winding course; though the direct distance from the junction of the Khobunkhiri, with the Berhampooter to the foot of the mountains, does not exceed forty miles. It is navigable at all seasons to the mountains, and, indeed, considerably farther; though the navigation between the mountainous ridges is performed with some danger and difficulty, from numerous rocks in the bed of the river, frequent waterfalls, and impenetrable forests on the banks.

Gold is procurable from the bed

of this river, as well as from all those which have their sources in any of the northern ranges of mountains. It is deemed less pure, and of a paler colour, from the rivers farthest to the east, as well as less in quantity.

But an article of far more importance than gold abounds in all these rivers, and affords the inhabitants plentiful supplies of wholesome aliment.

The varieties of fish are considerable, though not of every kind, which is found to frequent the Berhampooter in the lower parts of Assam.

These remarks, indeed, are not exactly geographical, nor shall I often indulge in similar deviations from the immediate subjects of these sheets; though I may be permitted occasionally to imitate the irregular course of rivers, and assume a greater latitude of description in the second, than I presumed to take in the first part of this sketch: for I perceive in my notes and translasions, relative to the rivers of Assam, many particulars unconnected with geography, yet not entirely destitute of interest, which must necessarily be neglected altogether, unless they are allowed admission here.

3. *Khomediri.*

The Khomediri rises from the same ranges of mountains, to the west of the former, and flowing through Guzlungh, another district belonging to the office of Boora Gohaign, or prime counsellor of state, meets the great stream considerably below its confluence with the Khobunkhiri. It is somewhat larger than the Dhikhow; and is navigable at all seasons.

4. *Paboh.*

The Paboh is another river which rising in the mountains of Miri, flows also through Guzlungh, and joins the Berhampooter at Fokunhath, in the same province. It is smaller than the former, scarcely larger than the Dhekow, but remains at all seasons navigable by boats, which are not deeply laden.

The banks of this, as well as all the other rivers, were formerly lined with habitations. The Moamaria revolution has changed the face of the country, but the Panisillia-Burro-Burroowah, has endeavoured, with some success, to restore the population.

5. *Owah.*

The Owah originates in the same mountains, it flows in a somewhat smaller stream, through the same province, and mixes its waters with the Berhampooter, a little to the westward of the preceding river.

6. *Gayrayloóa.*

The Gayrayloóa rises in the Duffala mountains, and enters Assam in the province of Guzlungh, or Guzloongh; through which it runs to meet the great stream, at the town of Loonpawin. By boats of every size it is navigable in the season of inundation, but accessible only to small fishing boats in the dry season.

7. *Kasicota.*

This river also rises in the mountains of Duffala, and taking its course through the province of Banphan, or Banphaugh, visits the capital towns of Hemalboori and Dhapkota, and joins the Berhampooter at Khonaripokori. Its banks are lined with numerous towns. Its size is nearly the same as the former. The province of Banphan is an appendage to the office of third counsellor of state, entitled Burh-Patreh-Gohaign.

8. *Dikrungh.*

The Dikrungh is one of the most remarkable rivers of Assam. It

rises like the former in the Duffala mountains, and exhibits a large stream in its course through Banphan, till it reaches the Berhampooter at Naygooria Ghaut. It is deep and rapid in general, and considerably larger than the Teesta, near Dinapore, in Bengal. The bed of this river is extremely uneven, being every where interrupted with fragments of rocks, till its nearer approach to the great stream. Although the direct distance does not exceed twenty-five miles, it performs a winding course of one hundred. It is navigable as far as the mountains, by smaller boats during the whole year. Potiagown, Auneati-Gosaign-Khat, where the Gosaigns granaries are situated. Balikhuttreh, Daybayrapar, Naugoriagown, Oraligown, are the principal towns on its banks. Daybayrapar, and Balikhuttreh, have each a takoorbari, or temple, belonging to the Auneati-Gosaign.

The Dikrungh is famous both for the quantity and quality of its gold, which is of a much higher colour than the gold of the Berhampooter and other rivers. The natives have a report, that during its mountainous course it is joined by a stream from the Himalaya mountains, as they suppose the gold to be formed from the snow of those mountains, they account for the pureness of the gold from the communication. Some strangers had once abused this river probably on account of its rapidity and rockiness, the river resented the affront, and rose so high in one night as to sweep inhabitants, and villages away. Its inundations must be frequent and rapid; for the natives firmly believe that the Barabuinia, or former princes of the country, having buried their wealth deep in the earth, and in the numerous tanks of all sizes, which they made in various parts of the country, whenever the Dikrungh receives intimation, when any wealth of the kind is deposited it rises immediately, rushes over its banks, attacks the high banks of the tanks, which it breaks down at last, and retiring, drops utensils of gold and silver on the grounds it has overflowed. With respect to the utensils of the precious metals found after the waters have subsided, the natives are quite positive.

9. *Pisola.*

This river rises from the Duffala mountains, flows through the Burh-Gohaigns province, Narainpoor, and joins the Berhampooter, at Neimookgown, about ten miles to the west of the former. This river is about the breadth of the Dhekow; which they all resemble in their windings. I have selected the Dhekow which intersects Rungpoor-Gurgown, the capital of Assam, as a general standard of comparison, its breadth and depth having been ascertained by the surveys of Mr. Wood. The Pisola performs a winding course of sixty miles from the foot of the mountains. It is not navigable in the dry season, but accessible by boats of any size during the inundations, to the very foot of the mountains. Phoolbarri, famous for a pucka mote, dedicated to Mai, (Camaka) Devorigown, inhabited chiefly by those who attend the temple, and Kosoowahgown, are the principal towns on its banks.

If we may credit the natives, strangers generally have a cold the first month, by drinking the waters of these mountainous rivers; but the water is, notwithstanding, esteemed good, and has no unpleasant effects after a months residence.

10. *Burropani.*

10. *Burropani.*

This river also has its source in the Duffala mountains, and flows into the Pisola at no great distance from them. There is more gold in the bed of this river than in many others; but the colour and quality are not deemed the best.

11. *Doorpangh.*

This river is in every respect similar to the former. The whole course of these rivers is through wild vegetation of all kinds, and forests of large trees.

12. *Dehiri.*

This river takes a longer course and falls into the Disoola, at Aytabarri. Dehiri-Gown, and Narraupooria-Gown, with other towns, line the banks of the Dehiri. The three last rivers are about the size of the Bhomrulloa, at Goahawti, but the Doorpangh is very rapid, and interrupted by a very rocky bottom.

13. *Seinsa Oujan, (Upper.)*

From the Duffala mountains, it flows through Zeckaisook, a province belonging to the Burh-Patreh-Gohaign. Teintalia is on its banks, and its size is the same as the Pisola.

14. *Karoi,*

Is received from the Duffala mountains, flows through Zeckaisook, and falls into the Pisola near the junction of the latter with the Berhampooter, this river might have been noticed with propriety before the Seinsa. Kolabarri, and Hilleipuna, with many other towns, decorate its banks.

15. *Seingmora,*

Comes also from the Duffala mountains, flows through Kolonepoor, a province of the Burk-Gohaign, and joins the Berhampooter, near Suttan, more than thirty miles below the mouth of the Dikrungh. It is somewhat smaller than the Dikrungh in breadth, but much larger than the others; however it is not deep enough in the dry season to admit of navigation, even by small boats.

16. *Madoori*

Enters the valley from the Duffala mountains, flows through Kolonepoor, and joins the Berhampooter above Booreimook. The towns of Dipora, and Colonepoor, are on its banks, it is much the same river as the former.

17. *Doobia,*

From the Duffala mountains, flows through the same district as the former, and falls into the Berhampooter between the Dhadoorimook, and Booriamook. In all these small rivers there is always a stream in the driest seasons never less than a foot, or a foot and a half deep; fish is caught in abundance in the driest seasons.

18. *Booroi.*

This also has it source in the Duffala mountains, runs through Colonepoor, and joins the Berhampooter, at Rangsali-Gown. Lowpotia-Gown, and Mulloowal-Gown, are two of a number of towns on its banks. It is as broad as the Dikrungh, and considerably deeper. Boats of every size, if not very much laden, may navigate this river in the driest season as far as the mountains. Its course, however, is not long, possibly not more than thirty or forty miles, for the part of the mountains whence it flows is nearer the Berhampooter in this quarter.

19. *Bayhalli,*

From the Duffala mountains, runs through the province of Khoolol, belonging to the office of Khoolol Gohaign; and joins the Berhampooter at Zoorungown, about fifteen miles above Biswehnath.

nath. It is about the size of the Dehirri.

20. *Burrogown,*

From the Duffala mountains, runs through the same province as the former, and falls into the Berhampooter about two miles below it. It resembles the Dikrungh in size, but is much more rapid, and rocky; on these accounts, the depth is much more inconsiderable, and the navigation is utterly impracticable. The gold found here is esteemed much superior even to the gold of the Dikrungh, the colour is deeper, and more vivid, compared by the natives to fire. It is deemed so much more precious than any other that the price even in Assam, is eighteen or twenty rupees, whereas the Dikrungh gold is only twelve or fourteen rupees per tolch.

It is said to fly in pieces under the stroke of a hammer, when not alloyed by a little silver; I only repeat the words of those natives who were best qualified to give me information, on the addition of the smallest possible quantity of silver it becomes malleable. The Dikrungh gold is softer, and mallable without the addition of silver.

Among the number of specimens we saw in the capital of Assam, it seems there was no Gawn or Dikrungh gold. The gold is found in greatest quantity nearest the mountains; but as gold will form the subject of a separate paper I shall not enter into any further detail at present. Khoololgown is applied to the whole extent of villages on the banks of this river.

21. *Boorigawn,*

From the Duffala mountains, runs also through the province of Khoolol, and falls into the Berhampooter, at the famous temple of Biswehnath; it has the depth, but not the breath of the Pisola, and is navigable in the rains, but not in the dry season. Gold is found here as in all the other rivers, but not of a better quality. Gunnukgown, Rungabah, and Biswehnath, are the principal towns on its banks.

22. *Gilladari (North.)*

Also from the Duffala mountains, flows through Kouinghi, another province of the Khoolol Gohaign, though the mool is under the Burro - Fokun; and joins the Berhampooter, at Dooloomical Ghaut, nearly opposite to, but rather higher than Coliabur, and about eight miles below Biswehnath. In the dry season boats can navigate it, though to no great distance. Its depth is proportionably greater than its breadth. Kouinghigown is on its banks; Khoololgown also extends from the banks of the Boorigawn, and lines the banks of Gilladari which Devoliagown also reaches from Biswehnath, the latter is the residence of the people belonging to the establishment of that famous temple. There are many other Gowns.

23. *Dikolei,*

From the Duffala mountains, flows at no great distance from the former, and falls into the Berhampooter above the Khingori hills, which form the banks of the great stream; a little lower down, but on the opposite side to Koliabur; it is larger than the Gilladari. Rebeziagown is one of the towns on its banks. It is not navigable to any distance in the dry season.

24. *Dunkhiri*

This rises also from the Duffala mountains, runs near the last, and enters the Berhampooter immediately above the Khingori hills. It is

is much the same size as the Dikolei.

25. *Bhonroli.*

This river has its source in the range of mountains, forming the limits of Bootan, properly called Onka, which lie between Bootan and Duflala. It flows near, but below the station of Seidewar, and through the district of the same name. It joins the Berhampooter considerably below the former. The whole extent of towns on its bank is called Seidewargown. The province of Sentia forms its western bank; it is a large river, larger than Dikrungh; the water rapid and rough, with a rocky bottom. It is navigable in the driest season, to the foot of the mountains, and may be about fifteen miles from its mouth to the hills, with the windings, and ten miles in a straight line, for the mountains approach the river in this quarter.

26. *Monguldie,*

Runs from the mountains, which range the extremity of Bootan to the east. It forms the modern boundaries of Dikrungh to the east; the Dikolei was formerly the boundaries of Dikrungh. In its course it washes a large extent of the principality of Dikrungh, and falls into the Berhampooter, near the town, which derives its name from the river. This place is the residence of the Boodeh rajah. The river is considerably larger than the Burrolooa, but not navigable in the dry season.

27. *Burhnuddi,*

From Bootan, forms the western boundaries of Dikrungh, flowing between that and Camroop, and falls into the Berhampooter, opposite to the Nuttasilchoki, which is to the east of Goalpawti, and immediately above Khoneibooruckpooa, a deul or temple, on a high hill. It is navigable by small boats only a short way in the dry season. Mantacutta, Daykairegown, and Balicoosi, are towns of Camroon on its banks; the last a very beautiful village. Its winding course may be about sixty miles, the mountains receding in this quarter.

28. *Seinsa,*

From Bootan, it runs through Camroop,, and joins the Berhampooter just below the Hadjoo. This river is the size of the Burrolooa, and navigable by all boats in the rains.

29. *Borolia.*

From Bootan, it flows through the Brimobag district, of the province of Camroop, and joins the Berhampooter about four miles below Hatimora hill, the banks at its mouth are wild and uncultivated. It is rather larger than the Burrolooa, and is navigated as late as December; which in Assam is nearly all the year round, as the rivers rise earlier here than in Bengal.

The circuitous course of most of the rivers of Camroop, is about sixty miles to the foot of the mountains.

30. *Bhonti*

Rises in Bootan, and flowing through Camroop, falls into the Berhampooter, near Summoolia, about four miles below the mouth of the Borolia.

31. *Rowrowah,*

From Bootan, it also flows through Camroop, and falls into the Berhampooter, at Buttabarrigown, dividing the town in two, opposite to, but a little above Nagurbayra. It is as broad as the Dhikow, but much shallower, and not navigable in the dry season.

32. *Sowlkoa*

Has also its source in Bootan, flows

flows through Camroop, and falls into the Manaha, not into the Berhampooter, after the Mahana has made a considerable course through that province.

The banks of all the Camroop rivers are covered with towns, except where they discharge themselves into the Berhampooter, and in many, the mouths on both sides, are covered with impenetrable grass and reeds, the haunt of wild Buffaloes, elephants, hogs, tigers, &c. &c.

33. *Booradia*

Rises from Bootan, to the west of the former, and falls also into the Manaha. These two rivers are accessible to large boats in the dry season to a considerable distance, and to small boats as far as the foot of the mountains.

34. *Manaha.*

This river enters Camroop from Bootan, at the Badwar, flows through the district of Rogurribarri, receiving several small tributary streams, and falls into the Berhampooter, immediately above Jogigopa. It is accessible to boats of considerable size in the dry season: It forms the western boundaries of Camroop, as well as of Assam, in Outrepar. It is the scene of many important occurrences, recorded in the histories of Assam, Bayhar, and Bengal. Gold is also found here, in the season of the rains, by its communication with the other rivers; boats can proceed from Jogigopa, through Camroop, into the Berhampooter, at Hadjoo, avoiding the rapidity of the great stream.

Besides these, there are several rivulets, which fall into the Manaha, and the other rivers of Camroop.

Between Suddia, and Sowpurra river there are many from the northern mountains, of which I have not been able to procure a correct account, or on which I could place any dependence; a few also of the least considerable, may have been omitted from Sowpurra to Manaha.

I must here observe that the Loochih, or northern branch of the great river, has in these pages, been indiscriminately called the Berhampooter, according to the usual practice of the natives.

2*nd. From the Southern Mountains.*

In the description of the southern rivers, this sketch must necessarily prove very defective, as I had not the good fortune to procure any information beyond the district of Baignmar. Of the first river, to the west of Baignmar, I was not able to learn the name, I must therefore begin with the

1. *Dilli,*

Has its source in the Naga mountains, flows through the district of Tokobarri, and falls into the Dhikow, about four miles above the mouth of the latter. It is navigable, but not for deep-laden boats, in the dry season.

The channel is about the breadth and depth of the Burroloo, but has more water in the dry season; its banks and bed are of reddish clay: the banks and beds of all the southern rivers are of clay, with a small quantity of coarse sand at the very bottom, while all the northern rivers have theirs of a fine sand. The whole of northern Assam has this mixture of fine sand in the soil: at least this is the character of the upper stratum, to the depth of some inches, while southern Assam is almost entirely clay, of various colours. The winding course of this river is of great length, about two hundred miles through the valley, westward. It is navigable in small boats, about half way in the dry season. Gold is supposed to have been found in these streams, but

but in too small a quantity to attract the notice of the people employed in that department, who never search for it, in the beds of the southern rivers.

2. *Dorika*,

From the Naga mountains, runs through the district of Gurgak'hur, and falls into the Dilli, about ten miles above the mouth of the latter. Small boats can navigate it even in the dry season. It is somewhat smaller than the Dilli, and winds in a course of about one hundred miles in length. The waters partake of the red colour of the clay, through which they flow.

3. *Dhekow*

Has its source very far to the eastward, in the Naga mountains, through which it takes a course of considerable length, and enters Assam, about ten miles to the east of the source of the Cilpawni, or the town of that name, and falls into the Dehingh at Sitamalighur. In its course, it passes through the towns of Govindhurdeul, near the Pucha temple of that name, Naziragown, Gurgown, the capital on the eastern bank; Poojahghur, or puck, a temple dedicated to Mai, the ancient temple of the royal poojah, (devotion). Khakbarri, Nowkhally, a royal repository of boats. Mactaika, near the fortress of Rungpoor, on its western bank, by Motcimara, Burhgown, and Sitamalighur. It is reckoned to perform a winding course of two hundred miles from its entrance into the valley, to its junction with the Dehingh. In the dry season it is only navigable by small boats, to a little distance above Gurgown. It is reported by the natives, that Sookaphah, conqueror of Assam, chose his residence at this spot, on account of the superiority of the water and clay; it is confidently asserted, that he ordered both to be weighed, and found the former lighter than the water of other rivers, while the latter furnished culinary utensils, of a lighter, yet better and more durable texture, for cooking the victuals of his people with less expenditure of wood.

The bed has some course sand at the bottom, though in general its banks and bed are of a dark-coloured clay, occasionally reddish; for the soil is not so uniformly red at Rungpoor as towards the Dilli. The southern rivers are never rapid; the inundation commencing from the northern rivers, fills both the Berhampooter and these, so that the water has no considerable current till the month of May, or June, when the current is rather stronger from the south in the season of the rains, though the increase is not very considerable, as the large river at this period is always pretty full, and checks the rapidity of all the southern rivers. Before this time of the year, however, the current sometimes increases, when heavy showers of rain have fallen in the neighbourhood. The channel, though not remarkably broad, is very deep, yet the steep banks afford no protection against the highest inundations, which occasionally lay the whole vicinity under water.

The Dhikow is frequently mentioned in the histories of Assam, and is particularly noticed on account of its banks being condemned to be for ever inhabited by outcasts.

From the entrance of this river into the valley, to within a considerable distance above Gurgown, the towns, before the Moamaria rebellions, were frequent, and the intervals in general in high cultivation; from thence to its junction with the Dehingh, the whole extent

extent of banks on both sides, was covered with towns and villages.

4. *Namdangh,*

From the Naga mountains; it runs through the Saringh province, a feudal appurtenance to the office of Saringh rajah, and falls into the Dhikow, about two miles by land, and four by water, below the fortress of Rangpoor. It winds in a course of about one hundred and forty miles, from its entrance into the valley to its mouth, although the direct distance is not more than sixty or eighty. It is navigable by the largest boats, as far as the mountains, during the rains, and about half way for small boats in the dry season. Hahmara, and Saringh, are the principal towns on its banks; which were formerly cultivated and inhabited through their whole extent. It flows to a considerable distance along the foot of the mountains, and forms the south west limits of the city, or rather district, of Rungpoor, where there is a bridge of masonry, built in the reign of Roodhersingh, by workmen from Bengal; such was the ignorance of architecture which prevailed in Assam at that period. This bridge may be deemed the western gate of the military capital, or fortress of Rungpoor, and is capable of being rendered a post of great strength, as the Moamaiahs experienced. The fortress of Rungpoor is accessible only, through this post, to the westward; as the river in this quarter is seldom fordable. It is protected on the south by an immense causeway, or line of fortification, which extends from the Namdangh, to the Dhekow.

This is the only bridge of masonry in the kingdom; Luckisingh, one of the monarchs of Assam, at the suggestion of the colita fokun, proposed throwing one over the Dhekow, near Ghurgown: to procure materials, he began in a singular and ungrateful manner, by demolishing one of the greatest ornaments of his palace, a tower of seven stories, which had afforded him protection from the search of the Maran rebels; who, misled by the flights of steps, forming a labyrinth, could not discover the retreat of the monarch. For the same purposes, he also destroyed the lofty building of Tullatulghur, near Rungpoor; yet after all these destructions the bridge was never built.

5. *Jazy.*

Comes from the Naga mountains, flows through the district of Tisek, and falls into the Dehingh, a little above Diha. Ghurpholia is the principal town on its banks, and inhabited by the Assam tribe only. It is of the depth and breadth of the Dhekow. The direct distance from its entrance into the valley to its mouth, may be thirty miles, its winding course about sixty. Small boats have access in the dry season to a considerable distance, and the largest, in the rainy season, as far as the mountains.

The high road, or causeway, (in some places about forty feet high) leads from Rungpoor, to the mouth of this river; a ferry-boat receives the passengers here, and conveys them to the other side, when the high road resuming its course, parrallel to but at a little distance from the Dehingh, proceeds to Deoorgown. The waters, however, of the river, in the highest inundations, touch the road on each side; but it is never entirely overflowed, not even between Rungpoor, and Soonanei.

6. *Konkilla*

6. *Konkilla*

Rises in the Naga mountains, and falls into the Dehingh.

7. *Dussoi,*

From the Naga mountains, runs through the province of Korungh, and joins the Dehingh, a little above Koontiaputta. Dooliagown, the residence of the numerous establishment attached to the royal doolah, or palki. Khonkaimookiagown, at the mouth of a rivulet of that name, originating in the neighbouring marshes; *Zoorhath*, where the boora gohaign has his station and fortress, (Raylat) with a great number of other towns, are on the banks of this river. It is as broad, but not so deep as the Dhekow; from the mouth to the mountains, the direct distance is about forty miles, and the winding course sixty. Small boats in the dry season have access to above *Zoorhath*; but large boats in the rainy season, can go even to the mountains. It is more rapid than any of the southern rivers, except the Kalia, and Dhrinkhire. The Dussoi, however, is a very obliging river to its friends, for in the month of Cheit, when the boora Gahaign's fortifications had been for fifteen days surrounded by the Moamrias, and his people had exhausted all the fire-wood, he ordered the Brahmins to perform poojah to the river, which overflowed its banks that very night, and deposited a large quantity of wood close to his entrenchments. Yet it is not in general so bountiful in its supplies as the Dhunkhiri, which in Bisah and Jeit'h, carries down trunks of trees in such prodigious quantities that the natives say a person can walk across the river over them.

8. *Dholi,*

From the Naga mountains, flows through the district of Puckumoora, and falls into the Dilkiri, at Tungokosari, a town inhabited entirely by the people called Kosari. Pokamooriagown is also a considerable town on the banks. The direct distance to its mouth from the mountains, is about ten miles, the winding course twenty. It is navigable for large boats in the rains, but is accessible even for small ones in the dry season.

9. *Dilkhiri,*

Or Kakadongha, comes from the Naga mountains, runs through the province of Bassa, or Doyungh, and joins the Dehingh, just above the town and temple of Deorgown; nearly the whole extent of bank is occupied by a line of towns, which taken in the aggregate, are called Bassa, Doyungh. This province is the patrimony of the present boora gohaign. From this part of the Dehingh to the mountains, the direct distance is about fifteen miles, the winding course about thirty. The difference between the direct, and winding course of most of these rivers, is generally esteemed nearly one half. This river is much smaller than the Dhekow, in the rains much the size of the Burrooloa. Small boats have access in the dry season about halfway, large boats in the season of inundation to the mountains.

10. *Gilladari, (South)*

From the Naga mountains, runs through Bassa Doyungh, and falls into the Dilkhiri, about fifteen miles above the mouth of the latter, at the Doyunghia Soyuk, or station of a division of one hundred mool or native militia. The direct distance from its mouth to the mountains, is only five miles, which the winding course renders nearly twenty. It flows through a ferruginous soil, like all Bassa Doyungh. The banks being formed of this very firm soil, and

and the bottom of sand, its waters remain colourless, and are esteemed very fine to drink.

11. *Doyung,*

Rises in the Naga mountains, runs through the province of Doyungh, and falls into the Dhinghiri, at Nagaphat; where a market is held daily, for the mountaineers.

12. *Dunkhiri*

Has its source in the Naga mountains, runs through Doyungh and Morungh, and falls into the Dehing, at Koorabahi, near the residence of the Gosaign of that name.

The mouth is distant, in a straight line from the mountains, about thirty miles, the winding course eighty. The residence of the morungikoa gohaign, or governor of the frontier station, is at Topolo Ghaut, on the southern bank. It is navigable for small boats as far as the mountains at all seasons; and even for larger craft half-way. It is broader and deeper than the Dhikow, and very rapid, especially in Bisak and Jeit. The water is excessively muddy, and scarcely used as drink by the natives, who, in general, are not very delicate in this particular. Dolungialgown, Kabooreorgown, Rungdarigown, Khoohurrisoonghia khuttra, the residence of the khoohurrisoonghia, Atta Gosaign, or Goswanei, Puttanagola, and Nagaphant, are all towns on, and near its banks. From Nagaphant to the southward, commences the road to Mannipoor, the capital of the Muggulloo, or Meckly country, and thence leads into the Ava dominions, ranges of high mountains intervenes, but the road lays between them, and only traverses small hills occasionally. The Muggulloo detachment of cavalry, whom we saw at the capital of Assam had lately arrived by this route.

13. *Kaligun.*

From the Naga mountains, it flows through the wilds of Morungh, and falls into the Dunkhiri, after a course of about ten miles. It has nearly two feet depth of water in the dry season, so as to admit small boats, but as its banks are not inhabited it is scarcely ever navigated at present. Extensive forests, containing great variety of large trees, cover the banks; among the latter is found the valuable tree which yields the lignum aloe, or agura, commonly called uggur.

14. *Karzoori.*

From the Naga mountains, through the Morungh forest, thence into the district of Morungh, and falls into the Dunkhiri, in the middle of Morunghigown. This small stream is remarkable for the cold temperature of the water, even in the hottest months, as it is protected by the forest from the rays of the sun, during the greatest part of its course; boats have no access in the dry season.

15. *Dhurria,*

Rises in the Naga mountains, flows through Namdoyungh, and falls into the Dehingh at the Dhurria wastes, about four miles below the mouth of the Dunkhiri. Its direct distance from the mountains is more than twenty miles, its course, upwards of forty. There is a small stream in the dry weather, but too shallow to admit boats.

16. *Goloka,*

Has its source in the marshes of Doyungh, runs through that province, and falls into the Dehingh, about two miles below the mouth of the former. Boats of any size can navigate this in the rainy season, but there is no access, even for the smallest, in the dry season.

17.

17. *Diphulloo.*

This river has its source in the Naga mountains, runs through Namdoyungh, passing the residence of the Diphulloo-Gosaign, and falls into the great stream below the junction of the Looit and Dehing, above Holarphat. It is about fifteen miles in a direct line from the mountains, its course about twenty. It is rather broader than the Burrolooa, but not quite so deep. Small boats can go half way in the dry season. Morangown, inhabited by the Namdoyungia Kanri, who are of the Maran cast Baghurgown, Honethalonigown, and Taghurrungown, are all towns on its banks.

18. *Masa,*

From the Naga mountains, runs through the district of Nagown, and falls into the Cologne, a branch of the Berhampooter, a little above Koothurkawn. The distance to the mountains, in a direct line, may be fifteen miles, the course of the river, twenty. It is only navigable in the rainy season.

19. *Hanria,*

Rises in the Cosari mountains, and flowing through the province of Raha, joins the Cologne, near the Raha Chokey. Before it enters Assam, proper; it takes its course between the countries of Jevointa, (the gentia of the maps,) and Cosari, (the Cachar of the maps,) forming at an earlier period, the boundaries between those two principalities. It will probably be received as an article of information, equally novel and interesting, that a communication exists by water, to the very heart of those countries, which, from their wild and mountainous confines, have been hitherto scarcely deemed accessible by land from Bengal, although the whole commerce between the latter and Assam, was formerly carried on through this channel, by the way of Sillhat; for such was the jealousy entertained at that period by the Assamese government, of their Bengal neighbours, that no access whatever was allowed through the medium of the Berhampooter.

20. *Kopili,*

Rises in the Cosari mountains, intersects the Cosari, and Jevointa countries, and falls into the Cologne a little below the Raha Chokey; it probably communicates with the Hanria; on the south of this river, lay Cosari and Jevointia, which have been visited through this route, even by the armies of Assam.

21. *Bhonrullooa,*

Has its source in the Garroo mountains, and flowing through the small principality of Beltola, intersects the town of Goahowti, and falls into the Berhampooter, near the fort, of which it forms the chief strength.

22. *Ghurraloo.*

From the Garroo mountains it flows through Ranigawn into the Berhampooter, at Panichokey, about eight miles below the mountain, and temple of Camaka. It is navigable for small boats, about half way in the dry season. The distance from the foot of the mountains to the great stream, is only five miles at this place, but the river takes a winding course of nine miles, after its entrance into the valley.

23. *Sounra,*

Or Hownra, rises in the same range of mountains, in the country belonging to the Nodoowar rajah, it flows through the Burdooaria district, into the Berhampooter at Palasbarri.

24. *Kolei*

Comes from the Garroo mountains, and running through the district, or small principalities of Burdooaria

dooaria and Sumoria, joins the Berhampooter above Nagurbaira hill, the utmost limit of southern Assam in that quarter. Small boats can navigate it to some distance in the dry season.

3dly, The Berhampooter, Dehingh, and Looicheh.

The sources of the Berhampooter or (Brahmaputra) are to the east north-east of Assam, in a range of mountains beyond Nara. Three streams are supposed to issue from the same springs or lake, called Brahmakoondha. The names of these rivers are,

1. Sirilooicheh,
3. Boodalooicheh.
3. Looicheh Gobroolooicheh.

Dekahlooicheh, or Brahmaputra. The Sirilooicheh is said to flow in a northerly direction, and to terminate in the north sea. The Boodahlooicheh, takes a southerly course, and flows through the Burma country. The Looicheh or Berhampooter, in a westerly direction, runs through Assam and Camroop. Its identity with the Sampoo, or great river of Thibet, which passes the capital of the Lama Gooroo, at Lassa, is rendered extremely doubtful, by every account obtained from the natives of Assam; on the contrary, it would appear to flow westward, during its whole course through the mountains of Khuddia, or Suddia, into the valley of Assam; and to continue in the same direction nearly, until it separates into two large streams, about one hundred and twenty miles to the eastward of the capital Rungpoor, at Doinroamphat. One stream runs gently north-north-west, and then turns to the south-west. This branch is called Looicheh or Looit.

The larger, and more rapid stream, named the Dehingh, takes its course to the southward, and passing Soonanai, Deoorgown, and other celebrated places, turns to the westward, and joins the Looicheh opposite to Zoontiaran, about forty miles above Coliabur. Poolarghaut, on the southern, and Phogaderagown on the northern bank, are near the junction of these rivers. The combined stream pursues a course nearly westerly, or south-westerly, till it enters Bengal at the Khondor-Chokey. Ten miles above Coliabur, and a little below Soolaiphat, the Berhampooter discharges a considerable branch to the southward, through Coliabur, Korungi, Nagown, Bebizia, Paitburra-cosari, Jevointa, Dimurooa, Maiyungh, and Kawjuli, where it resumes its connection with the Berhampooter at Kawjulimook, about twenty miles above Goahawti, after performing a semi-circular course of one hundred and sixty miles or more, and returning in a northerly and westerly direction.

As the Berhampooter has already been the subject of a separate and copious discussion, which was transmitted to major Rennell, in the year 1793, it is unnecessary to enter into any further details in this sketch.

Third Division of ASSAM. MAJULI, *or the Great Island.*

Above Coliaburh, and opposite to Banfangh, the two great streams called the Dehingh and the Looicheh, formed by the principal branches of the Berhampooter, form a junction and again assume the name of the last.

The interval from Banfangh on the west to Baignman on the east, is occupied by the great island, called by pre-eminence Majuli; one hundred and sixty miles are calculated as the length, and sixty miles as the utmost breadth of this third division of Assam. Calculations of distance in Assam, as well as in many enlightened countries, even in Europe, are formed on the usual rate of travelling on foot during the course of the day. Twenty miles or possibly less, may be deemed equal to a journey of one day, over the greater part of Hindustan; but especially in the plain country, although D'Anville allows twenty-five English miles to a day, and Rennell only sixteen and a half.

The Majuli is intersected, in several places, by channels of communication between the Dehingh and the Looicheh; which in reality converts it into a cluster of islands; but in addition to these sub-divisions of the great islands, numerous smaller islands range its whole length, nearly formed by various branches of the principal streams. These, however, are not included in the general appellation of Majuli, but are indiscriminately called chapori, or small islands: Some of these are always overflowed in the season of inundation, others occasionally only; all possess a stratum of rich soil above a deeper layer of sand, and often clay.

The smaller islands of Majuli, formed by the channels, are also called chapoori; the first which that presents itself, on ascending the Berhampooter, is

Roopei-Chapoori; it occupies the western extremity of Majuli; where, opposite to Banfangh, the two great streams reunite; its length is about six miles, and its breadth three; Cutwulgown is the chief town; but the Moamoria desolation has pervaded the greater part of these districts.

To the eastward of Roopei-Chapoori lays Runga-Chapoori; in length ten miles, and in breadth eight. The length of these districts is eastward. Teliagown is the chief town; Deooliagown is another place of considerable consequence.

The district of Haludiati succeeds: in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten; it is intersected by a khoonti, or channel, of communication between the two rivers. Moodeigown and Laclunghiagown are its principal towns.

Burgh-Gohaign-Chapoori is ten miles broad and fifteen long; its insular situation gives it the title of Chapoori; for Littree khoonti, or channel, flows to the eastward; and D'honrakoa-Nulla forms the western boundary.

Contiguous to Burgh-Gohaign-Chapoori lays the district of Tamoolbarri; in length ten miles and in breadth about seven. Khetri-

gown

gown and Brahmungown are its principal towns.

Ghoria is to the east of Tamoolbarri; its length is about thirty miles and its breadth twenty. Suckurburtigown, Khargown, and Moodeigown are the principal towns. It is intersected by the Colacosa-Nulla which communicates with both the great streams.

The district of Auneati is eight miles long and four broad. Mothargown is the principal town; parts of these districts are higher than the general level of the Majuli.

Baignauti is contiguous to the former, it forms a square of about eight miles; Baizbooroóargown and Pansolia lake, which is of great extent, are its most remarkable places.

Comolabarri extends to the eastward six miles in length and four in breadth; it is bounded by the Tooni-Nulla, which communicates with the Dehingh and Looicheh: Doolakakoriagown and Khargown are it chief places.

Kowpotia district is about eight miles in length and four in breadth; it is contigtious to the former and to the following.

Poritia is six miles long and nearly half as much in breadth

Decanpat is in length about eight miles and five in breadth: it prinpally occupies the bank of the Dehingh. Samagoorigown, Dighulligown, and Biragigown, are places of note in this district.

Goromoor is a large district to the eastward of the former: it extends about forty miles in length and fifteen in breadth. The high causeway in Outreparh is exactly opposite to this district, and runs from the river to the foot of the northern mountains.

Pohmara is about twenty miles in length and only five in breadth. Sunnatoli is a small district near the former, about six miles broad and ten long. Khonargown is its chief town.

A considerable part of Majuli, probably about one fourth, remains unnoticed. A great difference in the several accounts which were received of the other districts, with respect to their extent, situation, and names, have induced me to conclude the account of Majuli here.

Such is the imperfect geographical sketch which I have been enabled to give of a very interesting country. I have restricted myself to a dry account of the names, extent, and situation, of the provinces and districts, as the soil and other localities, will be detailed in a separate paper: but the rivers, which are very numerous, ought to form a constituent part of the geographical sketch; and I shall consequently proceed to give some account of them in a subsequent address.

Such were the populous and highly cultivated districts of Assam, previous to the Moamaria rebellion; but that savage people carried desolation throughout a great part of the upper provinces.

The

The Sketch of a Plan for raising a Native Naval Corps in British India.

By JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHREST, L.L.D.

Extension of territory, without an adequate increase of disposable popular strength, so far from conferring stability on any empire, rather exposes it ultimately to dangerous accidents, even in its most vital parts, either by draining them too much to support the extremities, or from a convulsive shock, communicated through these to the center.

British India, in its political relation to Great Britain, is one of the best examples that could well be adduced to confirm the truth of the above doctrine, since at the present momentuous period of warfare with France, it actually furnishes one hundred thousand men in arms to preserve and defend those valuable regions from every enemy, for the mother country.

Thus situated, instead of proving an expensive load on the British government, India not only affords a vast number of men for its own defence abroad, but a great deal of treasure to defray part of the expences of an unavoidable contest at home, on the issue of which, all that is dear to us as a brave, a commercial and free people, is now at stake, and may continue so for a series of years, when we advert to the present extraordinary state of the continental powers against the victorious arms of France alone.

Had any person, some fifty years ago, predicted, that our native army in the East Indies, would in half a century swell to the amount stated above, and that the whole peninsula would now be subject to the united kingdom, the prediction must then have been treated as chimerical and absurd as this assertion: "that under proper manage-" ment, a *considerable efficient na-* " *tive marine force* may soon be " raised in India," will be deemed by many prejudiced, self-sufficient, and inconsiderate men of the present day.

Money has, in metaphorical language, been justly termed the sinews of war, in the provision of which it is fortunate for us, that there is much less chance of failure in this country, than in the extensive and extending dominions of France; but we must nevertheless grant, experience has already taught us, that men are not always procurable in Europe, either by alliance or subsidy, to enable the British nation to out-number the growing hordes of Buonaparte; it is time therefore to look for a still larger supply of useful hands among our own fellow subjects in Asia, lest we should eventually have to rise or fall as a gallant maritime people, after a long single-handed struggle with the French, our rivals in all parts of the globe.

While every thing has been done to push our military establishments to their utmost extent, throughout the whole empire, it appears wonderful,

derful, that no well-digested plan has yet been devised or adopted for a similar augmentation of our *naval force*, on safe and practical principles, in the Indian Ocean.

Were we seriously to reflect, that every native so employed in those regions would allow the government to retain a British sailor for insular defence or offensive operations and commerce nearer home, less would be urged in favour of good nurseries for British seamen in any part of the torrid-zone, and more attention might be bestowed on this scheme for preserving the lives of our most valuable defenders to the utmost of our ability.

If any thing could add to the sound political reasons for the recent augmented establishment at Prince of Wales's Island, its convenient situation for commencing, collecting, and organizing a regular corps of Indian seamen, from all our possessions in that quarter, may yet prove though last, not the least argument in its favour.

The corps may be raised under the conciliating name of *Lushkuree*, (whence the corruption Lascar) or *Khulasee*, (vulgarly *Clashee*) to encourage the Moosulmans to enlist as sailors, under a term almost as flattering to their individual consequence, militaty pride, and national vanity on board, as *Sipahee*, a a soldier, proves to those who serve in that capacity ashore.

At first it might be prudent to train the whole, or a large proportion to act as matrosses and marines, gradually habituating them to serve as such, or sailors, and vice versâ, for which purpose a blue uniform turned up with red, would prove the most convenient in every respect.

A stationary body of 1500 or 2000 men at Pula Penang, with appropriate officers, colours, drums, &c. would serve both as a garrison for that valuable island and as an excellent nucleus for the projected naval force to be extended *ad libitum* at all the maritime places in the East Indies, by small recruiting parties from the head quarters of the corps, which ought to be under the orders of the British admiral in India as an efficient part of his force in those seas, and supported by the king's government.

This corps might soon be able to supply every ship of war in India with detachments equal to one third of their full complement, on principles similar to the royal marines at home, with this difference, that the Lushkurees are expected to act in the double capacity of seamen and marines, as soon, and as much as possible.

To facilitate the speedy formation and growth of the Lushkuree corps, it would be highly necessary, that the several governments of India should give it all the countenance and encouragement in their power, besides holding out proper rewards in medals, money, or lands from government, as they now do to the *Sipahees*, to those men worn out or wounded in the service, and to the relations of such Lushkurees as might fall in battle, &c. &c. &c.

A few able European officers should be attached to the Lushkuree corps, to serve as such at head-quarters, or occasionally in ships of war, and to act when requisite as agents or recruiting officers, at the various ports in the East Indies.

On the proper selection of these gentlemen for local knowledge, particularly including that of the languages, general address, talents, suavity of manners, and known probity, the success expected from the proposed measure must entirely depend

depend, otherwise it may become, in corrupt or ignorant hands, an expensive job, wholly unproductive of the good consequences derivable from it, under experienced and upright men.

The grand object of the agent's care should be invariably to protect the Lushkurees from the extortion of native crimps and inferior officers, to give every facility to their commodious conveyance from port to port, or to head-quarters at Pulo Penang, and particularly to recommend to the several governments of India, that the Lushkurees' remittances, bills, letters, &c. should reach their relatives, postage free, through all parts of the peninsula.

Under the immediate superintendance of the Pulo Penang government, many improvements in this marine department would be progressively developed, so as to render the Lushkuree corps a most productive nursery of very useful British Indian sailors, who, with proper discipline, encouragement, and care, would, in the space of a few years, become as subservient to the true interests of the mother country by sea, as many thousands of their military countrymen are now confessedly so by land, without the smallest risk or inconvenience to the parent state; an assertion which cannot so safely be hazarded in favour of our native military establishments on the Indian continent.

Uniform good usage in the navy would very soon reconcile the Lushkurees and their relatives to that service, as a fixt and respectable mode of life for themselves and offspring, nor would the British seamen, in any well-disciplined ship, be very apt to quarrel with or abuse their black shipmates; from whose well-directed exertions in many situations of exposure to a destructive sun, while wooding and watering their respective vessels, they might reasonably look for considerable relief.

The Lushkurees, being all Moosulmans, would eat either fresh or salt beef, provided the cattle were killed and cured by their own people, which could always be effected with very little trouble or expense, and a sufficient supply of such meat can at all times be sent to every ship having its complement of the native seamen on board.

A British ship of war with two thirds, or even only one half British sailors, and the rest well-fed, properly-disciplined Lushkurees, would ever prove much more than a match for a French vessel of equal force; because in a climate like India, few sailors of that nation are likely to continue, for any length of time, superior to the natives in those seas, when proportioned, incorporated, and trained up, as the plan supposes, with English sailors, to animate their efforts against a common foe, and to overawe them from every hostile attempt against the officers or crews of their respective ships.

On all the company's vessels two thirds of good Lushkurees would be required to navigate or defend them every where, especially if an adequate *surplus* number of Lushkurees be allowed to act in war time as *marines*; against whose well-directed musquetry, properly stationed in the tops and other parts of the ship, no French privateer, and few of their frigates even, would attempt to board a regular Indiaman, manned with one-third Europeans, and the rest able-bodied Lushkurees, raised, disciplined, and treated in the manner already explained.

While the Lushkurees *(Lascars)* remain an undisciplined rabble,

without any prospect or provision from the chances of war or length of service, destitute of every thing like the *stimulus* which animates all regular corps, we should wonder less at their supposed pusillanimity than at those instances of courage and perseverance which they have occasionally displayed in defence of British property, from the assaults of our enemies, or the dangers of the sea, in those long voyages which they now perform every season in our service.

To allay the clamour which might be excited against the exposure of such men, in our Indiamen, to the rigour of European seasons, let it be recollected, that if they were properly encouraged, well-clothed, fed, and supplied with a moderate quantity of good rum, or brandy, they would in general stand the winter remarkably well, and even prove very good seamen, in all weathers, as many gentlemen, under these circumstances, can testify from actual experience.

The fact is, that without unremitting, systematic care and attention, little can be expected from our Indian subjects, while, on the contrary, with it, the experience of half a century has positively produced a large efficient native army; and, if similar efforts be henceforth made to create a considerable native naval force in India, a very few years indeed will realize from 20 to 40,000 good seamen in that portion of the British empire.

If the Arabs, Chinese, Portugueze, Spaniards, Malays, and Africans, who are seamen in the eastern seas, be prudently incorporated with the natives of India, the number might rapidly amount to 70,000 in all at our disposal, which would enable us to reserve an equal number of our British sailors in Europe, to cope with those of the continent, which the French government may yet collect against us from the various maritime nations, now under their yoke, in the western hemisphere.

Were the plan extended to the West Indies likewise, we might then employ a very large body of negro seamen, sub-divided among the fleets, with greater advantage and much less hazard, than may yet result from raising and employing negro regiments in that country.

Such corps, if they still exist, might be immediately detached to serve as marines in the West India fleets, as the first step to their becoming, through time, very useful sailors; for it is pretty well known, that good active marines, in the navy, frequently turn out very tolerable seamen.

The ravages often committed in the West Indies by the yellow fever, particularly point out the propriety of husbanding the lives of British sailors by every means in our power, in those regions, during the continuance of such a contest as we are unfortunately engaged in with the French government, lest our distress for that useful class of people become hereafter much more serious than it has hitherto been.

When we consider the high bounties given to those who enter the navy, in war-time, it seems probable enough, that it would cost government even less money to raise and maintain a native naval corps of seamen, for distribution through the fleet, in British India, than it actually would do to support the same number of our countrymen there in that capacity; to say nothing on the preservation of so many useful hands from the fatal effects of service in the trying climates of our eastern empire.

In

In time of peace it will naturally be asked, what is to become of all the lushkurees employed during the war? The same question may be put respecting great part of our navy and army at home, and when satisfactorily answered, it might be time enough to solve the former difficulty in the same way.

The lushkurees, disciplined agreeably to this plan, might in fact form the regular military establishment of Pulo Penang, (the Portsmouth of the east) and its dependencies, to be filled up and recruited with choice men among those discharged from the navy in time of peace.

Many of the rest would quickly find employment in the country merchants' ships of various descriptions, or in the *sipahee* corps at Madras and Bombay, which often want a number of recruits.

Some might enter as khulasees *(clashes)* among the numerous bodies of men, under that name, attached to all the artillery corps in India, and others may be induced to settle for good at Pulo Penang, with proper encouragement in various ways, all highly beneficial to the infant state of an important colony and naval depôt, as that valuable island will soon become to the British empire.

On the conclusion of a war, a round sum would always be saved to government, by immediately paying off all the lushkurees in India, as the European part of each ship's crew would be fully competent to navigate the vessel home; and as ships of war may always carry king's troops for India, to act as marines on the passage out, there would soon be little, if any necessity, for having a single man of the royal marines in that country, after the due establishment of the lushkuree corps.

Many other observations in favour of, as well as objections to, the present scheme, might now be started, but as it will be time enough hereafter to produce the first, and refute the last, when fairly stated, there can be no absolute necessity for discussing the subject further.

Should the plan be taken up by government, as a national measure of public utility, the projector will with pleasure give every assistance in his power to render it as complete as his limited ability and other circumstances, will permit, though he has no other object in view than the service and welfare of his king and country.

From a late valuable publication by Dr. William Hunter, surgeon to the marine establishment in Bengal, on the diseases of the lushkurees, or Indian seamen, it appears that the health, preservation, and comfort, of this useful class of men, have very justly attracted the notice of a wise and liberal government; we may therefore reasonably hope, that in the event of the present plan being carried into execution, the medical treatment of the Indian seamen would be such as to save a great number of these poor people from the jaws of death every year; more especially as many of them evidently fall a sacrifice to those very habits and wants which never could occur among them, as small organised detachments, from a well-disciplined body of marines in the East Indies. Their residence in this country ought not only to be as limited in time as possible, but their conduct and treatment should, while in it, be under the immediate direction and controul of an officer, qualified by a knowledge of their language and customs, to act in the triple capacity of superintendent,

agent, and interpreter, from the period of their arrival here, until their departure for India. While we continue at war with France, our commerce alone must suffer very essentially from a scarcity, and sometimes a total want of seamen to navigate our ships, as hath repeatedly been felt by both our East and West India captains, when large fleets were on the eve of sailing under convoy from this country; nobody, therefore, can deny the vast importance of seasonably applying such a remedy against this growing evil in future as the present plan will afford, without encroaching on the general population of our settlements abroad, or exposing them to any danger from such a body of men employed and stationed in the manner herein stated. On the contrary, so far as India is concerned, the proposed corps would hold out suitable encouragement for the numerous gangs of low, idle, *moosulmans*, who frequent our large towns and sea-ports in the east, and who, as such, are by far more dangerous ashore than the Hindûs, in the event of any formidable insurrections or combinations against our power on the Indian peninsula, from their deep-rooted aversion to the christian name; whereas, on board of our ships, from their total ignorance of navigation, all idea of sedition and resistance would be fruitless in the extreme. That the Malays have frequently succeeded, by rising on their captain and two or three officers, must be granted; but the lushkurees in general are a very different people, who have not, I believe, afforded one solitary instance of such an attempt, since they were first embarked in this service; besides it is well known, that neither the Malays, nor any other Indian seamen, would find it their interest to make so desperate an effort during their passage from, or to India, while one fourth even of the crew were European sailors in our employment, and any thing like vigilance or discipline existed among them. Should this imperfect sketch produce some consideration and improvement of the subject, by abler men, I shall have done my duty in laying it thus before the public, from whose final decision there can of course be no appeal.

The singular Case of ULEE MOOHUMMUD, *a Native of* HINDUSTAN.

To Edward Cooke, Esq.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to forward Ulee Moohummud's petition,—nearly in the words used by himself, while stating the case verbally in Hindoostanee to me.

Some trifling incidents have been suppressed, as of no use to him on the subject of his grievances, which certainly might have been compressed within a smaller compass, had I not been more solicitous to preserve the character of a faithful translator, than to obtain any praise as a concise writer, in a business like the present. On sober reflection it certainly does appear rather worthy of more notice than I was at first aware of, and that some punishment or disgrace should attach

attach to the culprit in question, without which the petitioner assured me, that he never could shew his face at Surat again. I trust that lord Camden will not take offence at my inclosing an extract of the articles of war in India,* to demonstrate the estimation in which the British colours are, or ought to be, held among the natives of India, and to account, in some measure, for the tenaciousness of the petitioner's spirit on this point of honour, as an Indian soldier, of some character and consequence among his countrymen.

Some time ago, one of the Company's native officers resisted all the temptations and threats of Tippoo, with whom he was a prisoner, to desert the British army for ever, and enter into that of the sultan, with a considerable command and allowances. The man died miserably in captivity, and nothing was heard of his fortitude, fidelity, and sufferings, till the fall of Seringapatam. When marquis Wellesley learned all the particulars, he caused a handsome monument to be erected to the deceased's memory, in which lamps and officiating priests were placed in testimony for ages of British gratitude and respect to a faithful servant. The marquis went still further, by allowing the nearest relatives of the deceased pensions from the Company, to stimulate others to serve them with equal fidelity and honour.

It would not become me to expatiate on the wise policy of a measure so enlightened and liberal, nor on the opportunity now offered to his Majesty's ministers of doing something, with a similar tendency, in favour of the Sovereign's ensign in British India, where it certainly cannot be venerated too much in the present day by all classes of men. The petitioner deems himself and family the martyrs of the royal colours; and, without betraying any symptoms of insanity, evinces the utmost confidence on the emperor of Morocco's intercession for justice to the petitioner from the British court, for supporting a point of honour that has long been dearer to him than life itself.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) JOHN GILCHRIST.

The Petition of SEEDEE ULEE MOOHUMMUD CHHUJA.

Humbly sheweth,

That about the time the Company's troops invested and took the fort of Broach, about 30 years ago, the natives were much averse to the service of the Company. The petitioner's father, who was a man of considerable influence and rank in that quarter, was invited by the English chiefs, with a number of men under his command, to come over, which he willingly did, in consequence of their entreaties, and the opinion that the petitioner's father formed of British honour and good faith. He was of the most essential service during the warfare that continued for some time in the country adjacent to Broach, and actually lost his life in the English cause. Mr. Shaw, on this event, sent for the petitioner and his brothers, and gave him the office of the deceased; who, Mr. Shaw observed, had acquired great fame by his fidelity, courage, and general good

* The following *oath* (needless to be repeated here) is to be administered to him (*a sipahee*) in the *front* of the *colours* of the *battalion*, &c.

good conduct in the Company's employ; and the petitioner exerted every nerve to tread in the footsteps of his lamented parent and uncle, who was also slain in the same engagement.

At the conclusion of the peace, when Broach and its dependencies were consigned to the Mahrattas, the petitioner and his party were discharged, and driven from their homes, under circumstances of great cruelty and oppression, for their attachment to the Company's service; and, had not Mr. Cochrane, then resident at Broach, interfered in their behalf, they must have lost both life and honour, as well as their property, which was never restored.

The petitioner afterwards repaired to Bombay, and, by the representations of gentlemen acquainted with his and family's faithful services, obtained from Mr. Boddam a recommendation to Mr. Griffith, then chief of Surat, who, having nothing better to offer, appointed the petitioner to the charge and command of his own guard, with a small salary; which however enabled him to collect his relations and family in that place, as an asylum, after they had been exposed to innumerable hardships and great distress.

In this post he remained under successive chiefs during the space of sixteen years; and, in the seventh year of his servitude with Mr. Seton, an accident happened which forced him to resign the station he then held. It is customary for the chief at Surat to have the British flag displayed, whenever he goes abroad in state; and, on such occasions, all guards, centinels, &c. turn out, and receive the colours with rested arms, and other marks of respect to them, as the king's flag.

A waiting servant of Mr. Seton's once was passing this honourable ensign, when in the hands of the standard bearer, belonging to the guard, who desired the servant to pay due reverence to the royal flag, but instead of doing so he knocked the man down, and threw it in the mud and dirt of the street. On this the people assembled round the petitioner, and exclaimed, that, having served for fifty years under this respectable banner, without ever having been tarnished in their hands, they were determined to quit the service, unless Mr. Seton wiped away the disgrace by punishing the insolence and audacity of his menial servant. A little expostulation induced them to remain quiet till next morning, in the hope that Mr. Seton would vindicate the honour of the king's colours, which his man had disgraced, by doing the guard ample justice.

The servant spoke English; — Mr. Seton knew only a few words of Hindûstanee, — this petitioner's application for redress next day became therefore perfectly fruitless. The whole guard deserted, and left him to bewail his hard fortune in not having the ear of the chief, as much as the valet had; he consequently possessed no other resource than to resign an office, which could no longer be held with safety or honour.

He in vain attempted to explain the necessity of supporting the dignity and veneration in which the British colours ought to be held by all the natives of India, who were accustomed to consider them as the emblems of triumph and glory, when displayed against the enemies

enemies of the Company and the British crown.

Indian soldiers had often bravely fought, conquered, and fallen, beneath the king's and Company's banners; and, under them this poor petitioner's father, uncle, and relatives, had perished in battle.

This statement was lost with a gentleman, who could not understand it in the language of the country, without the aid of the culprit himself, who naturally gave it whatever turn in English he thought most favourable to his own story, and he triumphed accordingly.

Burning with indignation at such unmerited and unworthy treatment, the petitioner, having resigned, went to Bombay, and submitted the whole affair to Mr. Duncan, who heard the case attentively, and recommended patience, promising at the same time something better than the command of a body guard to the petitioner.

He, as in duty bound, remained long in expectation; but, learning afterwards that Mr. Seton had prevailed on Mr. Duncan to forget his promise, the petitioner was under the necessity of presenting a second petition, which was totally disregarded.

As a faithful but unfortunate servant of the Company, he became on this much agitated and perplexed, especially when he looked round, and saw many, whose relatives never had bled nor fallen in the English cause, and who had comparatively very slender personal claims on government, enjoying places and pensions, while he was an outcast, exposed to penury and want, merely because he could not brook an insult to the royal flag in his charge.

These reflections produced an anguish of heart, much more readily conceived by honourable minds, than expressed by the martyrs of such sufferings, which, in the present instance, terminated in the desperate resolution of travelling by land from India to England, that the petitioner might have an opportunity of laying this narrative of his case at the feet of the king's ministers, as the ultimate resource of the natives of British India, when oppressed or neglected by the Company's servants in that distant country.

Nothing but a consciousness of the truths here related, and a conviction that they will not be told in vain to the British government, which is more immediately concerned in supporting the honour of the royal banners in India than the governors there, could have supported this petitioner in a trying journey of two years and nine months, during which he has been twice plundered and exposed to inexpressible calamities; he therefore most humbly beseeches the present ministry to redress his wrongs, and punish the servant of Mr. Seton, who dared to strike an Indian soldier under arms, and at the same time trampled the British flag on the ground; and as in duty bound, this humble petitioner will ever pray for the glory and prosperity of the British arms in every quarter of the world.

A Letter from DR. JOHN GILCHRIST *to the* RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CASTLEREAGH, *written in June*, 1805, *when that noble Lord was President of the Board of Controul, on the Utility of Appointing Oriental Interpreters to Government.*

My Lord,

When I had last the honour of an interview with your lordship, I understood, that, if my services as an orientalist should be wanted, I would be desired, at some future period, to wait upon your lordship; having, therefore, heard nothing more on the subject, I naturally conclude, that either I am not likely to be useful, or that other more important avocations have so occupied your lordship's attention, as to leave no leisure for matters of inferior moment to the state.

This of course prevents my intruding personally on that precious time, which must be better employed than in hearing any thing I can urge, vivâ voce, upon oriental literature, and its consequence, under existing circumstances, to the British empire.

The same consideration would certainly have withheld the inclosed communication, had I not determined to apprize your lordship, that it need not be perused until a proper opportunity occurs, during my stay in Scotland, for the next two months, as I mean to set off in three or four days, and shall not trouble your lordship for any answer to this address, until my return in September next, when it is possible enough I may be honoured with an audience on the subject in question, and I shall undoubtedly feel happy in being so far favoured with your lordship's countenance and protection, should my propositions meet with that approbation, which I humbly conceive they deserve.

While every article of life is valued agreeably to either its scarcity or utility, I can see no good reason for depreciating orientalists to the level of instructors in general, as long as there are to be found in the united kingdom ninety-nine adepts in almost every other science, for one proficient in eastern lore, able and willing to communicate such knowledge to his own countrymen.

Impressed with sentiments, that, with all deference to superior judgments, I consider as founded upon reason and justice, your lordship will not be surprized at my resolution, rather to give gratuitous instructions or assistance as a private individual, than to undervalue my useful labours, as a public servant, in the oriental department of any of the king's or Company's establishments in this kingdom; especially when I add, that nothing short of liberal allowances, and appropriate distinction will ever make London, like Paris, according to the inclosed report of the East India directors "abound in proficients in Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Shanscrit;" or produce in this great metropolis "many Englishmen capable of carrying on a conversation and correspondence in Arabic, Turkish, or any other of the Eastern tongues."

In one of these, the Hindoostanee, which is exactly to India what the Turkish is to the Ottoman empire, my lord Camden did me the honour of hearing, a few days ago, a long conversation between me and a native of India, who could speak no other language, though he brought

brought credentials in Arabic, which he could not read nor explain, otherwise than by the medium of his vernacular tongue.

How far lord Camden approved of my services, would be impertinent in me now to intimate. I can therefore only refer your lordship to that nobleman's opinion of me, as a faithful translator and interpreter on the late occasion, which occurred in his lordship's office, where, considering the immense number of native Indians, &c. who come to this city, I am much astonished that an expert and respectable interpreter for Hindoostanee, Turkish, Arabic, &c. is not more frequently required.

Whoever shall deliberately reflect, that there are British consuls in every quarter of the world, to act when requisite, as the protectors, defenders, and interpreters, of their countrymen abroad, may very justly be surprized, that his fellow subjects from British India have no similar resource in this country, where hundreds of Indian seamen servants, &c. annually resort in the merchants' ships, which they assist to navigate and defend, when the nation have no hands to spare for that valuable portion of our commerce. The natives of India seldom, if ever, speak English enough to convey an adequate idea of their wants, or sufficiently to understand those to whom they may apply for information or redress; and, unfortunately for them, there are very few people to be found here, who are much more conversant with the Hindoostanee, than the poor lascars are in our mother tongue: these helpless creatures are consequently much exposed to oppression, sickness, and sorrow, in our ungenial clime, where they must doubtless perish, in many cases, from a want of that care and attention which they all require, especially when detained, for any length of time, in England. It must be confessed, that the lascars occasionally meet with false friends, in those lower limbs of the law, who prowl along shore for every sort of prey, and commonly foment altercations and suits, that would not otherwise have existed in any shape whatever, between the simple Indians, and their officers, in which both parties are but too often completely fleeced.

Were a person of character and responsibility, such as the king's oriental interpreter should be, to act also as consul, agent and interpreter for all the Asiatics and Indians in this city, they would soon learn when, where, and how, to apply for information, relief, justice and protection at his office, in all possible cases of grievance or distress.

In many instances of litigation, the proposed officer might act as mediator and arbitrator between the litigants; and being wholly disinterested, farther than his honour and conscience might be concerned, he would naturally rather prevent than instigate quarrels; at the same time, he would seriously feel it his duty, or interest, to succour and redress, through the proper courts, every lascar, &c. who had been in reality maltreated and oppressed by officers of ships, or any other British subject.

If the projected office succeed, (as I firmly believe it will) when properly established by government, this might afford the means of concentrating and preserving, in one vivid focus at home, those very rays of light, which nothing but actual residence abroad has hitherto enabled us to reflect from the remote regions of the east, under many local disadvantages and delays.

Inconveniences of that nature might be effectually remedied by the

the present scheme for the introduction and diffusion of oriental literature in this metropolis, as an object of great national importance to the state: since, under the foregoing circumstances, a succession of learned men, from the various countries of Asia, could easily be brought, at a small expense, to reside for a limitted time among us, for every purpose of instruction and translation in the higher, and most essential branches of eastern learning.

I shall conclude with requesting your lordship to peruse, when most convenient, the naval plan mentioned in my memorial, both of which may yet, I hope, as a well-wisher to my native country, attract the notice of the present, or some future administration, whether I ever derive any benefit or not from the success of my humble endeavours thus to serve the best interests of the British empire.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most humble servant,
(Signed) J. GILCHRIST.

Observations on the policy of forming an Oriental Establishment, for the purpose of furnishing a regular supply of properly-qualified diplomatic Agents, Interpreters, &c. &c. for facilitating and improving the direct intercourse between Great Britain and the nations of Asia, in imitation of a similar Institution in France; written and communicated, with the foregoing Letter, in June, 1805. ---*By* Dr. JOHN GILCHRIST.

THE commanding prosperity and permanent independence of the British empire, in all parts of the world appear, under existing circumstances of the continent, so intimately blended with an adequate knowledge of the manners, customs, laws, politics, and languages of Asia in general, and of India in particular, that every liberal and enlightened mind will patiently hear, and attentively weigh, the arguments adduced in favour of any rational plan for the immediate introduction and encouragement of eastern learning amongst us, as an object highly important to the welfare and commerce of the united kingdom and British India, already so completely incorporated with each other, that they will, in all human probability, rise, stand, and fall together.

While this nation can preserve unimpared, with all the blessings of true liberty, the pre-eminent rank in arms, arts, scientific and commercial pursuits, which it has enjoyed for a long time past, no very serious impression need be apprehended from the hostile myriads of France, nor the daring ambition of her ruler; until, by the most persevering energy and address, he conduct the legions of that empire, from intermediate aggrandizement and victories to ultimate success, in his deep-laid schemes for our destruction at home and abroad, as a great commercial and free people.

The undaunted genius of a hero like Napoleon; must speedily perceive, that no national courage by sea or land, can, for years, resist superior talents and skill, when seconded by the physical force of numbers; while we at the same time overlook and undervalue a systema-

ne and seasonable cultivation of the very advantages most in our power, which Buonaparte actually employs against us, both in Europe and Asia, with effects proportioned to the foresight and vigour that mark all the measures of his government, to subjugate the only power still left between him and universal dominion.

Intelligent men have often seriously regretted, that what has been gained from the bravery of our army and navy in severe conflicts by flood and field, has afterwards been sacrificed to diplomatic inferiority, when contrasted with the characteristic adroitness and talents of numerous French negotiators, agents, interpreters, adventurers, emissaries, and spies in all quarters of the globe.

Whatever our comparative prowess in arms, the wisdom and energy of administration, or our present superiority by sea, may actually be, we have tacitly long yielded the palm to France in military tactics on a grand scale; and in all the insinuating arts of negotiation, from the lowest rank of charge d'affaires, to the highest degree of plenipotentiary.

In justice to the manly character of Britons, it must be granted, that their manners, habits, tuition, and national bias do not qualify them to excel in political finesse, court intrigues, and modern tongues; nor in those operations of war, which depend upon great experience with large armies, or a regular military education from an early period of life.

An excellent remedy for the latter disadvantage has been most wisely provided, by establishing the royal college at Marlow, in which some provision has likewise been made for acquiring those occidental and oriental languages, which have any relation to military studies, or the future success of the British army wherever it may be employed.

The Hindoostanee being to India exactly what the Turkish is to the grand seignior's dominions, demonstrates the necessity of teaching that most useful tongue to both the king's and Company's officers educated at Marlow; seeing we have at least thirty of his majesty's regiments now in the East Indies, with a much greater chance of this number being increased there, than on the continent, where alone French and German can be very essential to British officers, as living tongues.

The royal college cannot, in this eventful period, be too much cherished and extended by the British nation, who have to contend, probably single-handed, for a length of time, with the increasing numerical strength and resources of an immense and growing empire, for the preservation of that freedom and happiness which we still enjoy, while the rest of Europe seem prostrate and trembling at the feet of an insatiate and fortunate usurper.

As the above noble institution must very soon produce, from the salutary regulations and discipline in force at Marlow, a number of excellent officers, the vulgar reproach, that, although a nation of shopkeepers, we are not so greatly distressed for brave soldiers, as for a sufficient proportion of officers fit to command them, will vanish before our acquired military character; it it therefore but fair to draw a similar conclusion from the adoption of a more systematic scheme of political instruction in future, than has hitherto been attempted in this country, which already owes much of its naval glory

to the long-established examinations of the navy officers, and will probably be still more indebted to a similar ordeal at Marlow and Hertford; if, in the former establishment the precaution be soon taken of introducing oriental learning generally among the military students, for reasons too obvious to recapitulate in this place.

To systematize a practical, comprehensive, scheme of diplomatic education among us, is not so much the object of this memorial, as one peculiar branch of such a plan, namely, the oriental department; on the utility and absolute necessity of which the following extract from the report of the committee of correspondence to the East India directors will throw considerable light, and admirably pave the way for the subsequent observations and propositions more immediately in favour of eastern languages.

"It is a sort of reproach to the the country, that, notwithstanding our vast connection with the east, no pains have been taken to make any provision at home for this kind of learning. There are not wanting gentlemen capable of communicating it; but, having passed through the Company's service, they will not place themselves on the footing of private teachers of languages. The consequence is, that in course of time their knowledge dies with them; and notwithstanding the return of many oriental scholars to their native soil, no store is formed at home of learning properly oriental: the communications made through the medium of English translations adding little to the knowledge of the oriental tongues.

"Political reasons might be assigned, why there ought to be seminaries at home for promoting the study of the most general and distinguished of the languages spoken in our eastern territories, and in other parts of Asia. The French, who, whatever their principles or aims may be, certainly show policy in the pursuit of them, set a high value on institutions of this kind. Their present government affords distinguished encouragement to the study of oriental literature; it is pursued with ardour; and Paris so much abounds in proficients in Persic, Arabic, Turkish and Shanscrit, that a gentleman detained there, an eastern scholar of our own, and from that character admitted into free society with their sçavans, has written, that he conversed among them more frequently in Persic than in French; and that he daily witnessed among them conversations in Arabic, Persic, and Turkish."

"One consequence of this is, that the French have always a supply of persons who add to the other qualifications for diplomatic employments a knowledge of eastern languages, which enable them to carry on the most important negotiations at Asiatic courts, without the intervention of an interpreter; whilst we are so destitute of knowledge of this kind, that our metropolis, though the greatest in Europe, is said not to contain an Englishman capable of carrying on a conversation, much less a correspondence, in Arabic or Turkish; and the Mamelukе chief, who was lately here, sought in vain for an assistant to write his letters to the other chiefs. Setting aside, however, considerations, directly political, relative to that people or to us, it seems inexpedient, that whilst France flourishes in oriental learning, Britain should possess little productive stock of that kind with-

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in itself; and though rich in it abroad, where its riches are more exposed, continue still poor at home."

During an eventful period in the annals of Europe, when every resource of British India ought, on principles of sound policy, in a great commercial nation, to become subservient to the triumph and preservation of the parent state, from the overwhelming arms and insidious negotiations of an inveterate foe, we cannot attend too seriously to the precautionary measures requisite for increasing our effective force, or for placing us at least on a par, in point of local knowledge and languages, with the proficient agents and emissaries of France, at the various courts of Europe and Asia.

Such objects are by no means confined now to the East India Company and their servants; having long ago been considered grand national concerns, worthy of every able statesman's solicitude and regard, who has the prosperity of the United Kingdom at heart, pending the present awful contest with so powerful and resolute an enemy as Napoleon will ever prove to the British isles.

The outlines of a plan for raising a native efficient naval force in India, having been submitted some months ago to lord Melville, the propositions that follow are more of a diplomatic and literary nature than naval or military, and to be considered rather as the preliminary measures to such offensive and defensive operations, as a gallant people may yet be forced to adopt against hordes of Gallic slaves, who appear delighted with the rattle of those very chains, which their tyrant has forged for the thraldom of civilized Europe.

We have frequently heard of an oriental interpreter to the kings of France; but I believe no qualified person ever filled that office in the British empire; though, for half a century past, infinitely more connected with eastern courts and countries than the French ever were or can be, while we are wise and prudent enough to preserve the ascendancy and irresistible power that we now possess over the peninsula of India; which Napoleon undoubtedly expects to shake to the ground, by transferring the seat of war and political intrigue as much as possible, to that distant but invaluable portion of the British dominions, and the intervenient states of the eastern hemisphere.

How the positive necessity of such an efficient office, as that above-mentioned, has escaped the notice of those departments of government, most intimately concerned in oriental and foreign affairs, for so many years, is not less extraordinary, than the total inattention to the present suggestion; submitted with all deference to the existing government of the kingdom will prove truly wonderful to any man of the smallest sagacity or reflection. Were an effective oriental interpreter's office to government immediately established, with adequate salaries to the principal* and assistants of that department of the state, the experience of a few years would completely exonerate the nation from that reproach, to which the report justly observes we are now exposed, by enabling individuals to vindicate the talents and industry of the United Kingdom from the severe insinuation against them by the directors, on the score of eastern learning, compared with the boasted acquisitions of the French orientalists.

* By this term we are far from meaning any clerical, or dignified drone, at the head of the department, but an active, intelligent, useful officer.

When our ministers and the directors of the East India Company become as much alive to the animating influence and unlimitted extent of the principle inculcated by the Roman poet "sint Mæcenates non deerunt Maronos," at home, as the illustrious statesman and scholar, marquis Wellesley, has been abroad, the literary spirit and manly enterprise of Britons will evince as great perfection in the languages of the east, as the literati of France have lately displayed under a government, which, according to the report, "sets a high value on institutions of this kind, and affords distinguished encouragement to the study of oriental literature."

Let our government so far imitate the liberal policy of the French, and the memorialist will forfeit his existence, if similar causes produce not the same salutary effects among his countrymen, in as short a period as they have done among our rivals; who, according to the report, "have always a supply of persons who add, to the other qualifications for diplomatic employment, a knowledge of eastern languages, which enables them to carry on the most important negotiations at Asiatic courts, without the intervention of an interpreter."

Is there so very little spirit, and so much gross matter, in the composition of an Englishman, that he cannot attain the same perfection in so excellent a nursery, for particular diplomatic characters, as the proposed office would, in process of time, become? Either this must be granted, or that we have not yet fallen on the method of rousing the energies of our countrymen so successfully as the French apparently do, whenever their active minds can be opposed to our less animated bodies, either in the cabinet or field; in both of which we are too often exposed to treachery and discomfiture, by the dangerous intervention of interpreters, who, being frequently foreigners, can have no patriotic interest in concealing those secrets of state, whereon victory and success may ultimately depend.

From the report it is evident enough, that the French much sooner discovered the utility of the Turkish, and acquired it accordingly, as the vernacular speech of that empire, than we did with respect to the Hindûstanee, in a similar relation to India; but, according to the old adage, "better late than never." It is high time to introduce the grand popular language of that peninsula at all the seminaries for oriental instruction in this kingdom, if self-preservation, or justice to the natives, on the most common and important transactions in life, with us as their rulers or fellow subjects, form any one of the motives for commencing such oriental establishments as now exist at Hertford and Marlow; for the salutary purpose of instructing the civil and military servants of the Company.

The oriental interpreter to the king may be considered a subordinate branch of the secretary's office for foreign affairs, or in the board of controul: and, were the memorialist honoured with the appointment, and encouragement commensurate to the utility and exertions which might be expected from an office of that description under him, he would hazard his credit as an orientalist, that the British metropolis would, in a reasonable time, produce a number of gentlemen, adepts and proficients in all the oriental tongues; nay, he would

would personally engage, not only to learn the Turkish language, but to publish a grammar of it and other elementary works, for the information of oriental students in general, and of those in the interpreter's office in particular; for whose progress in several eastern tongues he would hold himself responsible to government

That an establishment of this nature would put the nation to some expense cannot be denied; but, as experience will incontestably prove, that no person can hold any office in this department without appropriate qualifications for the duties required, every reasonable man will allow, that the great political advantages derivable from the institution, will amply compensate all the expenditure, as long as our vast and growing connection with the east remains in full force.

Sinecure places, enormous unmerited pensions, with a plurality of posts united in one person, are evils against which the people may complain with reason; but there is too much good sense in the country at large for a single murmur to be heard against an efficient national institute, which may eventually conduce much to prevent our power in India from being supplanted by the French; who, from the animated efforts of their rulers, would quickly fall on ways and means to employ most efficaciously both the active and passive resources of that productive region in the destruction of our commerce, independence, and every thing dear to us as Britons.

What the immediate duties of the oriental interpreter should be, may be easily collected from the report and the present memorial, to say nothing on the necessity of his appointment as agent or consul for the natives of India who resort to London; or of the facilities which the office would create for new and faithful versions of our holy scriptures, in the most prevalent and useful of the oriental tongues.

Were the benevolent societies established for the propagation of the christian faith, duly apprised of the mischief often done to that excellent religion in various parts of the world, by the indiscreet zeal of incompetent missionaries, who, by premature and inaccurate translations of the Bible, injure the sacred cause which they intended to support, much, and serious attention would be bestowed on the establishment, support, permanency, and success, of the oriental office in question.

Under proper officers, regulations, and progressive improvements, it might become, as hinted above, a species of national institute, or elevated school for promoting and cultivating among our statesmen, lawyers, physicians, and divines, whose views were directed in their several professions towards Asia, a more correct and extensive knowledge of the learning, laws, and languages, of the east, than all the solitary exertions of unprotected individuals, who are generally ingrossed by other duties and pursuits, more essential to their welfare in life, can possibly effect in a series of years; during which it too commonly happens, that there are nearly as many imbibed errors to unlearn, as there have been truths acquired in that period, before the community can reap any permanent benefit from their labours.

POETRY

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MOIRA.

My Lord,

I did myself the honour of waiting on your lordship, some days ago, but I was not fortunate enough to have the pleasure of communicating my congratulations on the late change of ministry, from which the United Kingdom, and literature in general, have so much to hope, after a long period of misfortunes and neglect. To your lordship, in particular, I, as an orientalist, shall look up for adequate encouragement to the learning of the east, on the broad basis of great national utility;—allow me, therefore, my Lord, to request, that in due time I may be remembered as one who has long laboured in the culture and dissemination of oriental literature,—being still able, and most willing, to be useful as an oriental interpreter to the state, should such an appointment be deemed necessary by his majesty's present enlightened government, when they have leisure, from more important objects, to think of such a subject. Your lordship is already in possession of my memorial upon it; and, if I recollect right, it was in general favoured with your approbation, as preparing the way to the office in question. The Directors wish me, in the mean time, to take charge of the oriental professorship at Hertford, which I shall do with great satisfaction, in the belief, that this step will rather strengthen than impair my humble claims on your lordship's countenance and patronage.

I remain, my lord,

Your lordship's most

Obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN GILCHRIST.

Camberwell,

10*th Feb.* 1806.

To

The following Letters have been inadvertently misplaced.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, &c. &c.

My Lord,

If I conceived that your lordship might be induced to honour a plan, which I have long had in contemplation, for raising and maintaining a regular native naval force, in India, with adequate consideration, I would certainly sit down, with much alacrity, to draw it regularly out for your lordship's inspection. The great object of my humble suggestions is, to provide a sufficient number of able-bodied Indian seamen, to furnish one-third of the crews in all his majesty's ships of war, while in those seas; and, moreover, to procure a similar or greater proportion of such native sailors as may be occasionally requisite to navigate and defend our Indiamen, either outward or homeward bound. British India now supplies us with nearly one hundred thousand fighting men by land; and, under wise regulations, might soon yield an additional force, of from ten to thirty thousand expert sailors in that quarter of the empire.

I am aware that numerous objections may, in the first blush of the subject, be started against the proposed scheme; still, I would not despair of combating the whole to your lordship's satisfaction.

Situated as we now are with France, I conceive it the duty of every loyal subject to volunteer both his mind and body in the service of the best of kings, and the noblest of countries, leaving it to the wisdom of government to reject or employ either, when, where, and how, they may determine; a sentiment which I trust will at least atone for the present intrusion.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
JOHN GILCHRIST.

23, *Duke Street, Portland Place, 18th Jan.* 1805.

To the above lord Melville immediately returned a very polite answer, wishing to see the plan in question, which was sent with the following note.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville.

My Lord,

Solicitous to comply, as soon as possible, with your lordships commands, and my own promise, I have taken the liberty of submitting the enclosed paper, with all its imperfections, to your lordship.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your lordship's
Most obedient humble servant,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

23, *Duke Street, Portland Place, 24th Jan.* 1805.

It is presumed the noble lord has never yet had leisure to peruse or mention the plan, which several highly respectable characters have since honoured with their approbation, after reading it with due attention. Whether a British public will consign it to neglect and oblivion, in the present troubled state of the moral and political world, is a question to which time only can give any satis-

factory answer; and to that arbiter the projector submits, with the more patience and resignation, from a conviction, that he, individually, has done nothing more than his duty, as a Briton, feeling for the general good and prosperity of his country, as a maritime state, which has no other sheet-anchor than its navy, amidst the storms of continental warfare and the wrecks of all other independent nations in Europe.

Letter to Dr. John Gilchrist.

Ferrars Buildings, Temple, 24th June, 1805.

Dear Sir,

Below is as literal a translation of the Arabic letter you entrusted to me, as I can make. The signatures it seems impossible to decypher, without some previous acquaintance with the names; but, perhaps, the resident from Morocco may know them. Even in giving the names in the postcript I may have erred; the character being very uncommon, and difficult to ascertain.

I am,

Dear Sir, &c.

John Shakespeare.

Translation.

The blessing of God on our Lord Mahommed, and his descendants.

Praise to God.

To the grand secretary, whose appellation is secretary of state, at London. Peace to him who pursues the right path. Know you, that I am commanded by his majesty, our lord and master, Soluman, the son of our lord and master, Mahommed,—may God perpetuate his victories, and eternalize, in virtue, his fame and his renown,—the sultan of Marâkosh, &c. may God uphold his empire, and make to shine, in the heaven of excellence, his hospitality and piety—to send you, the bearer of this letter, Seyed Aly, from Surat, in India, that you may be pleased to take him under your protection, and forward him, confirmed in mind, restored or renewed in spirit, to his country, in India, by some of your ships; and, moreover, I have sent him to you, with captain -, (most likely an European name in Arabic characters;—the master of the ships, I conjecture)—in his vessel. And this is what was written about to our lord, whom God defend. And, may the Almighty guide you in your resolves, and render you victorious over your enemies. Farewel. On the 16th of the latter Jumady, 1220.

L.S. L.S. L.S.

With the approbation of the servant, our lord, whom God defend. Alcayed, Ahmedbn Abdossai and Cayed, Assonbery, and whom he petitioned.

POETRY.

A Poem, on the Restoration of Learning in the East; which obtained Mr. BUCHANAN'S *Prize, at Cambridge; by* CHARLES GRANT, Esq. M. A. *Fellow of Magdalen College.*

Nec remorantur ibi; sic rerum summa novatur semper. LUCRETIUS.

The reverend Claudius Buchanan, vice-provost of the *late* college of Fort William in Bengal, and formerly a member of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. gave to the University, in 1804, the sum of two hundred and ten pounds, for the purpose of its being divided into the under-mentioned Prizes:

1st. One hundred pounds, for an English prose dissertation on the best means of civilizing the subjects of the British empire in India; and of diffusing the light of the christian religion throughout the eastern world.

2nd. Sixty pounds, for an English poem, on the restoration of learning in the east.

3rd. Twenty-five pounds, for a Latin poem on the following subject; COLLEGIUM BENGALENSE.

4th. Twenty-five pounds for a Greek ode on the following subject. "ΓΕΝΕΣΘΩ ΦΩΣ"

Of these prize-compositions, the English poem by Mr GRANT is beyond comparison the best; and the Editor has consequently selected it, from the others, for insertion in the Asiatic Register.

The subject of this poem is arranged in three parts: the first describes the degraded state of Hindu literature, during the latter part of the last century; the depression which the general learning sustained from the conquests and persecution of Aurungzebe; the invasion of Nadir Shah, and the internal commotion to which that invasion gave rise. The second part describes the state of Indian literature, under the ancient Hindû monarchs, the poetry and philosophy of Vyasa, and the brilliant reign of Vieramaditya, which formed the Augustan age of India. And the third part describes the revival of learning on the banks of the Ganges, under the auspices of the English.

As the whole of this poem is too long for insertion, we shall select the author's description of the flourishing state of Hindû literature under Vieramaditya, and that of its revival in the present age, by the genius and zeal of English scholars, and the splendid and magnificent encouragement of the British government.

Yet brighter lustres gild Avanti's* towers,
Where Vieramadyt† sways his subject powers.
See, round his throne what Arts and Graces bow!
What Virtues diadem his godlike brow!
In sacred band, nine hallow'd bards prolong
Unwearied warblings of accordant song:
So move the ninefold spheres‡ their radiant rounds,
With sleepless melodies of angel sounds.
But Fancy, chief for Calidasa's Muse,
From groves of Indra§ steals celestial hues,
Hues‖ ever-blooming, with whose blushes sweet
Th' immortal Apsars tinge their snowy feet.
Haste, in sad pomp the tragic scene extend;
Rise, weeping dames, and malid chiefs ascend;
There let Dushmanta's volant car advance,
And throne dominion on his ample glance;
And there, by Malini's sequester'd stream,
In Love's warm youth let softer virtue gleam;
Now flush'd with smiles, and bright in vernal glow,
Now victim pale of solitary woe.
Is there who knows how Love's soft thrillings burn,
When Hope, half dubious, whispers sweet return?
O'er the flush'd cheek what sudden blushes roll,
When meeting eyes confess the mingling soul?
Is there whose anguish mourns a hopeless fire,
By sighs and tears consum'd of sad desire,
Tears of the heart, that flow in secret there,
And sighs just waked and smother'd by despair?
For these ascends the sympathetic strain,
True to the joy and faithful to the pain;
For these the song shall stream from age to age,
Their raptures kindle and their griefs assuage.
Hail, happy years! when every lyre was strung,
And every clime with mirth and music rung.
While Asia's voice her Calidasa blest,
Hark! kindred spirits answer'd from the West.

There

* The modern Oujein, the capital of the dominions of Scindiah, the well-known Mahratta chief. It was the first meridian of the Hindos.

† Vieramaditya, the most celebrated of Indian kings. He died B. C. 57. His reign forms the æra from which the Hindoos calculate. His court was distinguished for nine celebrated poets, called The Nine Gems. Of these, the most eminent was Calidasa, the tragic poet, whose "Fatal Ring" has been translated by Sir W. Jones. The king Dushmanta, and his wife Sacontala, are the principal personages in that composition.

‡ Novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis, connexa sunt omnia. *Cic. in Som. Scip.* Milton says in his Arcades:

"————when drowsiness
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial Siren's harmony,
That sit upon the nine enfolded spheres,
And sing to those that hold the vital shears

§ *Indra* resides in the lower heavens, situated in the north pole. The *Apsaras* are the damsels of his court.

‖ The hint of this image is borrowed from the "Sacontala, or Fatal Ring."

There all his lofty tones Lucretius gave,
And epic transports burst on Mincio's wave,
While roved the Matin bee o'er sweetest flowers,
And all Hcymettus bloom'd in Tibur's bowers.
Oh, could some God have rent the veil away,
And join'd in one the masters of the lay!
Illustrous names! though breath'd the mutual tone
In distant climes, unknowing and unknown,
Yet haply, by a viewless touch impell'd,
Your choral symphonies responsive swell'd,
And some spher'd seraph, with the song beguil'd,
Lean'd from his rolling orb to hear, and smil'd.
How swift, O India, fled those happy years!
How soon thy palmy glories sunk in tears.
What Muse, unwarm'd, their early bloom can eye,
Or sing their alter'd fates without a sigh?
Such thy sad trophies, War! by thee dismay'd,
The classic Graces fly their cherish'd shade.
Peace still they love, the moonlight hour serene,
Th' unwitness'd musings of some tranquil scene,
Where all is calm and joy, within, around,
No care to ruffle, and no grief to wound:
Oft their bright train, ere yet the war arise,
E'en from its distant rumour shrinks and flies:
So, ere it touch the steel, the solar ray
Plays off from the keen edge, and glides away.
But not alone the trumpet's madding roar
Expell'd the weeping Arts from Ganges' shore;
Lo! nurs'd in Superstition's gloomy bower,
Vice* wings with added speed the fatal hour;
Thick and more thick her blighting breath she sheds,
And Learning sickens as the mildew spreads.
For still this sovereign principle we find,
True in the individual as the kind,
Strong links and mutual sympathies connect
The moral powers and powers of intellect;
Still these on those depend by union fine,
Bloom as they bloom, and as they fade, decline.
Talents, 'tis true, gay, quick, and bright, has God
To virtue oft denied, on vice bestow'd;
Just as fond Nature lovelier colours brings
To paint the insect's than the eagles wings.
But of our souls the high-born loftier part,
Th' etherial energies that touch the heart,
Conceptions ardent, labouring thought intense,
Creative Fancy's wild magnificence,
And all the dread sublimities of song,
These, Virtue, these to thee alone belong;

* The inevitable tendency of vice to degrade the faculties of the soul, is most eloquently insisted on by Longinus, in the last section of his celebrated treatise.

These are celestial all, nor kindred hold
With aught of sordid or debasing mould:
Chill'd by the breath of Vice, their radiance dies,
And brightest burns when lighted at the skies;
Like vestal flames, to purest bosoms given,
And kindled only by a ray from heaven.*
But, lo! once more return the happy hours;
Learning revisits her forsaken bowers.
To greet her loved approach, her chosen band
In joyful ranks unites on Ganges' strand.
'Twas thus of old, when swell'd the rushing Nile
From Nubian hills or Meroe's sun-burnt isle,
At once, with all her priests, an awful train,
Transported Memphis issued on the plain;
The white-robed pontiff watch'd the sinking vale,
And waved his wand, and bade Osiris hail.
Not with less rapture Learning's votaries burn,
And court her steps, and bless her glad return.
Full in their front, with eye that upwards soars,
Apart the mighty Hierophant adores,
Accomplish'd JONES! whose hand to every art
Could unknown charms and nameless grace impart.
His was the soul, by fear nor interest sway'd,
The purest passions and the wisest head;
The heart so tender, and the wit so true,
Yet this no malice, that no weakness knew;
The song, to Virtue as the Muses dear,
Though glowing chaste, and lovely though severe.
What gorgeous trophies crown his youthful bloom,
The spoils august of Athens and of Rome.
And, lo! untouch'd by British brows before,
Yet nobler trophie wait on Asia's shore:
There, at his magic voice, what wonders rise!
Th' astonish'd East unfolds her mysteries:
Round her dark shrines a sudden blaze he showers,
And all unveil'd the proud Pantheon † towers.
Where, half unheard, Time's formless billows glide,
Alone he stems the dim-discover'd tide;
Wide o'er th' expanse as darts his radiant sight
At once the vanish'd ages roll in light.
Old India's Genius, bursting from repose,
Bids all his tombs their mighty dead disclose;
Immortal names! though long immersed in shade,
Long lost to song, though destin'd not to fade.

O'er

* The author has been prevented from proceeding to state other causes of the decay of science, from want of time.

† This alludes to the various elucidations which Sir W. Jones has given of Hindoo mythology, and particularly to his "Essay on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," (*As. Reg.* Vol. I.) in which the identity of the Deities worshipped in those distant countries is proved with singular skill and precision.

O'er all the master of the spell presides,
Their march arranges, and their order guides;
Bids here or there their ranks, or gleam, or blaze;
With hues of older or of later days.
See where, in British robes, sage Menu* shines,
And willing Science opes her Sanscreet mines!
His are the triumphs of her ancient lyres,
Her tragic sorrows, and her epic fires;
Her earliest arts, and learning's sacred store,
And strains sublime of philosophic lore:
Brigu in his view their gather'd pomp appears,
The treasur'd wisdom of a thousand years.
Oh, could my verse, in characters of day,
The living colours of thy mind pourtray;
And on the sceptic, midst his impious dreams,
Flash all the brightness of their mingled beams!
Then should he know, how talents various, bright,
With pure Devotion's holy thoughts unite;
And blush (if yet a blush survive) to see
What genius, honour, virtue, ought to be.
Philosopher, yet to no system tied;
Patriot, yet friend to all the world beside;
Ardent with temper, and with judgment bold:
Firm, though not stern, and though correct, not cold;
Profound to reason, or to charm us gay;
Learn'd without pride, and not too wise to pray.
Such, too, was CHAMBERS†, ever honour'd name!
What needs the Muse to give thy worth to Fame?
To thee the nymphs of Eastern song display'd
The haunts of Hafiz in the Persian shade;
And early taught thy curious steps to rove
Through Hyaz' bowers or Yemen's odorous grove.
But holier fires illum'd thy favour'd breast,
With arts divine and saintly virtues blest.
Alas! those saintly virtues languish'd here,
And, worn with exile, sought their native sphere.
Nor long a brother's ‡woes bedew'd thy urn,
Too soon by kindred fate forbid to mourn.
Oh, crown'd with learning, and refin'd by art,
The generous mind, the uncorrupted heart!
Still Isis, hallow'd stream! his name reveres,
And British Themis sheds her awful tears.
There, WILKINS, to the sons of Brahma known,
With great Vyasa's triumphs blends his own:
While the dark tales of elder ages lie
Unravell'd to sage WILFORD's classic eye.

Who

* In reference to Sir W. Jones's celebrated translation of "The Institutes of Menu," the great Indian legislator.

† Mr. William Chambers.

‡ Sir Robert Chambers.

Who can forget how DAVIS loved to trace,
By ancient sages led, th' etherial space;
What laurels wave round either COLEBROKE's brow,
O'er CLEVELAND's tomb what sacred sorrows flow;
Or SCOTT's historic wreath, or RENNEL's praise,
Or, studious HAMILTON, thy modest bays,
Or SHORE, to grace and govern empire born,
With laws to strengthen, or with arts adorn,
Friend to the Muse, and by the Muse belov'd,
By Britain honour'd, and by Heaven approv'd.
Nor these alone: But, lo! as WELLESLEY leads,
Rise other names, and a new race succeeds.
Rous'd by his call, the youthful bands aspire
To JONES's learning or to JONES's fire;
In clust'ring ranks the meed of song they claim,
And toil and brighten up the steep of Fame.
Thou too, had Heaven but listen'd to our prayer
Thou too, MACKENZIE,* shouldst have brighten'd there.
Oh, hopes dissolv'd! oh, prospects all decay'd!
Oh, dawn of glory, opening but to fade!
Pleased we beheld thy early laurels bloom,
Nor knew they wove a trophy for thy tomb.
By Hoogley's banks, from kindred dust how far!
On thy cold stone looks down the Eastern star.
But still Affection views thy ashes near:
The mould is precious, and that stone is dear:
Her nightly thought surmounts the roaring wave,
And weeps and watches round thy distant grave.
Yet say, why on that dark eventful day,
That call'd thee from the shores of Thames away;
When friendship's warmth mid parting sorrows burn'd,
Hand press'd in hand, and tear for tear return'd,
Though Hope was there all credulous and young,
Why on thy brow a cheerless shadow hung?
E'en at that hour did dark forebodings shed
O'er shivering nature some unconscious dread;
And felt thy heart new wounds of sadness flow,
Prophetic sadness and a weight of woe?
How dark, though fleeting, are the days of man!
What countless sorrows crowd his narrow span!
For what is life? A groan, a breath, a sigh,
A bitter tear, a drop of misery.
A lamp just dying in sepulchral gloom,
A voice of anguish from the lonely tomb;
Or wept or weeping, all the change we know;
'Tis all our mournful history below.

Pleasure

* Lewis Mackenzie, Esq. of the Bengal civil establishment. He died at Calcutta, in 1800, just after he had been honoured with a medal for his proficiency in the College lately established there. He was the son of Mr. Mackenzie, the celebrated author of "The Man of Feeling."

Pleasure is Grief but smiling to destroy,
And what is Sorrow but the ghost of Joy?
Oh, haste that hour, whose rustling wings shall play
To warn the shades of guilt and grief away!
Meantime, what dubious contest on those plains,
With the faint dawn reluctant Night maintains!
BRITAIN, thy voice can bid the dawn ascend,
On thee alone the eye of ASIA bend.
High Arbitress! to thee her hopes are given,
Sole pledge of bliss, and delegate of Heaven:
In thy dread mantle all her fates repose,
Or bight with blessings, or o'ercast with woes;
And future ages shall thy mandate keep,
Smile at thy touch, or at thy bidding weep.
Oh! to thy godlike destiny arise!
Awake and meet the purpose of the skies!
Wide as thy sceptre waves, let India learn
What virtues round the shrine of empire burn?
Some nobler flight let thy bold Genius tower,
Nor stoop to vulgar lures of fame or power;
Such power as gluts the tyrant's purple pride,
Such fame as reeks around the homicide.
With peaceful trophies deck thy throne, nor bare
Thy conquering sword, till Justice ask the war:
Justice alone can consecrate renown,
Her's are the brightest rays in Glory's crown:
All else, nor eloquence, nor song sublime,
Can screen from curse, or sanctify from crime.
Let gentler arts awake at thy behest,
And science soothe the Hindoo's mournful breast.
In vain has Nature shed her gifts around,
For eye or ear, soft bloom or tuneful sound;
Fruits of all hues on every grove display'd,
And pour'd profuse the tamarind's gorgeous shade.
What joy to him can song or shade afford,
Outcast so abject, by himself abhorr'd?
While chain'd to dust, half struggling, half resign'd,
Sinks to her fate the heaven-decended Mind;
Disrobed of all her lineaments sublime,
The daring hope whose glance outmeasur'd time,
Warm passions to the voice of Rapture strung,
And conscious thought, that told her whence she sprung.
At Brahma's stern decree, as ages roll,
New shapes of clay await th' immortal soul;
Darkling condemn'd in forms obscene * to prowl,
And swell the midnight melancholy howl.
Be thine the task, his drooping eye to cheer,
And elevate his hopes beyond this sphere

To

* The Hindus of the lowest class firmly believe themselves to be of the same species as the jackals; and are taught, that through eternal transmigrations they shall never rise higher than those animals.

To brighter heavens than proud Sumeeru * owns,
Though girt with Indra and his burning thrones.
Then shall he recognise the beams of day,
And fling at once the four-folded chain † away;
Through every limb a sudden life shall start,
And sudden pulses spring around his heart:
Then all the deadn'd energies shall rise,
And vindicate their title to the skies.
Be these thy trophies, Queen of many Isles!
On these high Heaven shall shed indulgent smiles.
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall Truth divine her tearless victories spread;
Wide and more wide the heaven-born light shall stream,
New realms from thee shall catch the blissful theme,
Unwonted warmth the soften'd savage feel,
Strange chiefs admire, and turban'd warriors kneel;
The prostrate East submit her jewell'd pride,
And swarthy kings adore the Crucified.
Fam'd Ava's walls MESSIAH'S name shall own,
Where haughty splendor guards the Birman throne.
Thy hills, Tibit, shall hear, and Ceylon's bowers,
And snow-white waves that circle Pekin's towers,‡
Where, sheath'd in sullen pomp, the Tartar lord
Forgetful slumbers o'er his idle sword:
O'er all the plains, where barbarous hordes afar
On panting steeds pursue the roving war;
Soft notes of joy th' eternal gloom shall cheer,
And smoothe the terrors of the arctic year:
Till from the blazing line to polar snows,
Through varying realms, one tide of blessing flows,
Then shall thy breath, celestial Peace, unbind
The frozen heart, and mingle mind with mind;
With sudden youth shall slumb'ring Science start,
And call to life each long-forgotten art;
Retrace her ancient paths, or new explore,
And breathe to wond'ring worlds her mystic lore.
Yes, it shall come! E'en now my eyes behold,
In distant view, the wish'd-for age unfold.
Lo, o'er the shadowy days that roll between,
A wand'ring gleam foretells th' ascending scene!
Oh, doom'd victorious from thy wounds to rise,
Dejected INDIA, lift thy downcast eyes,
And mark the hour, whose faithful steps for thee
Through Time's press'd ranks bring on the jubilee!
Roll back, ye crowded years, your thick array,
Greet the glad hour and give the triumph way.
Hail First and Greatest inexpressive name,
Substantial Wisdom, God with God the same!

Oh

* Sumeeru is the mountain on which Indra's heaven is placed.
† In allusion to the four castes.
‡ The White River.

Oh Light, which shades of fiercest glory veil,
Oh human Essence, mix'd with Godhead, hail!
Powers, Princedoms, Virtues, wait thy sovereign call,
And but for Thee exists this breathing all.
Then shake thy heavens, thou Mightiest, and descend,
While Truth and Peace thy radiant march attend.
With wearied hopes thy thousand empires groan,
Our aching eyes demand thy promis'd throne.
Oh cheer the realms from life and sunshine far!
Oh plant in Eastern skies thy sevenfold star!
  Then, while transported ASIA kneels around,
With ancient arts and long-lost glories crown'd,
Some happier Bard, on Ganges' margin laid,
Where playful bamboos weave their fretted shade,
Shall to the strings a loftier tone impart,
And pour in rapturous verse his flowing heart.
Stamp'd in immortal light on future days,
Through all the strain his country's joys shall blaze;
The Sanscreet song be warm'd with heavenly fires,
And themes divine awake from Indian lyres.

AN ELEGY

On LIEUTENANT GILCHRIST, *who was Killed in India, in the honourable post of a Brave Officer.*

"Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor et istum
"Qui vitâ bene credat cum quo tendis honorem."

STOP, gallant soldier! why thus fly
The muse who greets thee passing by,
  And owns a kindred name?
They who lament thy early doom,
In youth and virtues's fairest bloom,
  Are not alive to fame.

Happy the man whose death, like thine,
Secures above that bliss divine,
  Which age may grasp in vain;
Oh! had I been a hero too,
And found a youthful grave like you,
  Unsullied with one stain!

Though

Though far above the sordid page,
Whence some ignoble cynic's rage
Hath torn thy deathless plume;
Since private right is public weal,
Here let a namesake's honest zeal
Replace it on thy tomb.

Let cold insipid venal lays,
Adore mere rank with lying praise;
This sober task be mine,
To crown a humble warrior's hearse
With every charm or heart-felt verse,
And truth's majestic line.

What are proud titles? sounding names!
The bard indignant thus exclaims,
Some worthless chief there lies;
But here to sterling merit yields
In glory's bright ethereal fields,
Where worthies only rise.

Commanders! generals! colonels! all!
When virtue bears an ensign's pall,
You are not half so high:—
See fancy's animating flame,
On eagle's wings salute the same,—
A marshal in the sky.

She there can view each glorious scar,
Eclipse the mimic brazen star,
Vice oft wears here below:
There Honour trophied shall appear,
In spite of Envy's coward sneer,
It is—it must be so.

To British youths be valour giv'n,
And goodness—richest gifts of heav'n,
Attend ye nobly brave!
This is no wayward madman's dream,
Lo! all the springs of glory stream—
Far, far beyond the grave!

Who gains renown by virtuous deeds,—
Who for his king and country bleeds,
At Fate's almighty nod,
Shall rise to prove the sacred plan,
Which hails the soul of mortal man,
An angel or a god.

If so! shall worms insult the dead,
Or rob a stripling soldier's head
Of laurels dearly won?
No, no, the muse transplants them now,
To flourish round her hero's brow,
A bright immortal sun.

Go, spirit! freed from human strife,
Enjoy serene eternal life,
Unclouded with one tear.—
Yes, GILCHRIST! wipe that last away,
For those who pine from day to day,
Too long benighted here.

Celestial cherub, pure and free!
He cannot weep who envies thee
The breach—the time you fell:—
Whose mind now hears thee smiling say,
"Heaven's clarion sounds; come! lead the way:
"Poor mortals! fare you well!"

NISUS.

PARAPHRASE

OF AN

ODE OF HAFIZ;

By JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST, LL. D.

Hail, heavenly spark! that glorious day,
When thou, released from circling clay,
May soar to realms of bliss:
No longer shall this frame confine,
And soul inspired by love divine,—
Pure bird of Paradise!

God's mystic scheme I vainly scan,
And grasp his mind infused in man;
These—far transcend my song.
Through Death's deep gloom, how wing my flight?
To that eternal source of light,—
Eclipsed from me so long.

Eccentric

Eccentric spirit! why first roam
To earth—from heaven thy native home?
Where kindred angels dwell.
How like the bounding musky deer,
Thou still art doomed to anguish here,—
This yearning heart can tell.

Those radiant Orbs,—Earth's vernal bloom,
Lose all their charms while I consume,
With melting sighs on sighs;
Yes, bright Intelligence! I see,
My SELF cannot descend to thee,
Till mortal HAFIZ dies.

A PARAPHRASE

Of an Ode from Souda.

BY JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST, LL.D.

WHAT else, I oftimes pensive ween,
Can various creeds and tenets mean,
Whence flow the ardent pray'r;
But that of Mooslim, Pagan, Jew,
Must, as the Christian's, each be true;
For God is every where.

Thus, in one circle, we divine
The radii from its bounding line
Concentric still unite;
So from the wide-extended round
Of all religions' will be found,
One only lord of light.

Yon solar orb, in every ray,
Shines forth, the glorious god of day,
Oft, with refracted beam;—
On shifting clouds does he retire?
Or, can they quench his awful fire?
Speak, sages! do I dream?

With broken heart and wounded soul,
I, wandering, search from pole to pole,
For balm to heal my woes;
Still not one doctor can I find
Like death, to cure my tortured mind;
O! come, and bring repose.

Sweet bird of eve, thy plaintive note
Could never drown my louder throat,
If rev'rence due to love
Did not silence my moans and sighs,
And bid me turn these streaming eyes
To the great God above;

Before whose dreadful sword, this neck
Is like the cobweb's finest wreck,
That floats upon the air;
Look, angels! tell me ay or nay,
Ye surely can the truth display,
And will the whole declare.

That providence is just I own.
Though fortune sternly on me frown;
The fault, perhaps, is mine:
Come, Cherubs, teach the soothing plan
Of calm content to wayward man,
And let me not repine.

Once I the pilgrim, Souda, spied,
And then, in earnest, to him cried,
"Hast thou no fixed retreat?"
Enraged, responsive thus he spoke:
"Sure, silly friend, you only joke,
"Or never heard of fate."

"With reason's eye, here, take a glance,
"Through time and space's vast expanse,
"(Nor blink it with a tear)
"At one, by Cæsar's palace door,
"Who, knocking there, incessant roars,
"Is any body here!"

AN

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1805.

Dr. JOHN GILCHRIST's *Philological Works, in the Hindustanee Language. Published by* Black and Parry, *Leadenhall-street.*

THE greatest number, and the most important of Dr. Gilchrist's works, in this branch of oriental knowledge, were published before the commencement of this Register: but as his labours derive their interest and value, much more from the general result of the whole together, than from the peculiar merit of any particular performance, it will be most advantageous to review them collectively; and to consider how far this indefatigable scholar has accomplished his proposed end, of supplying Englishmen with the best and easiest means of acquiring a perfect and correct knowledge of the general colloquial dialect of the Indian Continent.—In order to do this in a distinct and perspicuous manner, and thereby to enable the public at large to form an adequate notion, both of the general merits of Dr. Gilchrist, and of the practical utility of his philological works, we shall proceed to describe—*first*, the origin and progress of the Hindustanee language,—*secondly*, the degree of knowledge which Europeans, resident in Hindustan, possessed of that language previous to Dr. Gilchrist's publications,—*thirdly*, the system formed by him for reducing it to grammatical principles,—*fourthly*, the plan to be adopted and pursued for facilitating, to Europeans, a ready acquisition of it,—and *fifthly*, the success with which that plan has been attended, and the public benefit which has resulted from it.

1st.—At the time of the subjugation of the northern provinces of Hindustan, by the Mahometan conquerors, the *Hindvi*, or *Hindustanee*, was the only language in use amongst the natives of these provinces, either in common conversation, in the written details of private business, or in the affairs and transactions of state. The *Sanscrit* language was revered, as it is now, without being understood by the people; and was known only to the learned, who employed it in their religious, scientific, and literary compositions. But who seldom made it the medium of their familiar intercourse, either in conversation, or in epistolary correspondence. Hence the Hindvi was cultivated by poets and fabulists, whose purpose being to please the passions and prejudices of their countrymen, addressed them in their own colloquial dialect, and thereby improved and enriched it.

Whether this vernacular dialect of Upper Hindustan, is to be considered as the primitive idiom of that country, and the *Sanscrit* as a foreign language introduced by conquerors from other nations in a remote age; or whether the Sanscrit was the primitive language, and the *Hindvi* a popular dialect, derived from it, is a question of some curiosity and importance, which it is not in this place necessary to discuss. It is, however, proper to observe, that nine-tenths of the words in the ancient *Hindvi*, are either pure *Sanscrit*, or differing from it only in their terminations, and in the permutation of certain letters; and that all the other vernacular dialects, not only of the continent, but of the islands of India, contain radical *Sanscrit* words, or derivatives from them, in different degrees of proportion.

Such was the general state of language in northern Hindustan, when it fell under the dominion of the Mussulman Princes of Ghizni.—Along with their arms, those chiefs introduced their religion, their laws, and their language; and, though the doctrines of Mahommed, enforced by the rigours of a stern tyranny, made little impression on the immorial prejudices of the Hindus; yet, when the Mahommedan institutions and laws became fully and firmly established in the conquered provinces, the native inhabitants were naturally led to cultivate that language, in which the rules for their civil conduct were dispensed, their private disagreements litigated, and their lives and properties determined on. Through this means, the modern Persic language became known to the natives of Upper Hindustan; whilst, at the same time, the principles and tenets of the Koran, were preached to them in pure Arabic, by the Mahommedan priests; whose wild fanaticism struck the imagination of the lower classes, and, though it succeeded not in making many converts, even amongst them, yet readily impressed on the recollection of a superstitious people, something of the language in which it was displayed. Hence, the native inhabitants in their conversations with each other, as well as in their communications with the Mussulmans, acquired a habit of using, not only words, common both to Persic and Arabic, but also some of the peculiar phrases of each language; and many of these words and phrases became thereby gradually incorporated with their vernacular dialect. On the other hand, the policy of the Mussulman government, and the nature of its institutions,* both civil and military, occasioned a constant and intimate intercourse between the numerous officers of the state and their followers, and its native subjects; and, in order to facilitate that intercourse, these officers paid attention to the acquisition of the *Hindvi* dialect: but the knowledge which they acquired of it was so imperfect, that they could not express their thoughts, without having recourse to the idiomatic phrases of the Persic language; and this mixed speech was rendered intelligible to the natives, from the slight knowledge of that language which they had attained.

Thus, by the combined operation of the circumstances which have

* For an account of these Institutions, see the Asiatic Register, vol 3d, History of India, p. 6, to 12.

have been stated, and by the reciprocal use which was made of their respective languages, by the conquerors and the conquered, a mixed dialect gradually sprang up, which, in the course of a few generations, became a distinct language, compounded of the native *Hindui*, *Persic*, and Arabic; of which the *verbs* were chiefly taken from the first of these tongues, with their original inflexions; and the *nouns*, principally from the two latter.—This language, from the nature of its formation, was called *rekhtu*, or mixed. It was used as the common medium of colloquial intercourse, not merely between the government and its *Hindu* subjects, but between them and all Mussulmans throughout the provinces of Delhi, Agra, the Doo-ab, Alahabad, Oude, and Rohilcund, which form what has here been called northern, or Upper Hindustan. As the Mussulmans extended their conquests, and established their dominion, over the other provinces of Hindustan proper,* and of the Deccan, they carried this language along with them; and, in process of time, all the most intelligent Hindu inhabitants of these provinces, acquired a sufficient knowledge of it, to speak it with tolerable fluency; mixing it however with many of the verbs, and some of the appropriate phrases, and pronouncing it according to the peculiar accentuation of their own vernacular idioms.

In the reign of Aurungzebe, under whom the Mogul empire attained its greatest extent and power, the *Rekhtu*, or as it may from this period be called, the Hindustanee, became the language of conversation, not only amongst all classes of Mussulmans, in their familiar intercourse, but likewise at the court of the Emperor, and at the subordinate courts of the Subahdars, and Nuwabs: and throughout all the provinces of that vast empire, it became understood, and was spoken, by some amongst the Hindu inhabitants in almost every village,—though from them its phraseology and pronounciation received a partial assimilation to the native dialects of each respective province. But this universality of the Hindustanee is pretty nearly confined to oral discourse. As a written language, it never has been used, even in northern Hindustan, except in the composition of poetical effusions, consisting of popular ballads and songs; and in the epistolary correspondence of Mussulmans, the bulk of whom, in that part of the country, know no other dialect. In the other provinces of India, that were subject to the Mogul sway, the vernacular idioms of each have been preserved, as the written medium of all private affairs and mercantile transactions. Of the Mussulman courts and government, the Persic was always the written language; and hence it came to be

* This appellation has been given by Major Rennel, the most judicious geographer of modern times, to all that part of the Indian Continent which lies north of the mouths of the Ganges on the east, and of the river Narbudda, *(properly Narmada,)* on the west. The great Peninsula which stretches south of these boundaries, is called Deccan, and is never included under the general name of Hindustan, by the native geographers.

be universally adopted in all political discussions and negotiations amongst the states of India.

Thus the Hindustanee language has been traced from its origin in the early ages of the Mussulman establishment, to the state at which it had arrived, about the close of the reign of Aurungzebe, when a knowledge of it, in various degrees, was extended nearly over all those provinces of the Indian Continent, wherein it is at present spoken. The usurpation and conquests of Hyder Ally, introduced this dialect into Mysore, and rendered it familiar, in the interior of the southern part of the Peninsula. So that, about that period of time, when a great part of *Hindustan proper* became subject to England, the Hindustanee was, as it still is, more or less known, in almost every province of India.

2d.—Amongst the English, and all other Europeans, then resident in India, the acquisition of this current language was very little, if at all, attended to, though so obviously useful in their transactions with the natives. Some Portuguese priests had successfully cultivated the vernacular dialects of those provinces on the western coast of the Deccan, in which their chief establishments were situated; but it seems to have been the policy of the government of Goa, to disseminate the Portuguese language, along with the Romish faith, amongst the natives; both by making it the sole medium of all intercourse with them, and by instructing the priests to teach it to their proselytes.—Hence it became the current language amongst all those who were converted to the catholic religion; but as they spoke it according to their native idioms and accentuation, it was transmitted in a very corrupted form, to their numerous descendants. In this form, it is universally spoken, by all the native Portuguese throughout India; most of whom, however, also speak the Hindustanee, as well as the vernacular dialects of the particular provinces in which they reside. And, as some of that class of people have, for these hundred and fifty years, been established, not only in the principal sea-ports, but in many of the commercial towns, in the interior of the Indian Continent, this corrupt dialect of the Portuguese language was acquired and spoken by all Europeans who resorted to those marts; and these European traders transacted their business with the Mussulman and Hindu merchants, through the agency of the native Portuguese, whom they employed as their interpreters, clerks, and menial servants.

By this means, the advantages arising from the acquisition of the Hindustanee language, were overlooked by the English previous to the conquest of Bengal; and the Dutch and French appear, from the same cause, to have equally neglected it. Nor have we any evidence, that even the Missionaries made any great proficiency in the native dialects of India, though an intimate knowledge of them, was so essential to their purpose. The dissertation of Millius, on the Hindustanee language, published at Leyden in 1743, is a very superficial and inaccurate performance; and the *Grammatica Hindustanica*, of Schulzius, published at Hall, in Saxony, two years afterwards, though it exhibits an unquestionable proof of the author's knowledge of the general structure of the language, is nevertheless extremely deficient, and very inadequate to the liberal purpose for which it was designed,

designed, of furnishing all Europeans who might go to India, with the means of acquiring the Hindustanee dialect.

After the English were fully established in the sovereignty of Bengal, the great inconvenience arising from their ignorance both of the Hindustanee and the Persic began to be sensibly felt; and, accordingly, some intelligent men, in the company's service, turned their attention to the study of these languages. Under the government of Mr. Vansittart, a Mr. Gulston, a young man of promising parts, whom he appointed his Persian interpreter and translator, wrote an essay on Hindustanee grammar, which he did not live to publish, but which afterwards fell into the hands of Dr. Gilchrist, who speaks of it with high commendation. The premature death of Mr. Gulston, and the consequent loss to the public of his valuable work, were circumstances in their effects extremely detrimental to the cultivation of the genuine Hindustanee, amongst the company's servants in Bengal. A few men of parts, who had employed intelligent *Moonshees*, or native teachers, to instruct them in the Persic, also acquired from these Moonshees, a competent knowledge of the best dialect of the Hindustanee. But the English in general, being without any grammar or vocabulary to guide and instruct them in the acquisition of the Hindustanee, were content to learn it from their servants, some of whom were native Portuguese, some Bengal Mussulmans, and some Hindus of the meanest cast. These three classes of servants all spoke the most vulgar and worst dialect of this language, but each of them spoke it differently; so that their masters habitually acquired from them a jargon, which they found to be utterly unintelligible, not only to the higher ranks amongst the natives, but to the peasantry in Bengal, and in the upper provinces. This jargon too, was unfortunately rendered still more prevalent amongst the Company's servants, by the publications of Mr. Hadley and of Mr. Fergusson; because in these books it is registered in vocabularies, and attempted to be taught according to grammatical rules.

At last, three gentlemen in the Company's service, eminently versed in the genuine Hindustanee language, were induced, nearly about the same period of time, to undertake to present their countrymen with sure guides to the acquisition of it. Dr. Harris, of Madras, compiled and published an English and Hindustanee dictionary, in which, says, Dr. Gilchrist, "he exhibits unquestionable proofs of his great proficiency in the Hindustanee, with considerable judgment, accuracy, and industry, in its plan, arrangement, and execution. I confess, with due acknowledgment, that I selected from this work, some very useful vocables, for my Appendix, and that its authority likewise confirmed me in the previous adoption of many more, which, in the course of twelve years, I had added to my own stock." He adds a circumstance which shews, that there is no material difference between the dialect of the Hindustanee prevalent in the Carnatic, and that which is spoken in its native country of upper Hindustan. He found in Dr. Harris's work, a *vast number* of words, said to be current on the coast of Coromandel, which were familiarly known to his *Moonshee*, who was a native of Sirhind, though they had become obsolete in the intermediate provinces

vinces of the Peninsula. Dr. Harris's publication, however, is essentially defective, from the want of a grammar; which, though he had undertaken to supply, and had nearly completed, he appears to have abandoned, in despair of that patronage he was so well entitled to expect.

The next person who undertook the repulsive labour of writing a grammar and dictionary of the Hindustanee, was Captain (now Colonel) William Kirkpatrick; a gentleman eminently distinguished for his attainments in Asiatic literature and geography, as well as for his perfect acquaintance with the history, character, and politics of Indian States, and peculiarly well qualified for the task he had undertaken, by his knowledge of the ancient Hindvi, by his critical skill in the Persic, and by the clear, sound, and discriminating judgment with which he is endowed. In 1785, he published the plan of a most comprehensive work, which he proposed to divide into eight parts. The 1st part was to treat of the characters and symbols used in the Hindvi, and of their various powers: The 2d to consist of the grammatical divisions of the language, or the parts of speech: The 3d was to treat of the etymology of Hindustanee words: The 4th of its syntax and idiom: The 5th to contain a copious collection of Hindustanee verbs, both primitive and derivative: The 6th to consist of a vocabulary of pure Hindvi: The 7th to consist of a vocabulary of such Persic and Arabic words, as were incorporated with the Hindvi: And the 8th part to contain various exercises, or phrases, for the illustration of the rules given in the grammar. The pure Hindvi words to be printed both in the Nagari and Roman characters; and the Persic and Arabic words, in the Persian and Roman characters.—This plan was patronized and subscribed to by the India Company; and the author proceeded so far in the execution of it, as to publish a few of its parts separately; but having been withdrawn from his labours, by more important avocations, connected with the public situation which he then held,* and finding that Dr. Gilchrist was devoting his whole time to a work on the same subject, he was induced to relinquish his undertaking, and to pay over to him the amount of the subscription, which he had received from the Company.

Dr. Gilchrist had, for some years before, been occupied in the study of Hindustanee philology, and in preparing materials for a grammar and dictionary of that language. In this pursuit, he was assisted by several learned natives of northern Hindustan, both Hindus and Mussulmans, whom, for this purpose, he retained at his own expense.—According to a plan which he formed for collecting words, he made these assistants furnish him with every sound and word with their significations, which begin with the letters ع *Acar*, or *Ukor*, and ا *Alif*, and so on progressively with every other letter in the Nagaree and Persic alphabet. In this manner he made a copious collection of genuine Hindustanee words, which he afterwards enlarged with additional words and phrases, selected from the compositions of *Souda*, *Wüli*, and *Meer-Durd*, the most esteemed

* Persian Secretary to the Commander in Chief in India.

esteemed and popular poets who have written in this language.

3d.—Having thus registered the words of the Hindustanee, and annexed to each its signification in English, he proceeded to form a system for reducing the language to fixed grammatical principles. On the structure of this language, none of the numerous native grammarians had ever written; though for the study of grammar, they have in general the strongest predilection. Dr. Gilchrist, therefore, in this difficult and important part of his undertaking, was obliged to rely on the same guides who had assisted him in the compilation of his vocabulary, and in a great measure, indeed, on his own skill and judgment in the language; for he had not at that period seen any of those parts of Colonel Kirkpatrick's work, which have been given to the public. He, however, composed an elaborate and perspicuous grammar; of which we shall now proceed to give such an analysis as will enable the reader to form a competent notion of the nature and construction of this copious and expressive language.

The first elements of speech are orthoepy, or the *just pronounciation of words*; and orthography, *or the manner of expressing sounds and words by written characters.* Were it possible to free a language from all anomalies, and to establish fixed rules for reducing it to scientific consistency and regularity, these elements would correspond with each other; the orthography would be settled on permanent principles of grammatical analogy, and the sounds which that orthography conveyed, would be the standards of pronounciation. The manner in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught in the schools of modern Italy, affords a pretty accurate exemplification of this idea, of a perfect orthography and pronounciation; and the Italian itself shews, how near even a living language may be brought to approach it. But, in all other tongues, both of Europe and Asia, with which we are acquainted, a wide difference, and sometimes even a total dissimilarity exists, between what is esteemed the most accurate pronounciation, and those sounds which are actually expressed by the words as they are written. In the polished languages of Asia, the Arabic, Persic, and Sanscrit, this difference is not in reality nearly so great as it is in the French and English, though to Europeans it appears, at first, to be fully as much so; because they are accustomed to a much less perfect alphabet, than either the Arabian or the Devanagaree, in which those languages are written. But the Hindustanee, being chiefly compounded of two idioms generically different, being sometimes written in the Arabic, and sometimes in the common Nagree alphabet, and being so far a language merely oral, as to take its standard of pure and elegant phraseology, entirely from the conversation of the higher ranks of the people, which is naturally mutable and capricious, without any reference to the writings of those who have chosen it as the medium of their sentiments,—it follows, not only that there is a great variation in the style of writing and of speaking it, but that little analogy exists between its pronunciation and orthography.

orthography. A regular system of orthoëpy* and orthography, therefore, which, in the grammar of every language, ought to form the primary part, was in that of the Hindustanee peculiarly necessary. Accordingly, Dr. Gilchrist commences his grammar with a system of definitive rules for pronouncing, and writing the language with facility and correctness.

Of the Hindustanee there are three distinct dialects; namely, *first* that which contains the greatest number of ancient Hindvi words, and the smallest admixture of Persic and Arabic; *second*, that in which the number of Persic and Arabic words, bears about an equal proportion to the Hindvi; and *third*, that in which the Arabic and Persic words are by far the most numerous. The first of these dialects is spoken by the Hindus of northern India; the *second* is called the middle dialect, and is the most universal; and the *third* is the language of conversation in all the Mussulman courts. Now the middle dialect being that which is the most generally known, and which, with slight provincial variations, is spoken in all parts of the Indian Continent, Dr. Gilchrist has judiciously chosen it as the one most proper and beneficial to be taught to Europeans. The best native pronounciation, therefore, of this dialect, he has taken as the standard of his system of othoëpy, which he has adapted with considerable ingenuity and success to those general principles of *sound* laid down by Elphinstone and Walker, with so much precision and clearness.† To render this system of pronunciation readily intelligible, and its acquisition easy to Englishmen, he has delineated it, in Roman letters, along with their correspondent sounds in the Persic and Nagaree alphabets; so that the student has it in his power to collate the English letters with those used by the natives, and thereby, with the assistance of a Moonshee, to correct any anomalies or errors into which the author may have fallen, in his application of the Roman alphabet.

Following up his plan of facilitating, as much as possible, a quick attainment of the language, our author has studiously founded his orthography on pronounciation, rather

* Two great authorities, one of ancient, and one of modern times, deny that the pronunciation of a language can be taught on fixed principles; for custom, they say, is the sovereign arbiter.

usus
Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma, loquendi—

is the observation of Horace: and Dr. Johnson has, in substance, declared, that the pronunciation of a language is necessarily fugitive and indefinite, and that all endeavours, therefore, to settle it are vain. But Mr. Walker has, in our opinion, completely proved the practicability of forming a uniform system of pronunciation, which, though it cannot indeed permanently settle the orthoëpy of the English language, is at least eminently useful, as a guide to foreigners, and as a standard of reference to Englishmen. It reduces, to consistent principles, the pronunciation of the learned and the polite, and teaches how to acquire it with a degree of perspicuity and success, which shews with how much advantage the same system might be applied to other languages.

† See Elphinstone's Principles of the English Language, and Walker's Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to his dictionary.

ther than analogy, but he has, in many parts of his dictionary, endeavoured to adapt it to the spelling of the native writers. And as it is the purpose of those for whom he wrote to learn to speak rather than to write the Hindustanee, this principle of orthography is perhaps the best that could be chosen, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which necessarily attend its application. The chief of these difficulties is the expressing the Hindustanee words, in Roman characters. The oriental scholar already knows, that this had been previously done by Colonel Kirkpatrick in his vocabulary; and that Sir William Jones formed a general analogical system for expressing all Asiatic words in Roman letters.* Mr. Wilkens, in his valuable publications, has adopted a plan of orthography, less scientific than Sir William Jones's, but more conformble, we apprehend, to the true sonnd of the Asiatic characters and words. We have, ourselves, written Asiatic words, in a manner which holds a middle course between Sir William Jones and Mr. Wilkens. Of these different modes of expressing Asiatic words, in Roman characters, we shall, at the end of this article, give a comparative view, and endeavour to point out, to the satisfaction of the public, that which appears to us to be the best; conceiving it to be a matter of some importance. But this comparative view, together with the remainder of the article, we are under the necessity of postponing until the next volume.

(To be continued.)

* See Asiatic Researches, Vol. I.